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Educational Achievement Of Race Far Below Whites

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The average educational achievement of the Negro in the nation is two and a half years lower than that of whites, Dr. Charles Thompson, dean of the Howard University graduate school, told the Race Relations Institute at Fisk University this week.

He explained that this is largely due to the poorer schools in the southern region which has two-thirds of the Negro population of the nation but only one-fourth of the white.

Recent figures show that there are four and a half times as many Negroes as whites in the nation who are classified as "functionally illiterate"; at the same time there are one hundred-eleven times as many white as there are Negro engineers; 18 times as many lawyers and 5 times as many doctors and dentist.

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THESE DIFFERENTIALS are also explained by the differing abilities of the states to pay for education, Thompson said. He pointed to the example of New York which spends 256 dollars per school child as compared with Mississippi's $23.80 per school child.

It was held that differences in income between Negroes and white families of the nation earn less than 1500 dollars per year as against 45 percent of the Negro families.

"These figures help to explain why there is so much concern for Fair Employment Practices on the part of Negroes throughout the nation," Thompson explained.

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THOMPSON DECLARED that the most important factor in the educational retardation of the Negro was the "gross discrimination of the seregated school system." "There is no school system in the entire segregated system where Negro schools are equal to the white schools," Thompson said. Even in the District of Columbia, where the per capita expenditure is highest for all southern areas, only 70 percent as much is spent for Negro schools as is spent for whites, he asserted.

U. S. College Enrollment Shows Drop

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 24 (U.P.)—The enrollment of full-time students in the nation's colleges has dropped 11.4 per cent from the 1950 figure, President Raymond Walters of the University of Cincinnati revealed here today.

In his annual survey covering attendances in 818 four-year institutions, Walters found that grand total enrollments are down only 7.8 per cent. He credited this smaller decrease in overall attendance to a 4.6 increase in part-time students.

Walters said 1,275,404 full-time students are now attending colleges and universities.

After the "toboggan drop" of 1950, freshman engineering enrollment has reversed itself and gained 9.2 per cent, the only gain this Fall in freshman categories. Walters noted, however, that today's engineering freshmen are "far below the technological needs of the country," which faces a deficit of more than 60,000 trained engineers.

"Most alarming of all, in view of the need for teachers in the nation's elementary and secondary schools," Walters said, "is the calamitous decline in young men and women entering education courses."

The survey showed there are 21.6 per cent fewer first-year men students and 10.3 per cent fewer first-year women attending teachers' colleges. Freshman men in all categories have declined 8.2 per cent and freshman women, 3.5 per cent, Walters said.

While the veteran's tide crested several years ago, more than 300,000 are still studying under the GI Bill of Rights. Walters said the survey indicated many veterans paid their own undergraduate expenses and are now applying their eligibility toward heavier costs of professional and graduate courses.

In full-time students, universities under public control have a decrease of 11.8 per cent; those under private control, 11 per cent less; independent arts and sciences colleges, 10.5 per cent less; independent technology schools, 10.6 per cent

...ess, and independent teachers colleges, 14.5 per cent less.

...ators hear praise, defense—

...ee public education at its highest level

...ICE GARDNER MURPHY
...News staff writer

...erica's system of free pub... education is at its highest

...ools are doing a better job ...ching the "three Rs" than ... teaching methods are ... better results than ever ...

...school programs are being ...ly enriched by citizenship ...rams and additional cultural ...ms.

...ndreds of public schools ... up a vast majority of the ... population.

...community interest in ...schools and parental participation ...school groups are at their high... levels.

But at the same time there is a widespread attack on education in general.

THESE ARE conclusions of Dr. Robert Skaife, secretary of the National Commission for the Defense of Democracy Through Education.

Dr. Skaife spoke today at a luncheon meeting of educators from Alabama, West Georgia, Tennessee and Mississippi here for zone conferences of the Associated Public School Systems and the citizenship education project. The meeting was in the Tutwiler Hotel.

Dr. Skaife, who has investigated situations at scattered points over the nation where groups have attacked public education, said the National Education Association considers the attacks "extremely serious."

But at the same time, he said that the attacks are bringing constructive, supporting groups of education into action, ad making the public aware of educational problems.

* * *

"IN THE LONG RUN, I believe the citizens, when they have the facts, can be counted on to act in an intelligent manner, and restore stability for a more secure public educational system than we have ever had," he said.

"America is learning that good public schools depend on interested citizens, just as good government depends on an informed electorate."

Dr. Skaife said that some organized groups attack local school systems on a general pattern. "They flood the newspapers with letters criticizing school practices, organize local groups and hold closed meetings, distribute ...cards, make political issues out of board of education elections and school bond issues, claim to be friends of the schools, advocate private school attendance, issue reports that school staffs are loaded with subversives and challenge the general public to follow their attack."

* * *

HE SAID CITIZENS' advisory groups can best beat the attacks if they study the local situation, gather information about national organizations that send out propaganda literature, survey community attitudes toward schools, use newspaper publicity to show what is being done and evaluate criticism and talk to school leaders."

Dr. Skaife said education welcomes "justified criticism"—criticism by "people who are trying to solve school problems along constructive lines. We know our schools are not all perfect, and we know education should always strive towards higher goals."

* * *

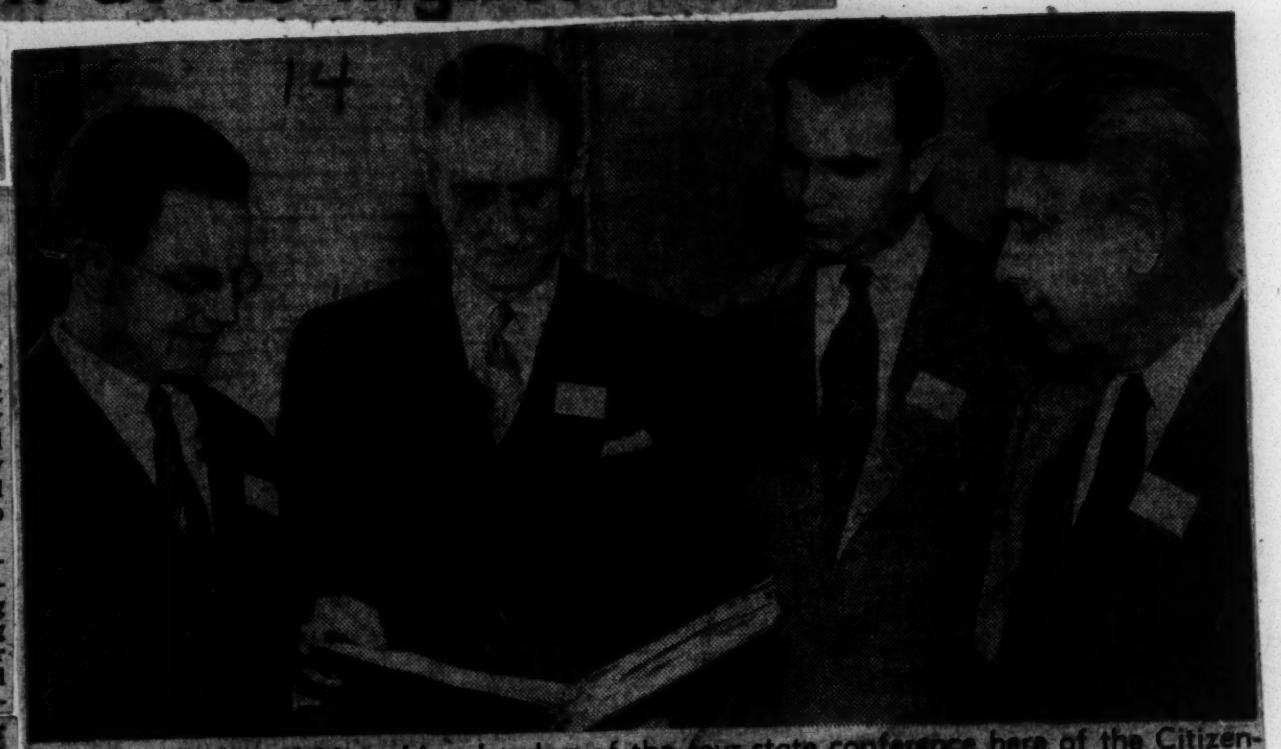
IN OTHER sessions of the zone conference today, beginning of a five-day workshop here, the educators were studying ways to create and establish an "active program of citizenship education in schools to meet the threats of totalitarianism and to promote a greater appreciation of our freedom as Americans."

That goal was set up by Dr. Robert Streeter of Teachers College, Columbia University.

In describing the purpose of the Citizenship Education Project, developed by Columbia in 1949 under the direction of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, and which has now functioned in more than 350 school systems throughout the country, Dr. Streeter said:

"Teaching citizenship has always been a primary function of schools. However, the Citizenship Education Project aims to teach the skills of good citizenship on a far more ambitious scale than ever before attempted. Our goal is to help children discover for themselves the skills of citizenship we require to remain free."

In their workshop conferences here this week the educators will plan projects that will work towards that goal.



For teaching better citizenship—Leaders of the four-state conference here of the Citizenship Education Project are Dr. Rayburn Fisher, deputy superintendent of the Jefferson County school system; Dr. Robert Streeter, Columbia University Teachers College; Dr. Norton Beach, national executive secretary, Associated Public School Systems, and Dr. George C. Rogers, regional director, Associated Public School Systems.

Addresses educators — Dr. Robert Skaife, secretary, National Commission for the Defense of Democracy Through Education.

Missouri Lags Behind Carolina

Two items of news, both in the field of education, present such striking contrasts that they are worthy of comment. From North Carolina, well in the Southland, comes word that children of white and Negro Army officers and enlisted men are going to an unsegregated school at Fort Bragg. No trouble! No untoward incidents! In fact, the experience of the few weeks that the school has been in operation has been quite the opposite. Friendship between the white and Negro children have developed over night.

For instance when a colonel who has two children in school asked his 5-year-old daughter whether or not there were any colored children in her class, the kindergartner answered, "Yes. His name is Butch, and he can wiggle his ears. He's going to teach us how to wiggle ours."

Such is the attitude of little children. Much more readily than grown-ups, they recognize and appreciate the particular talents, abilities and interests of another child. The matter of race and skin color are minor details in the minds of youngsters.

In contrast to what is going on at Fort Bragg, in Missouri two Negro airmen sent to the Northwest Missouri State college at Maryville for training, were forced to leave because the school refused to accept them on account of their race. The non-segregation policy of the Air Force notwithstanding, these two youths who, later, may give their lives in some foreign field, were transferred to an Arizona base.

When the Northwest Missouri college made a contract with the Air Force to train some of its men, it assumed the responsibility of training whatever students the Air Force sent. There was nothing in the contract that stipulated "white members of the Air Force only," for the U. S. Air Forces do not operate on those terms.

The board of regents of the Northwest Missouri college committed a grave error against democracy when they refused the two Negro airmen. They not only acted against the best traditions of the Air Force itself, but they acted against the new educational policy which is developing in Missouri. For the second year, now, the University of Missouri is accepting Negro students, the board of curators having modernized its policy to be in line with U. S. Supreme Court decisions affecting the states of Texas and Oklahoma.

If the University of Missouri can admit Negro students surely the teachers' college can do likewise, especially when the students are members of the Air Force. It seems to us that Northwest college was duty-bound to train any member of the Air Force sent to it or lose the privilege of participating in the Air Forces program. In view of this backward, out-of-date attitude, the Air Force should abandon the Northwest Missouri college as a training center.

The students of the college are not in accord with the school's official policy, as is shown in an editorial printed in the Maryville Daily Forum which states:

"Racial discrimination is a vicious injustice that provides the enemies of our country with an endless supply material for propaganda against our democratic methods.

"What possible justification can be found for refusing to train a man to play his part in the defense of his country and the democracy he is supposed to believe in, because of his race? In effect, it is saying that he is good enough to die for this state, yet not good enough to live and learn in it.

"This situation is the result of errors of the past and shame must fall on someone, but not on the present generation, for it is our opinion that a poll of the college student body and Air Force personnel stationed here would indicate a desire to abolish discrimination and the evils that accompany it."

It was not the students who rejected the Airmen. It was not the Air Force. And, it was not the policy of Missouri. The blame rests entirely upon the shoulders of the board of regents of the college. The stupidity of their action grows even greater in the light of what is happening at Fort Bragg. The Missourians should take a lesson from North Carolina and get in step with the times.

2 Negroes Placed On Md. School Boards

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — (ANP) — Gov. Theodore McKeldin last week [illegible] Negroes to serve on county boards of education. Howard E. Thomas of Hyattsville was named to the Calvert county board and William B. Wade, Sr., to the Charles county board.

Negroes Hold Only 2½ Percent Of Teaching Jobs in New York

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Although Negroes are about 8 per cent of the total population of New York they account for only 2 1-2 per cent of the teachers jobs in the public school system, according to a survey conducted by the Harlem Committee of the Teachers Union.

All of the data has not come in, but that is the conclusion arrived at from questionnaires returned by teachers in 104 schools in the city with a total staff of almost 10,000.

The published report said:

"In a city having more than 750,000 Negroes or about 10 per cent of the total population—the number of Negroes on the school staff comprises only 2 1-2 per cent of the total. The percentage is reduced to 1 1-2 per cent if we consider only regularly appointed teachers.

"A complete survey would undoubtedly reduce even these percentages since questionnaire returns were heavy for those areas which have at least some Negro teachers and relatively poor from areas which are known to have the lowest number of Negro teachers."

The situation in the high schools and the vocational high schools is even more disturbing, the survey declares. In these schools there are only 40 Negro regular teachers out of a total of 6,495. This is about one-half of one percent of the high school staff covered by the survey.

School after school with faculties close to 200 did not show a single Negro on the staff. Half of the high schools surveyed (26 of 52) fall into this category. Many of these schools have large numbers of colored pupils.

The survey also revealed that 9 1-2 per cent of the Negro teachers in the elementary and junior high schools are teaching in areas where colored persons are concentrated.

Segregation In Education Termed 'National Suicide' By Hampton Dean

Journal Sat. 12-8-51 p.1

Ed Note: This story is a courtesy of the North Carolina College News Bureau.

Durham - N. C. Segregation in education was termed "national suicide" here last week by Dr. Stephen J. Wright, dean of instruction at Hampton Institute, and a recognized authority in school equality affairs.

The Hampton educator was the principal speaker at the 24th annual convention of the North Carolina Congress of Colored Teachers. The convention met for two days here at Hillside High School, November 23 and 24.

The address followed the convention's general theme "An Equal Chance for Every Child in Home, School, Church, and Community." Dr. Wright told his audience that the parents and teachers themselves share the responsibility for giving the children this chance.

"No Nation on earth, no matter how wealthy, can in these times afford the luxury of neglecting millions of its children. In a Competitive world such as ours, this is a form of national suicide," he asserted.

He also scored the "twin evils of segregation and discrimination," and added, "even though I stand in this beautiful school, I still see no formula for equal, but separate, facilities."

To overcome inequalities in, Wright urged the appointment of Negroes to boards of education, and to other high, official jobs. He contended that white school board members "Just naturally tend to give better facilities to white children." This he added, is "Understandable, but unforgivable."

Dr. Wright was introduced by Dr. A. E. Manley, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at North Carolina College. The program was presided over by Mrs. H. S. Davis of Oxford, president of the State group and the following persons brought greetings to the delegates: Mayor E. J. Evans, City Schools Supt. L. Stacey Weaver, J. S. Stewart, chairman of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs; H M. Holmes, principal of Hillside High School; and Dr. C. E. Boulware, president of the Durham City PTA Council. Mrs. L. B. Yancey, State chairman and founder of the PTA camp for Negro Children, gave the response.

One of the highlights of the Friday session was a fifteen minute radio broadcast on Durham's CBS outlet, WDNC. The participants included: Charles A. Ray, Director of the N.C. College News Bureau; C. E. Boulware, president of the Durham City PTA Council; Mrs. Lillian M. McDaniel, of Dunbar High School in Richmond, Va.; and Mrs. H. S. Davis, president of the State PTA Council. They discussed the conference theme.

GEORGIANS FIRST TO AFFILIATE WITH NEA

Charlotts,N.C.(ANP)
The Georgia Teachers and Education Association last week became the first state organization for Negro teachers to affiliate with the National Education Assn. under a recent interpretation which admits a second state affiliation to the NEA. State groups in Alabama, Arkansas,Florida,Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana,Maryland, North Carolina,Oklahoma, South Carolina,Tennessee, Texas and Virginia were affected by the recent move. Kendrix reported that the new interpretation was issued by the NEA as a result of recommendations by thr American Teachers Association, which had for several years worked for the change through a joint committee that exists between the NEA and ATA.
According to Moss H.Kendrix,NEA representative,the Georgia association through its executive committee and board of directors applied for affiliation with the NEA at the close of the recent annual convention of the CTEA at Macon,thereby becoming the first such state group to seek admission to the NEA.

Call
Fri. 5-4-51
Kansas City,Mo.

Concerning Integration

Urges Dixie Negro Teachers To Not Fear Jobs, Just Be Prepared

Journal 9-1-51

By James Egert Allen

NEW YORK, (GLOBAL) — On August 9, I journeyed to Philadelphia to attend the Summer School Commencement of Temple University. Over one hundred persons received the degree of Master of Education on that occasion. Some half dozen or more were Negroes, including my sister. Some of the Negro graduates were apprehensive over the changing status of education in the South where most of them resided and worked.

"What shall we do for jobs? they queried, "if segregation in the school system is abolished in our section of the country." That query is uppermost in the minds of thousands of colored teachers at this time. The answer lies in preparedness and courage to demand positions based upon merit and ability.

At the recent Annual Meeting of the American Teachers Association held in Hampton, Virginia, that organization came out boldly for complete integration in the field of education. The resolution declared that there is no such thing as "separate but equal." With the lack of trained teachers [illegible] land today, there is [illegible] for every qualified instructor, regardless of race or color.

More and more, Negro teachers should apply for positions in localities tht have never thought of employing them. They must secure the weight and influence of civic and cultural organizations to pressurize school boards and local superintendents into a position where they must live up to the teachings and practices of good human relationships.

In his address to the graduates at Temple, Dr. Ernest Victor Hollis, long identified with education in several states and the Federal Bureau in Washington, stressed the fact that the greatest struggle mankind is facing today is to be able to live with his fellowman. Dr. Hollis described this virtue as the crowning achievement of human beings.

Every Negro teacher in the United States today, who is prepared and trained has a place in an unsegregated school in this country. Already, the South is admitting inequality in the segregated school system. In a recent editorial appearing in the Charleston, S.C. "News and Courier," the fear was expressed that northern Negro teachers, who are well trained, will flow into the schools of the South and repeat the days of the Reconstruction Era.

Negro Masters in Education should cast out fear and stand ready to occupy a place in the educational ranks on a fully integrated basis. They should apply for more Fulbright Scholarships, for more advance study with the International Institute of Education and for more openings at home and abroad.

Negroes teaching in Cicero, Illinois would have changed the tone of that undemocratic community. It would not have been necessary for the distinguished educator, Dr. S. Ralph Harlow to write the educational officials of the town, to suspend the teaching of the idea of "equality for all" until the youth in that area knew the meaning of it.

Booker T. Washington, on one occasion said, "Let down your buckets where you are." In the field of education today, that slogan is most apropos.

A Quick Glimpse at School Doings

JOHN E. ANDERSON, 21, and Carl S. Hundley, 22, West Virginia State College seniors, have been nominated by the W. Va. State Board of Education for Fulbright scholarships allowing them to study abroad. Anderson plans to study in France. Hundley in Belgium. Dr. and Mrs. Fred Patterson and Dr. and Mrs. Mordecai Johnson attended the International Conference of Universities at Nice France.

Jarvis Christian College under the leadership of Dr. John B. Eubanks, executive vice president, has been accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Jarvis is at Hawkins, Tex.... Miles College, Birmingham, has also received its accreditation papers, Dr. W. W. Bell, president, announces. Inventories are being made of the nation's colleges and universities to determine which can be used to serve the needs of the armed services. The work is being done by the U.S. Office of Education.

Dr. Eubanks

President Rufus B. Atwood of Kentucky State College will be the principal speaker at Georgetown College, Ky., on Jan. 4. The white school will be celebrating George Washington Carver day.

The Lincoln (Mo.) U. School of Journalism is sponsoring an essay contest open to all the nation's high school students. $150 in prizes is being offered for the best two essays on "How I Can Make My Life Most Useful to My Country." Entries must be in by Feb. 1, 1951.

Tennessee's gross neglect of colored children of high school age is bared in a report to the State Department of Education. A total of 26 counties in the State have a high school population, but no schools, says the report prepared by W. E. Turner, director of Negro education. Area schools were suggested as the answer to the problem. . . Birmingham now has a second high school to relieve the bulging walls of Parker high school the South's largest. Ullman high has become a four-year institution.

Negro School Board Member In Waukegan

Leslie V. Warren, executive secretary of Genesee St. YMCA in Waukegan, Ill., was top vote getter in an election last Saturday to fill five places on the recently created Community High School District School board.

Warren is the first of his race to win a place on the Board in this predominantly Polish industrial community.

Mr. Warren

Of the 10,000 people in this district less than 3,000 are Negroes.

Warren claims that the ratio on population and the support he received at the polls proves that voters are interested in a man suitable for the post regardless of his race.

Education Put On Co-op Basis At New College

British Columbia Students Use Home-Made Fixtures and Help to Run School

NELSON, B. C., March 10 (CP) —An "education Co-op" is how principal A. L. Cartier describes Notre Dame College, which opened here last fall.

Studies take place around home-made desks and tables and the students perform all the non-teaching tasks.

"The atmosphere is very informal and a great deal of the initiative for study comes from the students themselves," Mr. Cartier says.

The five boarders pay $30 a month for board and room and Nelson students pay $6 a month tuition fees. A student who cannot pay does a bit of extra work to meet operating costs.

The curriculum this year is limited to first year arts or senior matriculation. By next fall it is hoped students may be able to obtain recognized credits in second and third-year arts.

Mr. Cartier says the aim of the school is to make college education available to every one, young or old, in British Columbia's interior, whether or not the student can afford the usual costs of such education.

"There is no need for an arts education to be expensive because acquisition of the liberal arts demands nothing more than a serious exercise of the mind upon the great human problems," he says.

"All that students need are books, a place to work and teachers to guide them. An extensive plant is nice but irrevelant to a good arts education."

Mr. Cartier received his bachelor of arts and masters degrees from the University of Toronto. He did post-graduate work at Laval University, in Quebec, and at the University of Montreal. Later, he taught in elementary and high schools, the University of Alberta and at Notre Dame College, Gravelbourg, Sask.

Names Two Negroes To School Boards

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — (ANP) — Gov. Theodore McKelin last week appointed two Negroes to serve on county boards of education. Howard E. Thomas of Huntington was named to the Calvert County board and William B. Wade Sr. to the Charles County board.

These will perhaps be the first Negroes ever to serve in this capacity in southern Maryland.

The board members serve without pay. Their terms are for six years.

Governor McKelin had recently appointed Dr. Dwight O. W. Holmes, president-emeritus of Morgan State Teachers college, to membership on the Maryland State Board of Education.

EDUCATION IN REVIEW

blic Schools Are Inviting Visits This Week Of All Those Interested in Their Work

By BENJAMIN FINE

arting this morning, the thirty-annual American Education Week under way. This is the time when ation's public schools put on their y best and invite you to drop in say hallo. Throughout the land s will clean their blackboards, ten out crumpled curtains, put corner books in order. Teachers pupils will appear spic and span. dging by previous years, one can that between ten and fifteen lion parents and others interested in ation will visit their local schools. y will see for themselves the "new" roach to learning. But many will see that the purposes of American ation have not changed drastically. y have merely been broadened to et changing conditions and present-y needs.

For many citizens this is almost the only time that they see the inside of classroom, talk to their children's teachers and learn what is going on behind the academic curtain. In effect, this coming week the 1,000,000 teachers and administrators in the 210,000 public school buildings, the school boards and education authorities in 66,000 school districts throughout the nation will report to their owners—the 155,000,000 people of the United States.

In establishing American Education Week thirty-one years ago, the founders recommended that "an educational week be observed in all communities annually for the purpose of informing the public of the accomplishments and needs of the public schools and to secure their cooperation in meeting these needs." The program traditionally takes place during the week in which Armistice Day falls. The project is sponsored by the National Education Association, the American Legion, the United States Office of Education and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Changes of Thirty Years

When Education Week was first held in 1921, the schools faced many problems but conditions, on the whole, were not too bad. The teachers wanted more money, and a growing high school enrollment cried out for more buildings. The effects of World War I were being felt in a serious teacher shortage and in a lack of adequate text books and supplies. But these problems paled into insignificance during the depression years. Education Weeks in the early Thirties were not happy events. The schools were hard hit, and teachers everywhere found their salaries cut, their jobs in jeopardy, school enrollment shrunken.

During and immediately after World War II the schools once again suffered financial pains. Almost all school construction ceased, and 350,000 teachers, many of the best in the system, left the classrooms never to return. Now, in 1951, the schools once again face a crisis. The effects of mobilization are just beginning to be felt. More teachers than ever before in recent years are leaving their classes. A serious shortage of steel has made school construction increasingly difficult. And once again equipment and supplies are not available in amounts needed to meet record enrollments.

But school leaders everywhere are aware of the role that American education can and should play in the current world-wide crisis. Reports to this department indicate that educators recognize the decisive part the schools can take in helping our country hold the line for freedom and the dignity of man. It is recognized that the cooperation between the people and their schools must be improved.

Criticism the Greatest Issue

According to Dr. Willard E. Givens, executive secretary of the National Education Association (with its affiliated membership of 900,000 teachers it is the largest school group in the country), the greatest issue facing education today is the criticism leveled at the schools. Throughout the country, school systems are on trial; frequent attacks, brought about because of increased taxes or misunderstanding of the schools' role, have disturbed the existing programs in various communities.

There are two kinds of criticisms, the profession points out: the honest, sincere type, and the criticism that is both dishonest and biased. Dr. Givens stressed, in an interview with this department, that the profession welcomes honest criticism. Indeed, the constant appraisal and improvement of all public services, including the schools, is not only a right but a responsibility of American citizens. The need for constant clarification of educational goals is recognized by the profession. The National Education Association spokesman points out that if we are to maintain our American way of life, it is imperative that the public join with members of the educational profession to answer these questions: What shall we teach in our schools? What kind of persons shall teach our children? How much shall we pay for education?

Enrollment Is Climbing

When the millions of parents and other citizens visit the schools this week, they should bear in mind certain important facts. They should know, for example, that the public schools, with 26,000,000 pupils, are struggling with increased enrollments. They should also know that, on top of accumulated shortages in curriculum, equipment, classrooms and funds, are the needs caused by the addition of nearly one million more children a year. Elementary school enrollments are expected to be 6,000,000 higher, and high school enrollments 2,000,000 higher in 1960 than in 1950.

Constructing and maintaining the school plants needed by a rapidly increasing school population are among the most urgent and perplexing problems of American education. The normal replacement needed because of obsolescence and deterioration is 15,000 classroom units each year. Increases in enrollment call for additional space and facilities. Enrollment increases for the school year of 1950-51 created a need for 27,000 additional classrooms over replacements.

Teachers are even more important than buildings—they are the heart of the schools. Educators know that if we are to improve educational opportunity we must look first of all to the teachers. And this week, when parents visit their schools, they have every right to demand that those who serve as teachers be professional in their preparation, in their conduct and in their vision.

Unfortunately, as these columns have pointed out on various occasions in the past, there just are not enough adequately prepared teachers to meet current needs. True, some of the larger cities, such as New York, may have more teachers than are required. But nation-wide the shortage, particularly on the elementary level, is serious, and is growing more critical each year. Good teachers cost money, and some communities are unable or unwilling to pay teachers the salaries necessary to attract top-notch individuals.

How Much Can We Spend?

Can we afford to spend more money for our schools? At present the nation spends just about $5 billion for public school education. Educators point out that we spend $4 billion for tobacco, $9 billion for alcoholic beverages and $2 billion for admissions to amusements. For three luxury items alone we spend $15 billion, or just three times as much as we spend for the support of our public schools. It is obvious that more funds are necessary for our schools if full educational opportunities are to be provided for the millions of American children.

The importance of the nation's schools in today's troubled times was stressed last week by leading educators and laymen. President Truman, speaking of American Education Week, called for "more opportunities for better education for each individual and for all." He observed that no nation in history has relied so heavily for its strength on universal education as does the United States.

Ideally, of course, every week should be Education Week. If the parents and citizens generally took more time to visit the schools, to see the trends and developments in the classrooms, there would be less chance for misunderstanding and unjust criticism. Educators agree that nothing is more desirable at present than the close cooperation of school and community in educating boys and girls to be good citizens in a free land.

Colleagues Praise His Administration

Board Gives Him Vote of Thanks; Served 45 Years; To Name Successor

BALTIMORE

Dr. Elmer A. Henderson, assistant superintendent of schools, will retire from the system at the end of this month.

Dr. William H. Lemmel, superintendent, advised the Board of School Commissioners of the impending retirement at the session on Thursday, at which time he paid tribute to Dr. Henderson's 45 years of "distinguished service as teacher, vice-principal, principal, director and assistant superintendent."

Dr. Lemmel read a communication from Dr. Henderson, which said:

"As you know I have been critically ill. I am very, very much better but have not regained the power, speed and endurance that I need. Assistant superintendents, I feel, should be pace setters and the lack of these qualities is a handicap."

Stayed at Lemmel's Request

Dr. Lemmel told the board that Dr. Henderson had wanted to retire in May, 1949, but had remained at his request.

He added that it had been one of the privileges of his professional career to have worked with Dr. Henderson and to have observed the manner in which he filled a unique and difficult position.

Further praise and appreciation for Dr. Henderson's work in the schools and with the boards was given by Roszel Thomsen, president of the School Board, who told the group that Dr. Henderson had set a standard of fairness and devotion to duty that placed a high mark for a successor to shoot at.

To Work at Regaining Health

Through a motion made by Dr. J. Ben Robinson and seconded by John R. Sherwood, members of the board, the tribute to Dr. Henderson will be incorporated in the minutes of the session.

In his response, Dr. Henderson said that his future plans were entirely concerned with regaining his health. He said that he had attempted to exemplify standards instilled as a child in his work in the schools.

From his entrance into the system shortly before he was 19 years of age, until today, he said, he has never "soldiered" on the job, never refused a difficult task, nor shown fear. Loyalty has been his watchword, he said.

Lauds Teachers' Loyalty

He praised the loyalty of his teachers, who, he said, put in special efforts to keep the work up to standards during his illness.

He expressed his appreciation for their rallying to his need when the calls came for blood donors and to their showers of flowers, cards, messages, books and visits during his hospitalization.

He thanked the board for inspiration and support and the other superintendents for their assistance when needed.

Came, Leaving Happy

He came into the system, he said, in a happy frame of mind . . . with visions he hoped to achieve. He was leaving in the same happy frame of mind, he said, he could look back on some of the visions having been achieved.

He is entirely hopeful, he said, that he will regain fully the health of a man his age, he added.

He won a rising vote of thanks and applause of appreciation when he took his seat.

Dr. Lemmel later announced that by the time the retirement becomes effective, on Feb. 1, he will make a recommendation on the appointment of a successor.

Award Degree by Morgan

Dr. Henderson, 63, was appointed an elementary grade teacher in 1906.

In June, 1950, he was given an honorary degree of doctor of laws by Morgan State College, from which he also holds a B.S. degree. He did graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania and also has taken courses at Hampton Institute.

From his years of experience he acquired a working knowledge of the Baltimore public schools from the standpoint of student, teacher, principal and administrator.

Native of Baltimore

A Baltimorean, he is the son of the late Mrs. Eliza Henderson and the husband of Mrs. Roberta H. Henderson, principal of Harper School No. 111. By a previous marriage, he is the father of three sons.

They are Elmer W., director of the American Council for Human Rights; Robert and Douglass.

Dr. Henderson is a graduate of the Old Normal School, which is now Coppin Teachers College. Nine years after his appointment as an elementary teacher he was made a practice teacher.

He was made a vice-principal in 1929 and about the same time served as Principal of Evening School No. 112 at Calhoun and Laurens Sts.

Rise in System Steady

Dr. Henderson succeeded the late Joseph Lockerman as principal of School No. 100, Saratoga and Mount Sts., which was later named for the dead educator.

In 1931, he was appointed principal of School No. 101, Caroline and Jefferson Sts, the largest elementary school in the city.

Succeeding the late William Anderson, Dr. Henderson was appointed principal of Washington Junior High School No. 130 in 1941.

When Dr. Francis M. Wood, director of colored schools, died in May, 1943, he was appointed his successor. In November, 1945, this post was abolished and he was made an assistant superintendent in charge of colored schools.

Spurned Out-of-Town Jobs

A teacher thoroughly devoted to his profession, Dr. Henderson turned down offers of three jobs out of town.

One was during World War I, when he was asked to become the YMCA secretary at Camp Lee, Va. Successively, he refused the presidency of Kittrell College, and as late as 1942, the principalship of a junior high school in New York City.

A member of Payne AME Church, Dr. Henderson has been an ardent worker in his denomination.

Active in General Conference

For five years he was elected to the AME General Conference. He served on its education, publication and discipline committees. Dr. Henderson once said he had held every post in the AME Sunday School from librarian to trustee.

He has held for many years the post of superintendent of the Maryland - Washington AME Sunday School Conference. As a forceful and dynamic speaker, Dr. Henderson was in great demand. For two years he successfully led District 5 in the annual Community Chest Drive.

Active in Civic Affairs

Dr. Henderson holds membership in these educational groups:

The National Education, American Teachers, National Principals, Public School Teachers, Maryland Educational and American Administrators Associations;

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, the NAACP, Baltimore Urban League, YMCA, School Masters Club, Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity and the Baltimore Youth Commission.

His hobbies are reading, motoring, baseball and [illegible]

Are Separate Schools Equal?

The Legislative Committee of the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers last week submitted a memorandum to the legislature now in session, dealing with the differentials existing in the secondary brackets of our education structure for white and Negro children. The disclosures are exceedingly shocking when it is taken into account that legislators are currently advised with specious propaganda that the separate schools are more amply provided for than the white schools.

It will be recalled we warned last year when there was discussion of operating the separate schools the full nine months, while cutting off one month from the white schools here in Oklahoma City, that this particular situation would be used later as argument that Negro schools were more amply provided for than white. At the very time this discussion was extant the Negro school setup in Oklahoma City was entirely minus funds sufficient to erect the new vocational-technical high school. No one attempted to point out that the trouble in the white setup resulted wholly from failure to budget properly the funds in the white Oklahoma City district.

But the analysis made of the fund situation by the legislative committee of the OANT brings out in bold relief the real situation as it should be uncovered. The report shows that the last legislature took from the separate schools all of the constitutional one mill, allowed but .05 of a mill and that at the present time the white school enrichment fund has been increased sixty-six and two-thirds per cent, while the Negro schools enrichment during the same period was increased only seven per cent.

There follows the exact text of the statement forwarded to the legislature by the OANT committee which should put at rest all of this double talking and stuttering about Negro secondary schools being more amply provided for than white schools.

"Before the last legislature, separate schools had .7 of a mill for enrichment and the majority schools had 8 mills for enrichment. In the interim between the last legislature and the previous one, the separate schools, through constitutional amendment, received an increase

of 1 mill and the majority school received an increase of 5 mills. The last legislature increased the enrichment for the majority schools by 2 mills, making a total for enrichment of 5 mills; at the same time the enrichment for the separate schools was increased from .70 of a mill to .75, making for the separate schools an increased of only .05 of 1 mill. In short, the legislation referred to took from the separate schools all of the 1 mill granted by constitutional amendment except .05 of the mill. At the same time for the majority schools the legislation took away only 3 mills of the increase voted by constitutional amendment. Finally, the increase in enrichment for majority schools equaled sixty-six and two-thirds per cent, while the increase in enrichment for the separate schools equaled only seven per cent.

To grant an enrichment for the separate schools in the same proportion as was given the majority schools, the chargeable income would be reduced in House Bill 82 from 2.25 to 1.90, leaving the enrichment for separate schools at 1.10 mills."

While we are in total and utmost sympathy with the Negro teachers in their fight for equality of educational opportunity, we at the same time realize they are barking up the wrong tree when they assume the legislature is going to crank its own motor and make the dual system of education in Oklahoma what it should be. The Negro teachers should realize that separate schools were not instituted and established to give the Negro educational equality. The main and definite purpose is to give Negroes educational inferiority.

As soon as the Negro teachers can firmly grasp this view they will immediately see the importance of stressing the abolition of the separate school system and the integration of the two groups. Only in this way will equality ever come. The Negro principal of a high school in Oklahoma, if he will be honest with himself, must agree that in no city of the state is the Negro school equal in physical equipment and appointment with the white school or in the courses offered. There is only one place where the Negro teacher may with pardonable pride take a bow. This results from the average Negro teacher having slightly better academic equipment than his white brother. This is true all over the South where out-state scholarships have forced the Negro teacher to seek his graduate work in better schools than the whites.

This is of course not in disparagement of the effort made by the Negro teachers to secure more funds for the run-down Negro school plant and to increase teachers salaries. Separate schools are still with us and we will have to make the best of this situation so long as it must be a part of our lives. What we suggest here is that there be more concious and obvious effort on the part of Negro teachers to get rid of every form of second-class citizenship. Unquestionably separate schools are one of the main cogs in the wheels of second class citizenship.

Frontal Attack In Education Outlined

NEW YORK—"There is little logic in the contention that a frontal attack jeopardizes the Negro's fight for better educational opportunities," says The Crisis, official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in an editorial in its fortieth annual education number, August-September, 1951.

"The McLaurin and Sweatt cases did not affect the great masses of Negroes," the editorial states, "but a decision outlawing segregation in public elementary and high schools will be of immeasurable benefit to practcally every Negro family in the South. The stakes are high, but the hazards are relatively fewer than they were ten years ago."

Noting that the Supreme Court decisions in the graduate and professional school cases have been confined to the cases involved, The Crisis asserts that "If segregation is to be eradicated in the grade schools, we must succeed in winning a U. S. Supreme Court decision involving this specific issue."

The decision to make a frontal attack against segregated education, the magazine explains, was made by the legal staff, the board of directors, the annual conventions, and several NAACP state conferences, "after more than eighteen years spent in examing the Association's anti-segregation program." It also points out that NAACP leaders throughout the South "have requested the legal staff to continue its direct attack on segregation in public education."

Also featured in the August-September Crisis are "The American Negro in College, 1950-51," "This is Cicero," by Walter White; and an article on the memorial services for Miss Mary White Ovington.

These "Social Contacts"

With the opening of the fall school term just over the hill it is time parents should start now examining the reasons why they should send their children away from the state, at great expense, to secure an education, when the way has been provided by the NAACP for Negro students to secure all types of education at small expense right here in Oklahoma.

Some one has said that no one has any more rights than he can recognize and understand, but we want to amend that interpetation of rights to say that no one has any more rights than he has the courage and vision to exercise and use. We are not going to assume Oklahoma Negroes are so dense and ignorant they do not understand it would be cheaper, from the stand point of dollars and cents, to send their children to Oklahoma University and to the A. & M. college, than to send them one thousand or 1500 miles out of the state, where they must pay tuition and other additional expense. We are of the opinion there is still a hidden fear of some sort lurking in either the mind of the parent or the child that continuous this runious economic practice.

Coached by the hidden, or we might say the underground proponents of segregated schools, a large number of parents are saying they want their son or daughter to attend college the first two or three years in a segregaed school for the social contacts he will acquire. These parents say that later they will send them to integrated graduate centers as soon as they have completed absorption of this "social contact" so precious at the all-Negro college level.

It is inconceivable just what the Negro parent has in mind, aside from serious study of the arts and sciences, when he imposes the thought or idea that his son or daughter will be devoid of social contacts if and when he attends a college such as we have at Norman and Stillwater. We of course understand that snobbishness and chauvanism will perhaps in most instances prevent the average Negro student at the present from attending a few dances and house parties, which would not be true on the campus of the all-Negro college, but the question arises as to whether it is important to make major decisions on such serious questions based upon the chance or lack of chance your offspring will have to attend a dance.

Our notion is that the substantial reason one makes the sacrifice to send his child to school is to fortify this future citizen with knowledge, skill and learning so that he can compete successfully with all men and women with whom he associates in the years that follow. Measured by this yardstick it could not be reasonably argued that dancing and playing cards were of cardinal importance.

As a matert of fact we suspect that Negro colleges have leaned to far in the direction of social promotions, such as referred to above, and have scaled down to the minimum the importance of imparting to the students such branches of knowledge as will make the child an effective in the use and control of nature, the elements and the enviornment in which he finds himself. Education should not only discipline and ennoble the character of the individual, but it should also prepare him to master and harness every situation he faces. We believe the dicated education Negroes have been securing in segregated colleges fails at this point.

Too many Negroes have gleaned the impression that education is that something which will put a white shirt on one's back and cause him to talk well. To such persons education is something akin to the powder a woman puts on her nose. It looks pretty and ends there. To illustrate what we are talking about we call attention to a young woman who several years ago came to Langston University from the rural districts. She looked around a while and finally observed that the select ones around there were those who belonged to the fraternities .

Not entirely honest, but assuming the best way to secure the $25.00 necessary to attach herself to one of the sororities, she wrote home to her parents stating that sorority membership was one of the "musts" in the college program and that she would have to have $25.00 immediately so that she could continue her studies which had been temporarilly halted. The unwitting parents assuming they had overlooked something of importance, began to stir about to acquire the extra money to send to their daughter. In a few days a brief letter arrived which read as follows:

"Inclosed find $25.00. We sold the cow."

Social contacts, which seem to be so important to the Negro mother and father are perhaps in many instances the un-doing of their sons and daughters rather than giving them the type of discipline essential and necessary in the field of learning and culture. In too many instances, if this phase of the educational process is not watched, the parent is assessed heavily to keep up with the padded expense accounts sent in by the child who 1000 or 1500 miles away takes advantage of a loving father or mother. In many instances the cow, or some other vital and necessary portion of their substance, is separated from in order to feed the appetite of a child who alerted to what it takes to be popular, begins to work on the family pocket book as sugesed above.

We know personally a young man sent away by his mother to a school in a large city, who when he looked about and began to note the social setup in the enviornment where he found himself, immediately began to bleed his mother for around fifty dollars per week, aside from his regular expenses. This loving mother sent the money to her sorrow. For today she realizes too late that all she was doing during those years of sacrifice was to convert an [illegible] wise innocent boy into a chronic whiskey-head. In the adolescent period, the parent who sends the child completely out of jurisdiction and supervision is doing a very dangerous thing.

We know another girl who was sent to a large city for training and so soon as she found her way around she began also to bleed her parents of unnecessary funds, much of which she spent on week ends trips to another large city, where she made unfortunate contacts not contemplated by her parents when they sent her to school. We want to that while some of the whites in their classes are mentally to them, that in many instances they are superior of the whites. This forms a normal balance in their that is important.

In addition to this those Negro students, through the of the YMCA, YWCA, Jewish organizations and simular nature, have an opportunity to fraternize companionship out of classes in a semi-social way rs opportunity for deepening the roots of democracy nation. In such gatherings and discussion groups o boy and girl, along with the white boy and girl mpletely the habiliments of date and face prejudice. already see the fruits of integrated educational prorough the attitude immediately assumed by thouwhite students in colleges where black students ed their way. It proved conclusively that if white students study in college classes together there p a fraternity causing them in later years to work One thing is certain college life for the children parents should not be considered solely as an opportunity them to become adepts at playing cards, joining

In the judgement of the Black Dispatch the integrated auspices of the atmosphere at Norman and Stillwater does not rob Negro youth of social contacts. If the child lives in Oklahoma and have come or she can return home at least one or twice per month in this nation where opportunity to enjoy the frivolities of youth may be that offers opindulged in with the set the child has always known, and drops completmost of all under the supervision of the parents. In addition to this, in a great many ways the Negro child who attends Stillwater and Norman has in a limited way an opportunity grams through to hold inter-course and observation of youth of other races. sands of whiOne of the handicaps of Negro youth developes out of an have forced th inferiority complex. These black boys and girls, living in and black stua segregated world get the idea and notion that white people will develop a are supermen and women. Four or six years in school with together. One whites explodes this viewpoint entirely. They early learn of Negro parentunity for the

sororities and dancing. It should rather be considered as that period in the child's life when the parent seeks to give his child reassurance, independence, an appreciation of social equality ,and an opportunity in the field of contrast to demonstrate his equality. Such an experience will send your boy and girl out into life with balance, poise and equilibirium. Something he does not have, and cannot have when he receives his total training in a segregated atmosphere.

White Southerner Hits Inequalities In Education

LOUISVILLE. — (ANP) — In an article which appeared recently in the Times Dispatch, a white southerner spoke out forcefully against inequalities in education, denounced persons who say have patience, things are getting better, and appealed to white people to speak in defense of democratic habits.

The article said in part:

"Immediately after the Civil War the Reconstruction governments established a public school system, the avowed purpose of which was to provide separate but equal opportunities for the children of both races, That was 79 years ago. At the last census, taken in 1950, it was revealed that, with few exceptions, less than half as much money is expanded per black child as per white. Do you wonder that the Negro grows a trifle restive?

"Four generations of his children have received inadequate education under our separate but equal system. Four generations of inferior schooling, while we sit back and weigh him critically in the balance with white men whose educational advantages have been supreme.

The article continues, "It will take many years before Negro schools by and large will offer facilities available now in our white schools."

The writer denounced those who say "have patience," and ask "would you have patience while another generation of your children grows up handicapped.?"

Future Of Negro College Based On Quality-Mays

"Service, efficiency and need, not race, will determine the survival of an institution," said Dr. Benjamin Mays Wednesday in a speech before the Hungry Club. The noted president of Morehouse College spoke on the topic "The Future of the Independent Negro College."

Speaking of the independent college—either Negro or white— in relation to the State supported institution, Dr. Mays said: "As important as State education is, it needs the checks and balances that only private education can give."

He further stated that the future of the college will be based on the quality of work it does and the need it fulfills rather than its racial classification in its pre-integrated state.

Recognizing the need for financial backing for the small college to survive, Dr. Mays cited the great purpose of the United Negro College Fund. He stated that of the 32 member-colleges, seven were located in Atlanta.

He ended with a comparison of funds donated in Atlanta and the amount that these colleges received and spent in the city. He announced that a drive for the United Negro College Fund would begin early in June.

Students Of South Helping Break Prejudice

Attitude Of Racial Justice Taking Hold

NEW YORK—(NC) — Traditional anti-Negro prejudices are being supplanted by a new attitude of interracial justice among college students in the South, the Rev. Cuthbert E. Allen, O.S.B., dean of Belmont Abbey College, Belmont, N. C., told a forum of the Catholic Interracial Council in New York.

"In 25 years," he predicted, "so radical a change will have taken place in the South, the present situation will be a matter of history."

Father Allen, the first Catholic to hold the presidency of the Association of Colleges and Universities of North Carolina, declared that prejudice against Negroes is composed of the same factors as prejudice against Catholics. He added that racial equality is one of the major questions in the minds of the South's Catholic educators and said Catholic students strongly are behind it. He observed that improvements in the attitude among students reflect a strong sentiment for the ending of racial discriminations.

* * *

THE NOTED Benedictine educator said there is a progressive change among both Catholic and non-Catholic students at Belmont Abbey College regarding the situation. He declared that in September many arrive at the college with preconceived ideas of bias based on ignorance or inherited prejudices. In June these same students leave the college with a new understanding of interracial justice, he added.

"We have never had a student whose attitude did not improve," Father Allen said. "Given the opportunity, many are ready to go out and do something about it."

Father Allen's views were shared by the Rev. Lewis J. Twomey, S.J., regent of the Loyola University law school in New Orleans, and Paul D. Williams of Richmond, Va., president of the Southern Regional Council, who also addressed the forum. Father Twomey said that the solution of the race question in the South will come much sooner than many expect. Mr. Williams spoke of a growing trend toward better interracial conditions among the people of the South.

Education In New Orleans

IT IS REPORTED that the Superintendent of Public Schools in New Orleans, Lionel J. Bourgeois, is being ousted from his post by members of the Board of Education who have taken exception to the efforts Mr. Bourgeois has made in improving the school conditions for Negro children. This may not be the sole cause for the Board's attack upon the Superintendent but it is said to be an important factor.

We are in no position to examine the merits of Mr. Bourgeois' case but we do know that he is credited with a number of constructive deeds which have endeared him to the Negro citizenry of New Orleans. Fair-minded public officials in the South are not as easy to find as they should be and it would be a scandalous outrage for such an official to lose his job simply because of his belief in true democracy.

We hope that the facts will be brought to light and the charges against Mr. Bourgeois will be made public. We also hope that racial prejudice plays no part in the final disposition of the case. The criminal inequality in educational opportunities which millions of our children suffer in some sections of the country must come to an end. Those public servants who have worked to correct this condition deserve our gratitude and staunch support.

Rome Negro Runs For School Board

ROME, Feb. 27—(AP)—A Negro believed the first ever to seek public office here, qualified Tuesday as a candidate for the City Board of Education.

M. D. Whatley, owner of a laundry, filed his qualification with the city clerk for the election March 6.

The five-man incumbent board qualified as a group several weeks ago. Two other "independent" candidates are in the race. Entries close Wednesday.

Whatley, a native of Rome, is in his sixties.

Negro Makes Fair Showing In Rome School Board Election

Despite the fact that Rome, Georgia has 1,373 registered Negro voters, M. D. Whatley, who ran for a seat on the city school board in Tuesday's election, garnered less than 600 votes.

The vote, a "light" one due to the all-day rains, returned the five incumbent board- members to office. A total of 2,871 votes were cast, 456 of them by Negroes. Two other "independent" candidates who sought to oust the incumbent from their seats were also met with defeat neither came within 500 votes of winning.

Despite his failure at the polls—or rather, the failure of his constituents—M. D. Whatley was far from being depressed Tuesday night. In pointing to the fact that he did run for the office and was defeated just as any other American is liable to be, he cited the courteous conduct of his fellow towns-people.

"This shows," he said "that if a Negro does run for public office, there need not be any un-necessary violence or rabble-rousing. Even though I did lose, we do have established the fact that I did run. Perhaps someone else may succeed where I failed."

Through-out Mr. Whatley's campaign for a seat on the five-man schoolboard, excellent relations were generally maintained in Rome between the Negro and white citizens. During his campaign tours of the city, Mr. Whatley received congratulations on his candidacy from many members of both races.

According to Mr. Whatley's compaign manager, real estate dealer A. L. Gordon, this Pattern is typical of Rome as a whole. "We're not at each other's throats here," he said, "we just don't have any 'incidents' or other forms of racial strife and tension."

Citing the conduct of the other candidates, Mr. Gordon said that there were no visible evidences of organized resistance against Mr Whatley.

This friendly atmosphere was not only due to the quiet, efficient manner in which Mr. Gordon managed the campaign but was mainly due to Mr. Whatley's established reputation as a business man, churchworker and civic leader in the community.

Rome's citizens have learned to respect his determination and energy in the cause for schooling and facilities. They are fond of recalling how he worked diligently until the dream of a band for Rome's Negro High School was realized.

No stranger to the chambers of the school board, Mr. Whatley has time and again been in the vanguard of militant groups seeking adequate facilities for their children. Although some few persons attempted to disparage Mr. Whatley's campaign, the consensus of opinion was that he was the "noblest Roman of them all" for this particular type of office.

But Gains Stature

Ga. Negro Fails to Win City Post

ROME, Ga.—M. D. Whatley, Rome businessman, failed in his bid for a place on the city school board last week. Citizens generally, however, were encouraged by the orderly campaign, devoid of rabble-rousing or racist incidents.

Whatley polled less than 600 votes among the 2,871 ballots cast. Only 456 Negroes voted, although 1,373 are registered here.

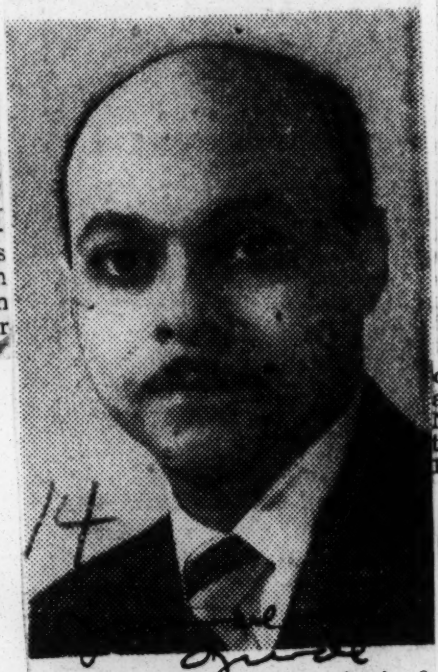
The businessman was one of three independents who challenged the successful incumbents.

PRAISED BY EVERYONE

Both white and colored citizens praised Whatley for his campaign. Whatley long has been prominent in work for a better Negro school and facilities. Racial relations in Rome are good.

Managing Whatley's campaign were Eugene B. Weaver, secretary of the Floyd County Civic and Political Committee, and A. L. Gordon, real estate dealer and insurance man.

Nominated For N. Y. $13,500 School Post



Dr. John B. King, principal of an elementary school in Brooklyn, is expected to become the first Negro ever to hold a $13,500-a-year post of assistant superintendent of schools in New York City's school system. He has been nominated for the position, and his election by the school board seems assured.

NEGRO BACKERS PUSH PETITION FOR WALKER

Insurance Executive Undecided On School Board Race

A petition qualifying Dr. J. E. Walker, Memphis Negroi nsurance firm president, as a candidate for membership on the city Board of Education was being circulated yesterday by Negro leaders.

Definitely interested in the race, Dr. Walker said he would reserve his decision until the petition is brought to him.

If he makes the race in the Nov. 8 City Election, Dr. Walker probably would run as an independent.

The Shelby County political organization has already announced its full slate for the four board places. They are Julian B. Bondurant, John Shea, Mrs. W. L. Fereday and Mrs. Arthur N. Seessel, Jr.

"With nearly 40 per cent of the population of Memphis being Negro," Dr. Walker said, "I think it would create in them a spirit of belonging if a member of their race was on the board."

The Negro president of the Universal Life Insurance Co. said he felt he was qualified "to make some contribution" to the board because of his experience with Negro colleges. He is vice chairman of the Board of Trustees of LeMoyne College, and is also on the board of Jarvis College, a Christian denominational school at Hawkins, Texas, near Dallas.

Dr. Walker received his B. S. degree at Alcorn College at Alcorn, Miss., and his M. D. degree at Meharry Medical College at Nashville. He is married and has two grown children. He lives at 1109 Mississippi.

Wilkerson To Quit D.C. Post

WASHINGTON—Dr. Garnet C. Wilkerson, assistant superintendant in charge of the colored schools of the District of Columbia, will retire at the end of this school year after more than 38 years of active service, 30 of which have been spent in his present position.

Associates of the veteran educator tendered him a testimonial dinner last week at the Commerce department cafeteria, at which Francis A. Gregory, principal of Armstrong high school, presided. Miss Ethel H. Grubbs presented a gift to Dr. Wilkerson on behalf of his friends.

Dr. Bond Attacks Attitude Of American Universities

WASHINGTON — (ANP)— Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president, Lincoln (Pa.) university last week denounced the hypocritical attitude of the "middle class" American college toward Negroes. He was addressing an audience at the observation of the 84th Charter Day at Howard University.

Dr. Bond referred specifically to Northwestern University of Evanston, Ill., a school that is near the top of the list on the basis of its apparent discrimination against Negro students.

Speaking on the topic "African for the Middle Class Mind," Dr Bond referred to Northwestern as an "Aristetelian-American-Style" school, one that looks down on persons of African blood. He said of this school.

"There is that crowning irony of the middle class mind displayed in the recent establishment of an Institute of African Studies at Northwestern university.

"The prospectus reveals that the institute will devote itself to the economics, anthropology, culture, languages and even to the religious aspects of relationships with Africa, past and present. It will train American specialists for the expanding field of our relationships and hopes to serve thereby a great national need.

"Now this is an institution that as late as Wednesday, Februrary 28 --according to a telephone conversation I had with the dean of students there--will not admit young women of African descent on equal terms with Caucasians to its dormitory residences."

The speaker was referring to the university's policy of allowing Negro women students to live in only one house on campus, Orrington house, which is possibly the worst looking women's dormitory. Only this year has Northwestern opened its men's housing to Negroes to a greater degree.

Speaking on this topic in an interview, Dr. Bond also commented on the fact that Northwestern has a tech school which excludes Negroes (only three have ever been admitted.) He said:

"It does irk me very much that a place like Northwestern that excludes Negro women from its dormitories, and by deed gift excludes Negroes from its Technological institute, should be chosen as the seat of an institute of this charter."

He referred to the African institute, a type of school his own university has recently set up also

In his address, Dr. Bond said he wanted established a new type of university in America, not one based on a class system and not one embracing the principles of a ruthless Communist system.

Praising the charter of Howard he said this was the type of school he wanted, one that was "a design for a class-less, caste society, to be achieved through faith in God and the loving, however, adamant insistence upon a world constructed on the principle of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of all mankind."

DR. JOHN E. KING, principal of Public School 25 in Brooklyn, N. Y., who has been nominated for a post as assistant superintendent of the New York City public school system. A native New Yorker with more than 20 years experience, Dr. King was nominated for the $13,500-a-year post a year and a half ago but was rejected because of "lack of experience." It is expected that he will be accepted this time along with two other nominees.

IN THE DEMOCRATIC TRADITION

For the first time in this city's history a Negro educator has been nominated for the high post of assistant superintendent. The nomination, which normally is tantamount to election, was based not on the fact that John B. King is a Negro but that he is a qualified schoolman who can be expected to do a good job in the important new post. Principal of a Brooklyn public school, Mr. King has been in the city school system for twenty-three years. During this period he has won the confidence and respect of teachers, parents and the community. Through his outstanding ability he has shown that he is ready to assume the duties and responsibilities of an assistant superintendency.

The selection of a Negro to this position, with its opportunities for administrative leadership on the high levels, is in the best democratic tradition. This is another illustration of the way our American system operates. Although there are flaws, yet in the main the democratic principles show up on the credit side of the ledger. This is a constructive development that should show our own citizens and the peoples of the rest of the world that America does give everyone an opportunity to develop fully, regardless of race, creed or color.

34 Colleges Represented At Workshop Berea, Ky.

Thirty-four colleges were represented by their faculty members in a workshop on "What Is a Christian College," held at Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, August 27-31, under the direction of the Research Committee of the Commission on Higher Education of the Association of American Colleges, Dr. Clyde A. Milner, Guilford College, N. Carolina, chairman. Dr. Raymond F. McLain, newly elected Director of the Commission on Higher Education of the National Council of Churches of Christ, served as the director of the workshop, which was financed by the Lilly Endowment Indianapolis, Indiana. Dr. Guy E. Snavely, Executive Secretary of the Association of American Colleges, was present to counsel with the leaders of the workshop.

Participating colleges included Catholic and Protestant, women's, men's and co-educational, Negro and white, small and large, from the four corners of the United States, Redlands University in California being the farthest removed from Berea. The following representatives served as chairmen of the six functioning committees; Kenneth ..ndeen, Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois, John W. Hollenbach, Hope College, Holland Michigan, Hiram Hilty, Guilford College Guilford College, North Carolina, Walter E. Wiest. Cedar Crest College, Allentown, Pennsylvania, Clarence Downing, University of Redlands, Redlands, California, Sam L. Laird, Emory University. Emory University, Georgia, and W. Hugh McEniry, Jr., Stetson University, DeLand, Florida.

Addresses were delivered in the evening sessions of the workshop by Dr. Milner, Dr. Andrew G. Truxal, Hood College, Frederick, Maryland, The Very Rev. John A. Flynn, St. John's University, Brooklyn, New York, and Dr. Harlie L. Smith, of the Board of Higher Education of the Disciples of Christ, Indianapolis, Indiana. These speakers were the members of the Research Committee of the AAC.

Dr. Riley B. Montgomery, President of the College of the Bible, Lexington, Ky., led the group in a series of morning devotionals.

This workshop was a climatic step in the study carried on throughout the past year by the thirty-four colleges represented, and dealt with such areas as Student Life, Organized Christian Experience, Faculty Curriculum, Administration, the Nature of the Christian Experience, Church Relationship, and Relevance to Time and Place.

The study will be continued under the leadership of the Research Committee of the Association of American Colleges, and the remaining church related colleges of America will be invited to participate.

It is anticipated that at the end of the study the Christian colleges of America will have prepared a definitive statement as to the significant contribution they can make in the contemporary American educational scene.

High New York City School Post Goes To Negro

NEGRO WINS HIGHEST EDUCATION POST— New York City's nine-man Board of Education recently elected John E. King, a Brooklyn school principal, to the position of Assistant Superintendent of Schools. The appointment, calling for a salary of $13,000 per year, represents the highest post ever held by a Negro in the New York City school system and the highest to which a Negro has ever appointed in a mixed school system. Mr. King is shown with Dr. William Jansen (left), Superintendent of Schools and Maximillian Moss, President of the Board of Education. The 42-year-old native New Yorker was the first Negro Principal in Brooklyn.

Jansen Nominates Negro To Superintendent Rank

Three new assistant superintendents—including the first Negro to be designated for that rank in New York City—were nominated by Superintendent of Schools William Jansen today.

The Negro is Dr. John B. King, principal of PS 25, Brooklyn. The other nominees are Miss Truda T. Weil, assistant administrative director in the elementary school division, and Dr. Jacob H. Shack, junior high school principal, assigned to the curriculum division at Board of Education headquarters.

Dr. Jansen chose the three from a larger field of applicants for the $13,500-a-year posts. The nominations are expected to be formally presented to the Board of Education at its next meeting on April 12.

Dr. King's nomination follows by a year and a half a public plea in his behalf by President Maximilian Moss of the Board of Education. Mr. Moss was miffed at that time because Dr. Jansen had not nominated Dr. King. The superintendent declared then that he had a high regard for Dr. King, but felt he should have broader experience as a principal before going higher.

Miss Weil has had a unique career in the school system, which she entered some 15 years ago as confidential secretary to Mrs. Johanna M. Lindlof, then a member of the Board of Education.

Dr. John B. King Awarded "Oscar"

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Dr. John B. King, who last week was nominated for assistant superintendent of the New York City School system, was among 17 natives of Brooklyn awarded "Youth Oscars." The awards were made by the annual "Inspirational Dinner" of Youth United in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel.

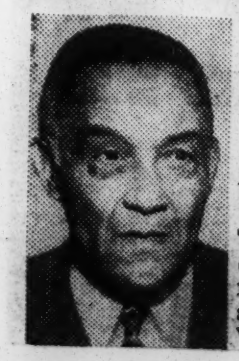
The Seventeen were selected by the Award committee because of their outstanding accomplishments. The Youth United, which functions through eight Brooklyn Settlements houses, was formed three years ago to combat juvenile delinquency "by building better citizens of tomorrow." Supreme Court Justice George J. Beldock is president.

Dr. King was honored for his community service. Others receiving "Oscars" included Barbara Stanwyck, film star; Eleanor Holm (Mrs. Billy Rose) aquatic Olympic champion; Lawrence Spivak, publisher of Mercury Publications. Dr. Alexander Weiner, co-discoverer of R-H blood factor; James G. McDonald, first ambassador to Israel; Thomas E. Murray, member of the U. S. Atomic Energy commission and Charles Pratt, president of Pratt institute.

Among the prominent Brooklynites on the Dais were: Asst. Dist. Atty Clarence Wilson, Rev. Boise Dent, Fr. John Coleman, an Mrs. Maude V. Richardson.

Associates to Honor Wilkinson, Quitting District Schools Post

A testimonial dinner will be held for Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, 72, retiring assistant superintendent in charge of colored schools, at 6 p.m. Monday at the Commerce Department cafeteria.



Sponsors of the dinner are the Federation of Parent-Teacher Associations and friends and associates of Dr. Wilkinson.

Dr. Wilkinson has been with the school system for more than 48 years, and has been assistant superintendent in charge of the colored schools for the last 30 years. He has announced his intention to retire after school closes this month.

He was to retire three years ago, but his service was extended three times by the Board of Education. He accepted the last extension with the understanding that a successor be found by the end of the school year.

School Supt. Hobart M. Corning is conducting that search now and expects to make a recommendation to the School Board in the near future.

Francis A. Gregory, principal of Armstrong High School, will preside at the dinner. Among the top school people expected to attend and pay tribute to Dr. Wilkinson are C. Melvin Sharpe, Board of Education president; Dr. Corning, A. Kiger Savoy, associate school superintendent; Dr. Harold A. Haynes, associate school superintendent, and Dr. Gladys Peterson, administrative assistant to Dr. Wilkinson. Representatives from various community and educational organizations also will speak.

Greetings from the students will be brought by Warren Hughes, president of the student council at Armstrong High School; Miss Jacqueline Polk, president of the student council at Miner Teachers College, and Lajuan Nathies, a kindergarten pupil at the Logan Elementary School.

Miss Ethel H. Grubbs, head of the mathematics department, will present a gift to Dr. Wilkinson on behalf of his friends.

Dropped by State

Dr. Wells Suffers New Blow

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Dr. I. J. K. Wells, publisher of Color magazine, who voluntarily withdrew from active duty as supervisor of Negro schools in West Virginia when he was charged recently with making a bribe offer, last Friday was denied the right to return to his state educational post by State School Superintendent W. W. Trent.

Superintendent Trent said his action, however, did not stem from the recent bribery charges made against Dr. Wells, but came because of Dr. Wells' "refusal to break off his relationship with Color magazine," and not for any other reason. He had tried for a long time, Mr. Trent said, to get Dr. Wells to discontinue his "dual capacity" jobs.

When the bribery charges were hurled at Dr. Wells by Mrs. Elizabeth Drewery, lone Negro member of the State House of Delegates, Dr. Wells voluntarily stepped out of active service in his state post while the charges were under investigation. He was accused of offering Mrs. Drewery $1,000 or a trip to Europe in return for her interest in the "fire-boss" bill. Dr. Wells was later given a clean bill of health.

SOUGHT REINSTATEMENT

Upon being cleared of the charge, the veteran educator-publisher made a request for reinstatement to his state school post. Mr. Trent's refusal followed on Friday of last week.

It had been generally believed that Dr. Wells would return to his state educational job as soon as the Kanawha County grand jury cleared him of the bribery

DR. I. J. K. WELLS
loses school post

charges on April 18.

In refusing to return Dr. Wells to his former position, Mr. Trent sent Dr. Wells a letter in which he set forth his position. He said his request that Dr. Wells break off his connections with Color magazine was a long-standing request and that if Dr. Wells had complied with his request, the veteran educator would still "be working full time and on full pay." He said Dr. Wells' state school post needed the "full-time energy of one person, if not two."

The state official said Dr. Wells' unwillingness to do as he had been asked forced him to take the step he took in cutting Dr. Wells off the state job permanently. He told Dr. Wells in his letter that he wished him "continued success in editing and publishing the magazine with which you are connected."

The Courier tried to reach Dr. Wells Saturday for comment, but was unable to locate him.

EDUCATION IN REVIEW

A High Ideal of Intergroup Relations Is Set for Teachers and Communities They Serve

By BENJAMIN FINE

In recent years the schools and colleges of this nation have become more concerned with community problems. Indeed, the community has brought many of its problems into the classroom. And by the same token, schools have entered into community life and have joined forces in solving mutual problems.

How the nation's educational system can do a more effective job in bringing about better school-community relations is analyzed in a significant 272-page report recently issued by the American Council on Education. Called "Intergroup Relations in Teacher Education," the study presents the findings of a four-year project, sponsored by the Council on Cooperation in Teacher Education. It was supported by a grant of funds from the National Conference of Christians and Jews and was headed by Dr. Lloyd Allen Cook of Wayne University.

Twenty-four of the country's leading colleges and universities took part in the survey, probably the most comprehensive study of its kind ever undertaken in the educational profession. The objective of the project was to analyze and interpret the theory of prejudice, to see why and how it grows, and discover what the school and community can do to combat it.

Problem Presented

Prejudice does exist in many communities today. The question of race, color, creed or religion is but one phase of this prejudice. As the study shows, bigotry is frequently ingrained in the community mores, and is sometimes found on a regional as well as community level. The schools are beginning to play an important part in developing an educational program that may eventually end many of the existing causes of friction.

Obviously the schools by themselves cannot end bigotry. The study notes that the need is for united action to end undemocratic behaviors—a total push on all fronts. The report adds:

"What can be expected of school and college people is, first of all, that they will get their own house in order, clean up their ways of handling youngsters, their classroom teaching, their community relations. Until every common school, every college and university can show in its way of life what it would teach to learners, fine senti-ments can make little difference in the habit patterns of people."

Accordingly, the report calls upon teachers everywhere to lead in creating better intergroup relations. It presents this six-point program as a goal for American education:

(1) To teach the moral worth of all people, their equal citizenship rights, their various freedoms and their contributions to our culture.

(2) To equalize as far as possible in school and outside the conditions of free-enterprise competition by reducing intergroup tension, prejudice and discrimination.

Positive Cooperation

(3) To promote positive cooperation across racial, creedal and other barrier lines, involving where feasible all the educational forces in a community.

(4) To apply these objectives primarily in the education of young people, studying the role of colleges and schools with the aim of improving their effectiveness as agents of change.

(5) To provide leadership in school and community coordination for educational and welfare purposes, making certain that minority representatives share in plan-making.

(6) To use the techniques of the psycho-social sciences in experimental efforts to change behaviors, and to popularize scientific findings as to human nature and group relations.

The report points out that these goals focus on people, rather than on culture, and on people in their everyday group-related modes of life. They center on deep fissures in community life—the clefts made by race, creed and national origin. Moreover, they affirm without ambiguity the nation's democratic ideals of equal rights, and they cast teachers in the role of change-makers.

According to Dr. Cook, the goals conceive intergroup education, not as a sentimental impulse to do good, but as a cautious kind of social engineering, a sensible effort to do whatever is possible to advance fair play and unity values. They call upon educators, at all school levels, to guard against prejudice and discrimination, to search out individual talent, to promote positive cooperation on the part of all citizens.

Importance of Teachers' Position

It is possible to train prospective teachers so that they will be better able to solve the school-community problems, the study points out. Teachers are the people who are in position to make intergroup education permanent, to develop it as a part of all education.

That the answer is not easy, nor the solution imminent, is readily conceded by the study. Our society still has its "chronic insecurity, its waves of scapegoating and hooliganism," the report observes. But a beginning has been made. Teachers are starting to realize the importance of their posts and are seeking to bring about better relations among all their students, as well as among the various segments of our democratic land.

In the words of the report, "We dream of a day when all people will be treated like people, * * * when fair play, good-will and cooperation will have great value because they will be viewed as the essential of decent living, the goals of our society as a whole." This is the aim of intergroup education—in fact, of all education in human relations, and it is in this faith that educators work.

Spaulding Won't Take School Post

DURHAM, N. C. — Dr. C. C. Spaulding, 76-year-old president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, became the first Negro ever appointed to the City School Board of Education last week. He promptly declined to accept the appointment on advice of his physician.

U. S. Education Found Facing Heaviest Attack

N. Y. U. Dean Tells School Session of Failure to Get Public's Understanding

America's system of education is being atacked as it has never been before by persons who "seem determined to drive wedges between various groups," Dr. Ernest O. Melby, dean of the School of Education of New York University, said yesterday. Dean Melby addressed 500 school administrators from New York and near-by states at their fourth annual conference at N. Y. U.

"We are living through a time when free institutions are battling for life," Dean Melby said. "This is one of the greatest battles of all time, and it may be the most crucial."

Fears Enemies at Home

It is an error, hecontinued, to believe that all enemies are external. "I have become more and more afraid of the enemies at home. Victory in Korea can be rendered meaningless if American schools are enchained and enslaved in the hands of those who attack them."

Dr. Melby specifically named Allen A. Zoll, head of the National Council for American Education, as a leader in attacks on the schools.

He compared the failure of educators to gain the understanding of the public with the failure of American democracy to reach the minds of millions of oppressed peoples in the fight against communism. "We've got to weld together the friends of education through understanding," he said. "There are people in all groups that seem determined to drive wedges between various groups; I believe the role of education is to build bridges between the groups in society."

The "religious issue," always close to the surface, "raises its ugly head" everywhere, Dean Melby said. "In this battle for public education we must welcome every person who believes in education. I will not fight Jews, Catholics or Lutherans as such; but I will fight any individual who is against public education."

Urges Aroused Community

Dr. Melby described the community as a more powerful educational agency than the schools, and told his audience that only an aroused community, working with the schools, could solve many of the problems now facing the schools.

The greatest need in America, Dr. Melby said, is "a great faith—in the dignity of the human being in the ultimate triumph of the human spirit, in the practicality of human brotherhood. Communism, a materialistic outlook on life, relegating individual men to a position of inferiority, cannot be fought by another materialism."

Dr. Harold Benjamin, Dean of Education at the University of Maryland, speaking at the first session of the conference, listed some of the attacks being made on schools as unfounded statements that they are not teaching "the three Rs," and that they promote areism, communism and juvenile delinquency. Schools welcome criticism from groups like the Parent-Teacher Asociations, which believe in getting the facts, Dr. Benjamin said, but "some other groups don't believe in public education."

The conference included six panel discussions on problems of school administrators and supervisors.

Pressure Continues to Establish Religious Education in Schools

By Religious News Service

Demands for some form of religious education in the public schools continue to increase despite the three-year-old McCollum decision in which the United States Supreme Court outlawed released-time religious instruction on school property.

Many religious leaders hold that the McCollum decision does not bar religion altogether from the Nation's primary and secondary schools. They believe that some religious education can be given without infringing on the principle of church-state separation.

Instruction Believed Needed.

These leaders believe, furthermore, that religious instruction of some sort is vitally necessary for the proper training of American youth.

That some secular authorities share this opinion was indicated last week when a speaker at the annual meeting of the National Sheriff's Association in Atlanta, Ga., deplored "the absence of religious training in schools and the tendency to rate athletics over moral and scholarly attainments," which, he said, "should be corrected."

In two States—California and Iowa—legislators recently sought to put into effect their belief that religion should be a "must" in the public school.

A California measure to introduce Bible reading in the schools brought the lawmakers a flood of mail, most of it favorable. The bill, however, was referred to the California Board of Education for a two-year study after having been deadlocked in the assembly's education committee.

In Iowa, a measure proposing that public schools be encouraged to include the literature and history of religion and, in particular, the Bible, in their courses of study, died in the House Sifting Committee when the Legislature adjourned.

Meanwhile, a 100-member Illinois commission appointed to draft a program for the State's 2.5 million children has urged that general courses of religion be included in public school curricula.

Recommending an investigation of the possibility of introducing "cultural courses" in the history of great religions, the commission indorsed the view of a subcommittee that such courses need not violate the principle of church-state separation.

Bible Verses In New Jersey.

A number of States have laws which permit Bible verses to be read without comment to public school pupils each day. One of them is New Jersey, where the State Supreme Court last October rendered a decision upholding the constitutionality of the law.

However, two members of the United Secularists of America—Mrs. Anne E. Klein of Hawthorne, N. J., and Donald R. Doremus, of Rutherford, N. J.—recently appealed against the court's ruling and the case is now slated for review by the United States Supreme Court.

Another issue has arisen in Minnesota which also may come before the United States Supreme Court for final decision.

Frank C. Hughes, an atheist and a 1903 alumnus of the University of Minnesota, recently called upon the United States Government to institute criminal proceedings against the university because it permitted religious organizations to use campus property for their meetings.

When the Government rejected Mr. Hughes' plea, he announced that a civil suit would be instituted.

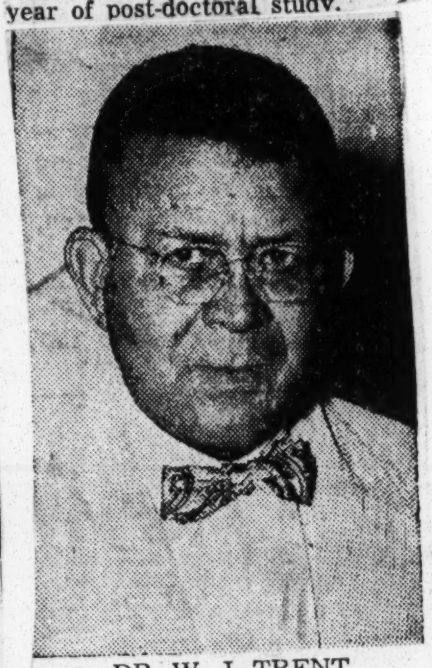
To U.S. Office Of Education

WASHINGTON, D.C. —(NNPA)— Dr. Walter G. Daniel, professor of education at Howard University, has been appointed a specialist for higher education in the Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Dr. Earl James McGrath, United States Commissioner of Education, announced Monday.

Dr. Daniel will work with John Dale Russell, Assistant Commissioner for Higher Education, in aiding in the improvement of the nation's program of higher education. He entered upon his official duty Monday (June 4).

Dr. Daniel has been professor of education at Howard since September, 1946. Previously he served as associate and assistant professor of education as well as university librarian. He also has served as director of practice teaching at Winston-Salem State Teachers college, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

His undergraduate work was done at Virginia Union University. He has done graduate work at the University of Cincinnati and at Columbia University, where he received the degree of doctor of philosophy and recently completed a year of post-doctoral study.



DR. W. J. TRENT

Name Trent to School Board

Dr. W. J. Trent, president of Livingstone College, last week became the first Negro in the city of Salisbury, N. C., to be appointed to the city school board. His was one of three appointments recommended by the Mayor and passed unanimously by the City Council.

NEW EDUCATION POST:

Dr. Holmes Named to State Board

BALTIMORE

"I will perform my duties diligently, so far as I am able to do so."

With these words, Dr. D. O. W. Holmes, president-emeritus of Morgan State College accepted "with humility" his appointment this week to the State Board of Education. Heretofore, all members have been white.

Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin officially named Dr. Holmes to the State Board by letter on Tuesday. However, the appointment was informally noted by the Governor at Morgan's commencement exercises Monday afternoon when he greeted Dr. Holmes as the "new member of the Board."

DR. D. O. W. HOLMES

Supervises State Schools

The seven-member Board supervises all the state's public schools, white and colored, and the five state teachers colleges as well.

The appointment comes as another high-mark in the career of Dr. Holmes, who has been a teacher and administrator since 1902. The former Morgan State president's most recent public service since retiring was his work with the Weglein Commission which made a study of the State's higher education program.

Dr. Holmes' achievements as an educator began in Baltimore. After graduating from Howard University in 1901, he was appointed science teacher at the old colored high school, later to become, Douglass High School.

He taught at the high school for 14 years and served for 8 years as vice-principal of Douglass. Resigning in 1917, he accepted a post as psychology and education professor at Miner Normal School in Washington.

In 1919, he went to Howard University as registrar and professor of education. Later he became dean of the Collefe of Education. Under his administration, it rose from the weakest department at Howard, to strongest from point of enrollment of the University's nine schools.

Dean of Graduate School

The Howard trustees chose him to head the newly created Graduate School in 1934 and he served as Dean until becoming president of Morgan in November, 1937.

He served as president of Morgan from 1937 until his retirement in 1948. His leadership was largely responsible for the institution's academic growth during the past 14 years.

Recognized as a specialist in teacher-training, Dr. Holmes has been an outspoken champion of improved school facilities for colored students.

Stressed Effective Leadership

In his installation address as Morgan president, he set forth his views on scholastic leadership as it affected colored students.

"If the white race," said Dr. Holmes in 1937, "with all of its advantages, requires one college man to every 100 of the population to provide adequate leadership, how can the colored race, with all of its disadvantages, be expected to supply an adequate leadership, which must bear five times the burden imposed upon each one of the more advantaged group?"

Sought Improvements

This need for adequate leadership has been a basic idea sparking the 73-year-old educator's efforts toward improved schooling for all citizens.

Following his appointment to the State Board, Dr. Holmes said "I consider the appointment a signal honor. Naturally, I accept it with the appropriate humility due such an important public service. I realize that the Board serves all the people in a very important area and with that realization in mind, I accept the postition.

"I will perform my duties diligently so far as I am able to do so."

"Not Too Surprised

casual greeting at the Morgan commencement surprised him, Dr. Holmes said, "I was not too surprised, having heard of the possibilities of such an appointment for some time.

"The only surprise was in having the Governor deliver it personally. His letter came the next morning, in which, official notice of the appointment was given."

Illinois Town Elects Negro To School Board

DANVILLE, Ill. — (ANP) — In recent elections held here, the town of Danville, Ill. for the first time in its history elected a Negro to its district board of education. The new board member is Robert Norwood who finished second among six candidates. Also elected was Herman A. (Butch) Smith. Smith polled 1,727 votes, and Norwood, 967.

A former teacher at Jackson school, Norwood is now the senior interviewer for the Illinois Public Aid commission here. He is a native of Danville and a graduate of Danville high.

He lives with his wife, Elizabeth and son, Robert Lee Norwood, a student at Garfield school.

White Southerner Denounces Inequalities In Education

LOUISVILLE — (ANP) — In an article which appeared recently in the Times Dispatch, a white southerner spoke out forcefully against inequalities in education, denounced persons who say have patience things are getting better, and appealed to white people to speak in defense of democratic habits.

The article said in part:

"Immediately after the Civil War the Reconstruction governments established a public school system, the avowed purpose of which was to provide separate but equal opportunities for the children of both races. That was 79 years ago. At the last census, taken in 1950, it was revealed that, with few exceptions, less than half as much money is expanded per black child as per white. Do you wonder that the Negro grows a trifle restrive?

"Four generations of his children have received inadequate education under our separate but equal system. Four generations of inferior schooling, while we sit back and weigh him critically in the balance with white men whose educational advantages have been supreme.

The article continues, "It will take many years before Negro schools by and large will offer facilities available now in our white schools."

The writer denounced those who say "have patience," and ask "would you have patience while another generation of your children grows up handicapped."

The Speed-Up in Education

College Problems Cannot Be Solved Without Help From High-School Level

By Fred M. Hechinger

II

THE speed-up (English for "acceleration") on the college level poses a problem different from that of the high schools but cannot be solved without help from the high-school level. First, the colleges are confronted with the immediate call for man power by the armed forces and must make some temporary emergency provisions to enable students to complete a maximum amount of work before military service. Second, the colleges are to some extent dependent on the high schools for much of their own planning.

The basic questions are: At what age, at what level of maturity and with what kind of academic preparation will the high-school pupil be handed over to the college teacher?

If high-school speed-up is to mean that the average freshman will be in the neighborhood of sixteen years of age, then the hands of the college will be largely tied by a great number of immature students who have arrived at higher education without being emotionally and chronologically ready for it. If, in addition, these students have come out of an intensified but unimproved high-school program, then the colleges will be faced by high-school-age students who must still be given high-school-caliber instruction. This is all too often true even under the regular program, and most colleges today must offer freshman English, history and economics courses which are nothing more than attempts to make up for what the high schools neglect.

ON THE other hand, if the high-school curriculum is to be revised rather than merely rushed, if a core curriculum and integrated course of study will actually have become the common education background of all high-school graduates, then the colleges will not only be able to start their job on the level of higher education; they will be able to revise their own instruction to a point where "four" years ceases to hold some vague kind of magic. They will be able to drop many of the "required courses" and will be able to proceed along new and unconventional lines toward their own and diverse goals of higher learning.

In that event, there will no longer be any need to talk of "acceleration" or of cramming a standard course of four years into three. Whether the total education process will take four, three, five or six years will then depend solely on the aims of higher education and not, as is now so often the case, on the gaps to be filled and the uncovered areas inherited from secondary education. (Lest there be any misunderstanding about the nature of the gaps, it appears within the scope of secondary education to deal with basic grammar and composition, with much of what is now known as "college algebra," with a survey of English and American literature, and so forth, all of which now has to be handled in college.)

THE recently announced pre-draft college plan which, supported by the Ford Foundation Fund for the Advancement of Education, will make it possible for 200 particularly gifted pupils, without completing high school, to have two years of general, liberal arts college education at four universities—Yale, Columbia, Wisconsin and Chicago—may help to point the way to a rearranging of the college curriculum. It is a useful and constructive experiment. But it is not—and was not meant to be—the solution to the problem of speed-up. Even at best it will deal only with the very top percentage of talent, and it would be tragic if the success of the students selected under that plan were to lead to hasty conclusions as to the maturity of sixteen-year-olds in general.

That as many qualified young men as possible get into college, even if only for a year, before they go off to military service is highly desirable (provided that they are able to absorb, not only the academic college fare but also the benefits of the freer and less confining campus atmosphere). It is important that those who are to be exposed to what is frequently a somewhat anti-intellectual barracks environment have been given enough of a taste of the best things which college life offers to consider themselves part of the campus, ready to return after their period of service.

BUT the fact remains that the colleges cannot and should not rely on speed-up as more than a very temporary measure, certainly for no longer than two years immediately ahead. The experience of the last war has shown that the strain on the faculty cannot be borne much longer without seriously hurting both individual teachers and the caliber of instruction. Moreover, it would in the long run deprive the students of such essential adjuncts to higher education as domestic and foreign travel, work experience and outside study. It would, in the long run, inflict hardships on the student of limited financial means who often depends on earnings in full-time summer jobs to see him through the year.

The colleges, therefore, will not be able to solve the speed-up problem in the long run unless they adopt long-range measures now, even as they temporarily swing into the short-term emergency provisions of summer semesters, three and four term years and anywhere up to three entering freshman classes a year. But unless they prepare for a long-term emergency, or perhaps even permanent changes, they will continue to find themselves in an academic crisis.

THE immediate measure, within that long-range view, which can be taken now should be that of working out the new plan jointly with the secondary and elementary schools. The vicious circle which has so long prevented a new approach can easily be broken. These are the first requirements:

1. The colleges must assure the high schools that rigid and outmoded course-credit requirements will be replaced by a real consideration of the student's maturity, capacity and acquired general education. The barriers of existing requirements can be lowered as has been shown whenever enterprising high school principals and head masters decided to go their own way intelligently; but the less daring secondary school administrators and teachers must be reassured by the colleges.

2. The colleges must determine, in joint planning with the secondary schools, how much of their present curriculum can safely be taken over by the lower schools (and the high schools may be able to pass the legitimate buck farther down to the upper grades of elementary school).

3. Through direct liaison with specially trained guidance personnel in the high schools, the colleges may be able to determine degrees of intellectual as well as emotional maturity of students to a point where the student's advance in college is determined on an individual basis rather than by normal or "accelerated," prescribed periods. This would give assurance that the speed-up will not stack the cards against the student who, though no less talented, develops, matures and reacts more slowly.

IT IS impossible to predict exactly what kind of new education plan would evolve from such long-range reforms. Almost certainly there would be as much diversity as now, possibly more, on the higher education level, and that is as it should be. But what is more important, the straitjacket would have been taken off the high school curriculum. Secondary education would be given a fair chance to join more fully in the unprecedented progress which American popular schooling has made in elementary and higher education.

While almost all educators and observers agree that speed-up as such, no matter how essential it may be at the moment, is at best a necessary evil and, if it is to become semi-permanent, a direct threat to the entire system of education, a long-range reform may be the natural next step in the greatest popular education system ever designed. Short-sighted speed-up measures by themselves could undermine and, in the long run, destroy the system. But intelligent long-range re-examination of the system, sparked by the emergency but not dominated by it, could promise better, not merely faster, schooling for the dangerous years ahead and for the peaceful years, if and when they come.

This is the second of two articles by Mr. Hechinger, Education Editor of the Herald Tribune, on the speed-up in education.

Higher Education On Mushroom Plan

By ALONZO WASSON

THERE ARE THOSE IN TEXAS—and they make a host—who think this state has oversupplied the demand for higher education. They are not without facts and circumstances for supporting their belief. The biennial appropriations for the 53 institutions for which the appropriations were made grew from $8,988,436 to $30,442,823 during the decade 1941-1950. Of the fifty-three institutions, thirty are junior colleges, which the state supports only in part. California alone has more.

MORE PROBATIVE EVIDENCE is to be found in the report of the Legislative Council made only a month or so ago. The newspapers have made some note of this report, but not nearly so much as it deserves. The council was directed by the Fifty-first Legislature to make the report or study and given two years for the job. The surveying necessary was done by a number of educators under direction of Dr. C. Nelson, who is professor of education of the Presbyterian Seminary at Austin. Their findings were submitted for consideration to a number of educators of other states, some of them of wide distinction. Their function was to make such criticisms of the Texas system of higher education on the facts found by the survey as they thought to be warranted.

The document submitted by the Legislative Council in accordance with the directive given it by the Fifty-first Legislature makes some 150 pages. It is safe to say that no member of this Legislature has found time to read it. It must, if it is to have any result, be considered by members of the next Legislature.

IT HAS BEEN SAID, sarcastically of course, that it has been the ambition of succeeding generations of law-makers in the past to establish higher education in every municipality of the state. There are presentations made in this study to suggest that at least they are on their way toward that far-off goal. For instance it is one of the showings of this report that in Texas nowhere "is the larger part of the county more than 100 miles from a publicly supported senior college with a general curriculum." And another kindred statement is that "on a population basis 95 per cent of the people live within 50 miles of a publicly-supported college offering a general curriculum for at least two years."

THERE IS MORE EVIDENCE of superfluity in some findings with respect to the offering and conferring of degrees. The facts as to 1948 are given in two tables of four columns each. They take up more space than can be allowed here. Part of a

summarization found in the report must suffice. "Master's degrees may be obtained in more than twenty-five fields," it says. And then it adds: "No students took available degree offerings in many fields." Further: "Many degrees are offered in fields where there are few takers." It cites, to get down to specifications, that in the Texas College of Arts and Industries (Kingsville) master's degrees were offered in twenty-eight fields, but no degrees were conferred in nineteen of them, and three or fewer in twenty-six of the twenty-eight. At Texas Tech the master's degree was available in thirty-one fields, but there were no takers in thirteen of them, and there were three or fewer degrees conferred in twenty-seven of them.

There is a lot more of the same import.

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COMMENTING ON THE FACTS shown, and on others like them, the report says that "the data indicate that there are much duplication and inadequate utilization of the master's degree offerings"; and also that "it appears that numerous departments are offering scantily used education." The concluding paragraph in the report reads thus: "Although these facts concerning degrees definitely point up areas of duplication only in four-year, degree-granting institutions, they imply similar problems in junior college and other non-degree-granting institutions."

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THE REPORT SETS FORTH in a concluding chapter on the superfluous offering of degrees in higher education in Texas well-known facts influencing the establishment and locating of the institutions of higher education which make it a logical result, not to say an inevitable one: "The historical development of these institutions does not indicate any apparent over-all plan or fore-thought. Most of them began through local initiative and pressure. There is some indication of a 'normal progression.'"

Junior colleges have a tendency to become senior colleges. The specialized institutions have a tendency to become general. The senior colleges add graduate work, and graduate programs tend to become advanced graduate programs. New curricula and programs expand, if there is a local demand without much consideration of whether or not the need can be supplied for a larger area at some other place. Most of these problems in program development arise from the organization of the higher educational system, which allows, and even encourages, colleges to adapt their programs to changing conditions without reference to other institutions."

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THE REPORT AFFIRMS that existing public institutions offer a larger and more varied supply of higher education than is demanded. Also it forecasts before a great while a demand for a greater offering than is now made. From the 1940-41 school year to the 1949-50, inclusive, the enrollment in all the state-supported institutions increased from 54,944 to 99,527. And from this increase, getting its warrant from several computations in no need of being repeated here, the report forecasts that the totals of enrollment in these public institutions will be 11,354,000 in 1955, and 13,920,000 in 1960.

Based on data from the Texas Almanac, the report says that the total of enrollments in both public and private colleges in the fall of 1948 was 126,000.

Two Md. Negroes On School Boards

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — (ANP) — Governor Theodore McKeldin last week appointed two Negroes to serve on county boards of education. Edward [illegible] Huntington was named to the Calvert County Board and William B. Wade Sr., to the Charles County Board.

Board of Education

New School Board Member

Mrs. Mary E. Burch who was named by Mayor Ralph A. Villani to replace Herbert H. Tate, attorney, who resigned, was reappointed to the Newark Board of Education for a three-year term Saturday. A native of Philadelphia and former teacher in Camden, she is a graduate of Shippinsburg State Teachers College in Pennsylvania, and is an outstanding civic and Republican Party leader in Essex county Camden City school system and played an important role in community life in that city. She is a native of Philadelphia.

Active in civic and political affairs in Essex County, she is a member of the board of governors of the Women's State Republican Club, the Essex County Women's Republican Club, and the League of Women Voters.

Mrs. M. E. Burch Re-Appointed

NEWARK

Mrs. Mary E. Burch, appointed last month to replace Herbert H. Tate who resigned, was renamed to the Newark Board of Education Saturday by Mayor Ralph A. Villani for a three-year term, beginning July 1.

Other new members appointed to the board for the same period are Peter Yablonsky and Benjamin C. Slavkoski who replace Joseph Kraemer and Charles J. Fox respectively.

Pennsylvania Graduate

Mrs. Burch, wife of Dr. Raymond Burch, is a graduate of Shippinsburg State Teachers College in Pennsylvania, and has done graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania, Temple University and Columbia University.

She taught several years in the

Wesley Williams on School Board

WASHINGTON

Wesley S. Williams, 443 Kenyon St., N.W., local civil and criminal lawyer and a dark horse, was appointed a member of the Board of Education Wednesday, the Board of Judges announced. Mr. Williams succeeds Woolsey W. Hall who has been on the board since last November, filling the unexpired term of John Wilson who retired. Mr. Williams was one of two members appointed to three-year terms.

The other is Mrs. Arcadia N. Phillips, white, connected with local real estate interests. She succeeds Mrs. Lenore Smith. C. Melvin Sharpe, president of the board, was reappointed.

In a statement to the AFRO Wednesday, Mr. Williams stated he has no individual program but "shall be a part of the board and will take this opportunity to serve the whole community."

He said he is happily pleased and wants to thank the Board of Judges for having selected him.

"Greatly Surprised'

"I realize it was they who made the choice. I had no civic or other endorsement as such. I knew I was being considered but was greatly surprised to be selected at this time."

The Williamses came to Washington about ten years ago shortly after they were married. They have two children, Wesley Jr., 8 and Marialice, 5.

Mr. Williams is a native of Philadelphia and was graduated from the Central High School and the Philadelphia College of Law from which he received a Bachelor and Master of Jurisprudence degree. He also attended the Pennsylvania School of Social Work.

WESLEY S. WILLIAMS

14 1951

D.C.

Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson
Assistant Superintendent, in charge of Negro Schools

Dr. Wilkinson Will Retire After 30 Years in Schools

By Martha J. Hall
Post Reporter

After 30 years in office, Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson will retire July 31 as first assistant superintendent in charge of Negro schools.

Three times he has put off his retirement, each time at the request of the Board of Education. But this time he expects to go through with his plans.

When he does, he has a surprise in mind for his wife, with whom he lives at 406 U st. nw.

"My wife plans to impose upon me the task of working around home," he explained. "But I'd rather work away from home."

Retirement Won't Be Easy

Retirement won't be easy for the 72-year-old educator who has devoted a lifetime to work for Washington's Negro school children.

"It's going to be difficult to adjust to it, I know, but I trust I shall be able to master it," he said.

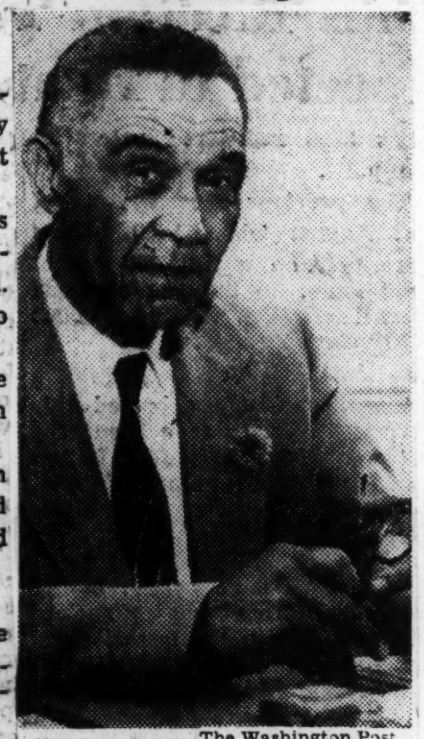
Much of his time will be devoted to civil work—to the Washington Urban League which he helped to organize, to the Northwest Settlement House, of which he was first president, and to United Community Services, of which he is a vice president.

These things, plus some of that work at home, will keep much of his time from being idle, he feels.

He has another plan, too. A graduate of the Howard University Law School, he has had a lifelong desire to practice law. Although Dr. Wilkinson feels that it is now too late to open his own practice, he may eventually do some work in a law office.

But his abiding interest, he said, will be in things educational—in the school system he has known since he became a teacher at the old M Street High School in December, 1902.

A childless man, Dr. Wilkinson looks with a fatherly fondness upon the more than 48,000 Negro boys and girls who are students



The Washington Post
DR. GARNET C. WILKINSON
After 30 years' service

in the school system he has guided since 1921.

48,025 Students Now

In his bright and pleasant office in the Franklin Administration Building he looked up figures on the system during his years as its head. Even he was startled to realize that it had grown to such an extent in the 30-year period.

When he began there were 18,630 students. Today there are 48,025. Then there were 720 teachers, today 1795. In the past 20 years 26 new buildings for Negro students have been built.

"I'm proud of the privilege I've had in sharing in the program of public education in the District of Columbia. I sincerely hope that some good results have come from the work to which we have devoted ourselves," he said as he thought back over the years.

President Truman Vetoes Segregated Education Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNP)— Sticking to his "Fair Deal" program, President Truman last week vetoed on racial grounds the bill providing for federal aid to education in critical defense areas.

In a ringing message, Mr. Truman killed the measure because it contained a mandatory race segregation provision.

REPERCUSSIONS among anti-civil rights apostles and anti-Trumanites are being heard throughout the South as a result of the President's action which is viewed as a defiance of the rebellious Dixiecrats, who have sought vainly to induce Mr. Truman to abandon his civil rights program.

The veto followed in the wake of the recent abortive stop-Truman meeting held in Alabama, which flopped when several outstanding southern critics of the President and the administration declined to participate in it.

* * *

SUBSEQUENTLY, the anti's decided to sit tight anl await further developments in the national party, but are expected to re-explode with even greater fury as a result of the Presidential veto message deploring segregation.

The vetoed bill, sponsored by Representative Graham A. Barden, of North Carolina, chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, was intended to amend Public Laws 815 and 874 in order to meet the need for school construction and the maintenance and operation of schools in critical defense housing areas.

* * *

IN VETOING THE Barden bill, President Truman made it clear that the federal government intends to "move forward" to wipe out segregation in federal activities where the federal government has "a direct responsibility to follow national rather than local interpretations."

If the Barden bill had become law, non-segregated schools on Army posts and other federal properties would have been required to abandon non-segregation and conform to state law in those states requiring separate schools for white and colored pupils.

In his memorandum of disapproval, Mr. Truman said:

"THE BASIC PURPOSE of this bill is meritorious. It would provide for the construction, maintenance, and operation of elementary and secondary schools in those localities where defense activities of the federal government have created unusual burdfens.

"Unfortunately, however, the Congress has included one provision in this bill which I cannot approve. This provision would require a group of schools on federal property which are now operating successfully on an integrated basis to be segregated. It would do so by requiring federal schools on military bases and other federal property to conform to the laws of the states in which such installations are located.

* * *

"THIS IS A departure from the provisions of Public Laws 815 and 874, which required only that the education provided under these circumstances should be comparable to that available to other children in the state. The purpose of the proposed change is clearly to require that schools operated solely by the federal government on federally-owned land, if located in any of seventeen states, shall be operated on a segregated basis 'to the maximum extent practicable.'

"This proposal, if enacted into law, would constitute a backward step in the efforts of the federal government to extend equal rights and opportunities to all our people. During the past few years, we have made rapid progress toward equal treatment and opportunity in those activities of the federal government where we have a direct responsibility to follow national rather than local interpretations of non-discrimination.

* * *

"TWO outstanding examples are the federal civil service and our armed forces, where important advances have been made toward equalizing treatment and opportunity.

"Not every school operated on a federal reservation has been integrated: It is never our purpose to insist on integration without considering pertinent local factors; but it is the duty of the federal government to move forward in such locations and in such fields of activity as seem best and appropriate under individual conditions and circumstances.

"We have assumed a role of world leadership in seeking to unite people of great cultural and racial diversity for the purpose of resisting aggression, protecting their mutual security and advancing their own economic and political development. We should not impair our moral position by enacting a law that requires a discrimination based on race. Step by step we are discarding old discriminations; we must not adopt new ones.

* * *

"I BELIEVE THE way is open for an effective administration of Public Laws 815 and 874 of the 81st Congress, while the present Congress reconsiders the full implications of the amendments proposed in H.R. 5411. The objectionable provision was added during the closing days of the first session without the careful consideration necessary for such an important departure from national policy.

"I hope the Congress early in the next session will reconsider this matter careful and will reenact legislation to provide the school aid urgently required in critical defense housing areas without the objectionable provison of H. R. 5411."

* * *

H. R. 5411 WAS authored by Mr. Barden, who is opposed to anti-segregation provisions being written into bills providing federal aid to schools. He also is opposed to any provision in such bills for auxiliary services, such as bus transportation and free textbooks, for parochial schools.

While H. R. 5411 was being debated in the House last October 15, Representative Jacob K. Javits, Republican, of New York, asked Mr. Barden specifically whether the measure would permit federal monies to be used for segregated schools.

Barden replied that "the question of segregation of schools in North Carolina or South Carolina is no more the business of the gentleman from New York than it would be of mine as to what New York does in that field."

Later, he told Javits that he hoped federal money will be used for segregated schools in states where the state law provides for segregation in public schools. "If I thought it was not going to be so, you would not see me standing here talking for the bill."

Mr. Truman said the section he objected to would require that schools on federal property in any of the 17 states with segregation laws would have to be operated on a segregated basis "to the maximum extent practicable."

This, he said, would include a group of schools now operated on "an integrated basis" on federal property.

President Kills School Aid Bill

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—(AP)—President Truman Friday killed a federal aid to education bill because of a provision he said would require racial segregation in schools located on federal property in 17 states.

Announcing that he would not sign the bill, Mr. Truman hit at a provision he interpreted as requiring the affected schools to conform to state laws requiring the segregation of white and Negro students.

The bill was passed by Congress last month just before adjournment and Mr. Truman's withholding of his signature meant that it died by a "pocket veto."

The measure would have permitted areas burdened by defense activities to get money from the government before hand in time to provide needed schools. It would have supplemented present laws which permit local communities to get federal school aid if they can show a big boost in school population because of defense activities.

Bunche and Three Others Named Members Of Policy Body of Two Education Groups

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—The National Education Association announced today the appointment of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of trusteeship of the United Nations and 1950 winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, to the Educational Policies Commission, a joint group of N. E. A. and the American Association of School Administrators.

The commission, created in 1938 by the executive committees of the two educational organizations, has twenty members. Teerms are for four years.

Three others bessides Dr. Bunche were named to the commission. They are O. C. Aderhold, president of the University of Georgia; Miss Margaret Schowengerdt, president of the Missouri State Teachers Associatioon, an English teacher in the Webster Groves Senior High School, and Ralph W. McDonald, pressident of the Bowling Green (Ohio) State University.

This is the commission that declared in 1949 that members of the Communist party of the United States were not qualified to be teachers because they had surrendered their intellectual freedom and were members of a conspiratorial group. At the same time the commission asserted that American educators should teach the facts about communism and the Soviet Union.

In February of this year the commission made a policy statement of the role of the public schools in developing moral and spiritual values. It held that educators should join with parents and churches in encouraging a nationwide renewal of interest in moral and spiritual values.

The commission has no authority to enforce its recommendations, but because of the high educational standing of its members and the research that precedes its pronouncements its recommendations have been widely accepted.

Recently the commission launched a study of athletics in education. A staff members said today that this was not the result of the West Point football scandals, nor of the earlier basketball "fix" cases, but had been contemplated for three years and would concentrate on elementary and high school athletics.

The four leaving the commission at the end of their terms are Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, who has been sewing as commission chairman; Miss Ethel J. Alpenfels of the School of Education of New York University, Miss Ruby Anderson of Athens (Georgia) High School, and T. R. McConnell, chancellor of the University of Buffalo.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche
The New York Times

RACE AMENDMENT PUSHED IN GEORGIA

Would Preserve Segregation by Turning Schools Over to Private Individuals

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, Jan. 31—A constitutional amendment designed to preserve racial segregation by turning all Georgia schools and the university system over to private individuals was introduced in the Georgia House of Representatives today.

The proposal was interpreted as another effort by the administration of Gov. Herman Talmadge to guarantee segregation in the State's educational institutions regardless of any action by courts.

Federal courts have recently ordered that Negroes be admitted to graduate schools in state universities in Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, Louisiana and Oklahoma.

The amendment was introduced by Speaker Fred Hand and other leaders of the Talmade administration.

Speaker Pro Tem George Smith said the measure came from Governor Talmadge.

Earlier in this session of the legislature Governor Talmadge inserted proposals in the state appropriations bill that would cut all state funds from either the university system or the Department of Education if the courts should void segregation in one system or the other, and cut off state funds from any unit of the university system or any school that operated on a non-segregated basis.

A proposal similar to the one contained in today's constitutional amendment resolution was considered and rejected in Virginia last year.

Specifically, the proposal offered today would add the following to the Georgia Constitution:

"The requirement that separate schools be provided for the whites and colored races shall apply to all educational institutions, including elementary schools, high schools, colleges, and universities.

"The General Assembly may provide for executing the requirements of this paragraph by providing individual grants to individual persons for educational purposes and for the use of sums so granted at private schools, colleges and universities chosen by the grantee. In so providing, the General Assembly may provide for the delivery over of any property now owned by the state or any institution or agency of the state or any county of the state to private individuals to be used for educational purposes."

Exchange Telegrams Over Education Bill

Georgia Chief Calls N.A.A.C.P. Head 'Agitator'

NEW YORK. -- Any improvements that have been made in educational facilities in the state of Georgia and other southern states are the direct result of legal action and influencing of public opinion by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, NAACP Secretary Walter White told Governor Herman Talmadge in a telegram released here last week.

Asserting that his state is "rapidly increasing school and plant facilities, appropriations and other necessary facilities for both white and colored schools," the Georgia governor denounced Mr. White as a "professional agitator" because the NAACP executive secretary urged him to veto the bill cutting off appropriations from "white" schools which may admit Negro students in compliance with court orders.

"As long as I am governor," Mr. Talmadge declared in his reply to Mr. White's second wire, there will be no "commingling" of the races in our schools. Rather than permit this to happen we would return to the system of private schools and subsidize the individuals that go to school."

Mr. White had informed the governor that the NAACP was prepared to test the constitutionality of the new measure in the courts. Calling Mr. Talmadge's statements "a deliberate incitement to mob violence," the NAACP secretary answered the governor's reply by suggesting that he recognize his obligation "to uphold the law instead of encouraging violation of it."

The governor's position, Mr. White told him, gives "invaluable aid to Communists in Asia, Africa and South America by affording them facts which bolster their charge that the United States is hopelessly bigoted."

The text of telegrams exchanged by Mr. White and Gov. Talmadge follows:

February 16, 1951
Hon. Herman Talmadge
Governor of the state of Georgia
Atlanta, Georgia

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People urges you to veto the bill passed by the Georgia legislature permitting the withdrawal of state funds from any white public school to which Negroes may be admitted pursuant to a court order. You may be assured that if this measure becomes law our organization will take appropriate legal action to challenge its constitutionality."

Walter White, secretary,
NAACP

February 26, 1951, Atlanta, Ga.
Walter White, executive secretary
NAACP, NYC

"Re your tel. constitution of state of Georgia provides for segregation of the races. The recent Georgia legislature passed legislation creating a state school building authority to build $180,000,000 worth of new school buildings for both races in this state. The university system of Georgia already has well underway a $20,000,000 construction program to provide dormitories, libraries and other buildings for all units in the system. When I was inaugurated governor of Georgia, the appropriation for operations of the university system was $3,411,000 and for the common school system $370,249,900. This has been increased to $12,250,000 for the university system and $80,774,380 for the common schools. The people of Georgia believe in treating the colored people fairly but do not believe in co-mingling them in schools and colleges. If professional agitators such as yourself would leave Georgia and other southern states alone, Georgia and these southern states would resolve their problems for the best interests of all concerned."

Herman E. Talmadge,
Governor

February 26, 1951—New York
Governor Herman E. Talmadge
State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia

"Your and my native state of Georgia deserves credit for increasing educational appropriations but believe considerable if not major portion of credit should go to 'agitators' like myself as you term it. No person however racist minded who is reasonably intelligent or informed would deny that had not U. S. Supreme Court decisions, fought, financed and won by NAACP, outlawing grievous and long-lived discrimination based on race in appropriation public funds for education neither Georgia nor any other southern states would have appropriated larger sums or taken other steps in efforts to equalize educational opportunities for whites and Negroes. As for your statement that 'Georgia and these southern states would resolve their problems for the best interests of all concerned,' history shows that no efforts were made to improve Negro education until NAACP through legal and public opinion actions exposed the gross and increasing disparities. Further believe you insult decent white people in Georgia by assertion that they are less American and democratic than people of eleven other southern states where Negro and white students are attending classes together without friction of any nature whatever. Has it ever occurred to you how invaluable is the material you are giving to Communists in Asia, Africa and South America by affording them facts which bolster their charge that the United States is hopelessly bigoted?"

Walter White,
Executive Secretary, NAACP

February 27, 1951—Atlanta, Ga.
Walter White,
Executive Secretary, NAACP

"The construction of the state of Georgia provides for segregation of the races. As long as I am governor of Georgia I will do my utmost to uphold the provisions of our constitution. The desire of yourself and other agitators to mix white and colored people in the schools and colleges of Georgia could bring no benefit to either race. On the contrary it could create strife, bloodshed, disorder, and disunity that would set back race relations at least one hundred years. We in Georgia are rapidly increasing school and plant facilities appropriations and other necessary facilities for both white and colored schools. The people of Georgia will not submit to any comingling of the races in our schools. Rather than to permit this to happen we would return to the system of private schools and subsidize the individuals that go to school."

Herman E. Talmadge,
Governor

February 27, 1951—N. Y.
Governor Herman E. Talmadge
State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia

"Has it ever occurred to you that as governor of the state of Georgia you are obligated to uphold the law instead of encouraging violation of it? Statements such as yours that enforcement of the constitution of the United States of which Georgia is a part and whose constitution guarantees equality to all citizens irrespective of race or religion 'could create strife, bloodshed, disorder and disunity,' is a deliberate incitement to mob violence which is precisely what the Communists want. As to your statement that the people of Georgia will not submit to any co-mingling of the races, this is the kind of ex cathedra pronouncement which only a dictator would descend to. May we again suggest that you as governor concentrate on obeying the laws of God and man with respect to human brotherhood and not in this grave period of human history sow seeds of disunity and cynicism about democracy, human brotherhood and Christianity."

Walter White

Truman Vetoes Jimcrow Measure

Blasts Bill As A Step Backwards

Would Have Forced Segregated Schools On Military Posts

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA)—President Truman Friday vetoed a bill amending existing law relative to federal aid to schools in defense areas because the measure would require schools on federal property to be operated on a segregated basis.

The bill, sponsored by Representative Graham A. Barden, of North Carolina, chairman of the House Education and Labor committee, was intended to amend Public Laws 815 and 874 in order to meet the need for school construction and the maintenance and operation of schools in critical defense housing areas.

Public Law 815 authorizes federal assistance to local educational agencies in areas affected by Federal activities for school construction. Public Law 874 authorizes federal aid for current operating expenses for schools in such areas constructed with federal funds. Both laws were enacted by the 81st Congress.

Government Moves Forward

Language authorizing federal grants for school construction was stricken by the House from the 1951 Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act. That act would have permitted the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency to make grants to public and nonprofit agencies for the provision or operation of schools to the extent that the required assistance was not available under existing law.

In vetoing the Barden bill, President Truman made it clear that the Federal Government intends to "move forward" to wipe out segregation in Federal activities where the federal government has "a direct responsibility to follow national rather than local interpretations."

If the Barden bill had become law, non-segregated schools on Army posts and other Federal properties would have been required to abandon non-segregation and conform to state law in those states requiring separate schools for white and colored pupils.

In his memorandum of disapproval, Mr. Truman said:

"I am withholding my approval of H.R. 5411, a bill to amend Public Laws Nos. 815 and 874 of the 81st Congress with respect to schools in critical defense housing areas and for other purposes.

"The basic purpose of this bill is meritorious. It would provide for the construction, maintenance, and operation of elementary and secondary schools in those localities where defense activities of the federal government have created unusual burdens.

"Thus, this bill would complete the plan of federal assistance now operating under the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of September, 1951. In addition, it contains perfecting amendments which would improve the administration of an established program supporting the operation of local school facilities, where they are inadequate to meet the impact of expanded defense activities.

"Unfortunately, however, the Congress has included one provision in this bill which I cannot approve. This provision would require a group of schools on Federal property which are now operating successfully on an integrated basis to be segregated. It would do so by requiring federal schools on military bases and other federal property to conform to the laws of the states in which such installations are located.

"This is a departure from the provisions of Public Laws 815 and 874, which required only that the education under these circumstances should be comparable to that available to other children in the State. The purpose of the proposed change is clearly to require that schools operated solely by the Federal Government on Federally-owned land, if located in any of seventeen States, shall be operated on a segregated basis 'to the maximum extent practicable.'

A Backward Step

"This proposal, if enacted into law, would constitute a backward step in the efforts of the federal government to extend equal rights and opportunities to all our people. During the past few years, we have made rapid progress toward equal treatment and opportunity in those activities of the Federal Government where we have a direct responsibility to follow national rather than local interpretations of non-discrimination.

"Two outstanding examples are the Federal civil service and our armed forces, where important advances have been made toward equalizing treatment and opportunity.

"Not every school operated on a federal reservation has been integrated. It is never our purpose to insist on integration without considering pertinent local factors; but it is the duty of the federal government to move forward in such locations and in such fields of activity as seem best and appropriate under individual conditions and circumstances.

"We have assumed a role of world leadership in seeking to unite people of great cultural and racial diversity for the purpose of resisting aggression, protecting their mutual security and advancing their own economic and political development. We should not impair our moral position by enacting a law that requires a discrimination based on race. Step by step we are discarding old discriminations; we must not adopt new ones.

"I believe the way is open for an effective administration of Public Laws 815 and 874 of the 81st Congress, while the present Congress reconsiders the full implications of the amendments proposed in H. R. 5411. The objectionable provision was added during the closing days of the first session without the careful consideration necessary for such an important departure from national policy.

"I hope the Congress early in the next session will reconsider this matter carefully and will reenact legislation to provide the school aid urgently required in critical defense housing areas without the objectionable provision of H.R. 5411."

H. R. 5411 was authored by Mr. Barden, who is opposed to anti-segregation provisions being written into bills providing federal aid to schools. He also is opposed to any provision in such bills for auxiliary services, such as bus transportation and free textbooks, for parochial schools.

While H.R. 5411 was being debated in the House last October 15, Representative Jacob K. Javits, Republican, of New York, asked Mr. Barden specifically whether the measure would permit Federal monies to be used for segregated schools.

Barden replied that "the question of segregation of schools in North Carolina or South Carolina is no more the business of the gentleman from New York than it would be of mine as to what New York does in that field."

Later, he told Javits that he hoped Federal money will be used for segregated schools in states where the state law provides for segregation in public schools. "If I thought it was not going to be so, you would not see me standing here talking for the bill."

An integrated school at Fort Bragg would have been one of those required to go on a segregated basis if Mr. Truman had allowed the bill to become law.

Truman Lets School Bill Die Over Bias Issue

Pocket Veto Kills Defense Construction Measure With Segregation Rider

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UP).—President Truman killed an Administration school construction bill by pocket veto today because Congress tacked on a proviso to enforce segregation of school children on military bases in Southern states.

Mr. Truman denounced the segregation clause in a statemen as "a backward step in the efforts of the Federal government to extend equal rights and opportunities to all our people."

Officials said the proviso would have forced the abandonment of non-segregation policies recently adopted at Federally operated schools at Fort Bragg, N. C.; Fort Knox, Ky.; For Campbell, Ky., and the Quantico, Va., Marine base.

Mr. Truman said the school construction bill itself is "meritorious" and urged Congress to re-pass it next year without the segregation rider. The bill was designed to provide Federal aid for school construction in such defense boom areas as the new Savannah River atomic plant in South Carolina.

There already are laws providing for Federal financial aid to school districts which are swamped with children as a result of Federal activities, such as near by military bases. The vetoed measure would have liberalized those laws by allowing the United States Office of Educatio nto anticipate the need for more schools in such places and grant Federal aid funds before the defense workers and their children pour in, instead of after.

The House passed the bill originally as it was drafted by the Administration. The segregation clause was added in the Senate, and accepted by the House, after North Carolina newspapers published the news that thirty-three Negro children would be included with white pupils at the Fort Bragg Military Reservation School this fall.

Previous laws have said that Federally-operated schools should conform with local laws, in regard to segregation policies and other standards, "in so far as possible."

The rider which Mr. Truman denounced simply knocked out this loophole, and made it mandatory rather than local interpretations of non-discrimination. Step by step we are discarding old discriminations; we must not adopt new ones."

Mr. Truman said: "During the past few years, we have made rapid progress toward equal treatment and opportunity in those activities of the Federal government where we have a direct responsibility to follow national

Jansen Proposes Negro Educator For $13,500 City School Position

Dr. J. B. King Is First of His Race to Be Recommended for Assistant Superintendent

For the first time in the history of the city's school system, a Negro has been recommended for th eimportant post of Assistant Superintendent of Schools. He is Dr. John B. King, principal of an elementary school in Brooklyn.

Dr. William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools, announced yesterday that he had nominated Dr. King and two other members of the system for similar $13,500-a-year posts. The others are Miss Truda T. Weil, now assistant administrative director in the elementary school division, and Dr. Jacob H. Shack, junior high school principal now assigned to headquarters.

The nominations probably will be presented formally to the Board of Education at its next meeting on April 12, and are expected to be favorably acted upon.

A year and a half ago, when another vacancy for assistant superintendent existed, Maximilian Moss, the board president, made a public plea for Dr. King's nomination. Dr. Jansen, in advancing another candidate, explained that he had high regard for Dr. King's abilities, but felt the educator should have further experience as an administrator before being elevated to an assistant superintendency.

A native New Yorker, Dr. King is 42 years old. He attended Boys High School in Brooklyn and earned the Bachelor of Science, Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy degrees at New York University. He entered the school system in 1928 as an elementary school teacher and was assigned to Public School 26, Brooklyn, where he has spent most of his career.

Qualifying for higher teaching licenses, Dr. King later taught junior high school grades at Public School 26 and was assigned in 1939 to Brooklyn Technical High School. The following year he returned to Public School 26 as assistant-to-the-principal. He held this rank while working in the office of th district assistant superintendent, and on Feb. 4, 1946, was made the principal of Public School 70, Brooklyn. He was asigned to his present post as principal of Public School 25, Brooklyn, in December, 1949.

Dr. John B. King Hazel

Miss Weil, associated with the school system for fifteen years, has had a varied educational career. She was confidential secretary to Mrs. Johanna M. Lindlof, then a member of the Board of Education. After Mrs. Lindlof's term as board member expired, Miss Weil was appointed educational aid to the late Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, and later was asigned to board headquarters.

Dr. Shack, regarded as an expert on curriculum construction, was principal until recently of Junior High School 45, the Bronx. He is asigned at present to headquarters as aide to Miss Ethel T. Huggard, Associate Superintendent in charge of the curriculum division.

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FUND FOR ADULT EDUCATION SET BY FORD GROUP

New York, April 24 (AP) — The Ford Foundation announced yesterday establishment of the Fund for Adult Education, an independent agency to develop methods and opportunities in adult education.

Foundation trustees, the announcement said, have approved an interim budget of 3 million dollars for the fund's operations.

"The fund for adult education will take as its area of activity that part of the educational process which begins when formal schooling is finished," the foundation said.

President of the fund is C. Scott Fletcher of Pasadena, Cal., recently president of Encyclopedia Britannica Films and former executive director of the Committee for Economic Development. Directors include Alexander Fraser, St. Louis, chairman; Miss Sarah Gibson Blanding, president of Vassar college; the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, president of Notre Dame university; Allan B. Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau federation, Western Springs, Ill., and Charles H. Percy, president of Bell and Howell company, Wilmette. Ill.

Brice Elected To Office In National Body

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—Dr. Edward W. Brice, director of extension and professor of education at South Carolina State A. and M College was recently elected vice-president of the new Adult Education Association of the United States which came about with the merger of two 25 year-old organizations.

At its convention in the Desh-ler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, O., the new Adult Education Association of the United States of America named the following officers: Howard McClusky, director of adult education, University of Michigan, president, vice-presidents — E. Manfred Evans, director of adult education, Los Angeles, California, Edward W. Brice, Lawrence Rogin of New York City, educational director Textile Workers Union of America (CIO); Margaret Hoke, executive secretary, Adult Education Council of Denver, Col., and Fern Long, supervisor of adult education Cleveland Public Library was named secretary - treasurer.

Two original groups which merged a total of more than 5,000 members were the American Association for Adult Education and the Department of Adult Education of the National Education Association. The two older organizations were dissolved when their secretaries turned over their constitutions to McClusky. The new AEA adopted its own constitution. The groups merged to provide more unified service in adult education to its members and other groups. Members come from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Canada, and the Western Sector of Germany in addition to the 48 states.

THE ELECTION OF Doctor Brice was regarded as significant by many observers and marks a step forward in the effort to achieve complete integration. Doctor Brice is a native of North Carolina and holds the B. S. degree from Tuskegee Institute and the M. A. and Ph.D degrees from the University of Pennsylvania

Oxford Teachers Unit Holds Panel, Talk on Resource – Use Education

OXFORD, N.C.—The latest meeting of the Oxford City Teachers' Unit was held at Orange Street School, Feb. 27. An address by Dr. R. L. Weaver, director, North Carolina Resource-Use Education Commission, and a panel discussion were featured.

"Resource-Use Education" has been selected by the Unit for professional study for the school year, 1950-51. This center of interest is based on the needs of the children and community at large.

Helpers With Program

Special help with the program has been received from:

Dr. T. R. Spencer, director, Resource-Use Education, North Carolina College; Homer A. Lassister, associate adviser in Resource-Use Public Instruction, Raleigh;

Dr. Gordon Ellis, guidance consultant, University of North Carolina; Mrs. Ruth L. Woodson, State supervisor of colored elementary schools; Dr. S. E. Duncan, State supervisor of colored high schools; and Miss Anne Wall, art supervisor, Oxford Schools.

Staff of Oxford City Unit

Teachers now employed in the Oxford City Unit are:

Dr. H. S. Davis, principal, Mary Potter Academy; the Rev. J. W. Hall, principal Orange Street Elementary School; Mrs. L. G. Smith, principal, Angier B. Duke Elementary School; Miss D. E. Peace, Mrs. A. M. Gillespie, Mrs. E. J. McGhee, Mrs. I. S. Brennon, Mr. G. R. King, Mrs. A. S. Burton, Mr. R. J. McNeill, Miss Margie C. Morris;

Miss F. T. Hawkins, S. C. Davis, Mrs. M. J. Holley, R. A. Lewis, H. K. Gilreath, Mrs. R. E. Howell, C. C. Kluttz, Mrs. A. R. Dees, Mrs. B. M. Redding, Mrs. A. K. Allen, Mrs. A. H. Billows, Mrs. M. H. Parham, Mrs. M. C. Goode, Mrs. F. P. Moss, Mrs. L. B. Boyd, Mrs. Alsie H. Crews, Mrs. G. H. Brown, Mrs. Lula McGhee, Miss Ethel Jones, Mrs. Rosetta Mason, Mrs. L. R. Short, Miss Estelle Hawley;

Mrs. I. P. Shoffner, Mrs. Richard Shepard, Mrs. B. G. Gooch, Mrs. E. R. Chavis, Mrs. C. S. Stegall, C. E. Gregory, Mrs. Eara Littlejohn, Mrs. R. M. Cousins, Mrs. C. H. McGhee, Mrs. T. A. Hamme, Mrs. S. R. Wilson, Mrs. L. H. Miller, Mrs. J. C. Baptiste, Mrs. C. E. Eisbey, Mrs. B. P. Tyler, Miss H. S. Barnes, Mrs. Eva Anderson, Mrs. Ruth Payne, Mrs. N. D. Hicks, Mrs. B. C. Ransom, Mrs. M. T. Cureton, Mrs. A. R. Green, Mrs. O. H. Johnson, Mrs. F. J. Hawley, Mrs. B. B. Green and Mrs. M. W. Gant, supervisor.

NEGRO PRINCIPALS ELECT PRESIDENT

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Scotlandville, La., March 31 — E. C. Land, Donaldsonville, was elected president at Saturday's session of the second annual conference of Negro principals of Louisiana public, parochial, and private, high, and grammar schools held here in Southern university's auditorium.

Other officers elected were David L. May, Crowley, vice-president; J. E. Wilson, Monroe, secretary; Horace White, Winnsboro, treasurer, and F. M. Richardson, Natchitoches, J. K. Haynes, Ruston, and James Hernandez, Franklin, members of the executive committee.

Theme of the conference which opened Friday morning was "Education to Meet Critical Needs of Youth." The closing program was presided over by Fred Richardson.

Speakers representing the state department of education were: Director Shelby M. Jackson, L. Kilgore, state supervisor, Negro education; J. E. Williams, supervisor, teacher education and certification; Dr. Howard Turner, chairman, Louisiana committee association of colleges, secondary schools.

Other speakers on the program included L. K. Haynes, Ruston, president, Louisiana Educational Association, and George Longe, New Orleans, editing-secretary, Louisiana Teachers' Journal.

The keynote address of the conference was delivered by Dr. Russell Monroe, Tulane university. Dr. F. G. Clark, Southern university, welcomed the visitors to the facilities of the institution.

Off to Confab

Miss Barbara Jean Minor of Dallas, Texas, senior at Wiley College, boards the train to attend a meeting of the National Association for Childhood Education International in Seattle, Wash. She is a major in elementary education.

Courier Sat. 4-28-51

PANEL SPEAKERS — Panel speakers at an April 20 section meeting of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Research were, from left, Carolyn W. Bookwalter of Indiana University, presiding chairman; Ross E. Townes, Wiley College, Marshall, Tex.; Allen E. Weatherford, North Carolina College, Durham, and William H. Salley, Indiana University. The five-day convention was held at Detroit's Hotel Book-Cadillac.—Gafford Photo.

Texan, Carolinians on Panel

American Health Association Holds Convention in Detroit

DETROIT—A report on professional education in physical education in selected Negro colleges was given by Ross Townes of Wiley College in Marshall, Texas, before the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation convention held here April 16-20.

Appearing on the same panel were Elizabeth W. Brown and Allen E. Weatherford, both of North Carolina College in Durham, N. C.

Speaking during the morning session of April 20, Townes stated that his study showed that the twenty-six Negro institutions, as a group, are not well-equipped with adequate and well-trained faculty (where numbers are efficient, training and experience is absent).

The facilities are not adequate for training prospective teachers was another of his conclusions plus the fact that there are no standards as to areas in which a student is to be trained. In most cases, he continued, it is deemed sufficient for the prospective teacher to accumulate enough credits to obtain a degree.

Although 100 per cent of the institutions, he added, were approved by their respective state departments of education for training teachers in health and physical education, and accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools as "A" rated, these schools did not, as a group, meet the minimum standards by recommendation of the National Conference on Undergraduate Professional Preparation in Physical Education, Health Education and Recreation.

The convention was held at the Hotel Book-Cadillac and based its theme on "Accent on Youth and Demoracy."

Awarding Of Pins To Life Members Was High Spot At AASA Convention

One of the highlights of the 77th annual convention of the American Association of School Administrators held last week in Atlantic City, N. J., was the awarding of pins to life members. The photo above shows Dr. Willard E. Givens, executive secretary, National Education Association, as he pins an NEA life membership pin on Moss H. Kendrix.

Watching the performance, left to right, are Dr. A. C. Flora, chairman of NEA's board of trustees and Columbia, S. C. school superintendent; Dr. Sherman Scruggs, first vice president of the Missouri State Teachers Association and Lincoln (Mo.) University president; Miss Corma A. Mowrey, NEA president; W. H. Smith, president, Atlantic City Teachers Association; Dr. R. P. Daniel, president, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va., and I. J. Collier, Lincoln (Mo.) University.

About 300 colored educators were in attendance at the convention which is a department of the NEA. This is reputed to be the largest annual convention of educators in the United States.

Educators Attend Annual AASA Meet In Atlantic City

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Almost three hundred Negro schol administrators and educators were present for the 77th annual convention of the American Association of School Administrators, held here last week.

AASA, a department of the National Education Association with headquarters in Washington, is open for memberships to all persons serving as school administrators within the United States. The association has a large Negro membership and it is believed that more of these members attended than ever before.

Many Negroes who hold important commission and committee posts in the NEA were in Atlantic City for special conferences held during the AASA convention. Dr. H. Couhcill Trenholm headed a subcommittee from the joint committee of the American Teachers Association and the NEA, which appeared before the NEA's executive committee.

Others serving on that committee were Dr. Ambrose Caliver, assistant to the commissioner, U. S. Office of Education, and Dr. Fred McQuistion, head of the division of Negro education, Arkansas State Department of Education. Little Rock, represented the NEA. Dr. Caliver represented the ATA.

Heads of national educational associations in attendance included Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., president of the American Teachers Association, and president of Florida A and M College, Tallahassee, Florida; and Dr. C. V. Troup, president of Fort Valley State (Georgia) College, who heads the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges.

Commission members of the NEA seen in attendance were Dr. John W. Davis, West Virginia State College, chairman of the National Commission for the Defense of Democracy thru Education; Dr. Rufus E. Clements, Atlanta University, member of the Commission on International Affairs, and Dr. Felton G. Clark, Southern University, of the Commission on Higher Education.

Representing NEA committees were Walter Ridley, Virginia College, secretary of the NEA-ATA joint committee; and Dr. R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State College, NEA member of the joint committee of the NEA and American Legion. Dr. Clark is a member of the executive committee of the NEA's National Conference for the Mobilization of Education.

Several affairs were held during the convention which involved Negro interest. The ATA and the Atlantic City Study Center entertained the visiting guests at a dinner

300 Attend Sessions Of School Administrators

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American Library Association

Librarians Attend Annual Meet in Chi

CHICAGO—School and public libraries all over the country were represented at the annual meeting of the American Library Association at the Edgewater Beach Hotel early this month.

Among the delegates and alternates attending the sessions were Dr. Sadie P. Delaney, librarian, Veterans Facility, Tuskegee, Ala.; Miss Lacy Cassell, cataloguer, Drake University; Dr. Virginia Lacy Jones, director of the School of Library Service, Atlanta University; Mrs. Mollie H. Lee, librarian, Richard Harrison Library, Raleigh, N. C.;

Mrs. Vivian Hewitt, librarian, Atlanta School of Library Service; Miss Lois Daniel, librarian, Tennessee A. and I. State College, Nashville; Mrs. Vivian Williams, librarian, Norfolk Division of the Virginia State College; Mrs. Carrie Robinson, State Supervisor of School Libraries, Alabama;

ALSO ON HAND

Miss Clarice Jones, consultant, Library Service for Negroes, State Department of Education, Georgia; Joseph Reason, librarian, Howard University; Arna Bontemps, Fisk University librarian; D. Eric Moore, dean of Library School, North Carolina College for Negroes; J. R. Marshall, Lincoln University librarian;

Richard Griffin, assistant librarian, Texas State University; Dr. L. D. Reddick, librarian, Atlanta University; Miss Frances V. Smith, Texas College librarian; Mrs. Margaret R. Hunton, Clark College librarian; Mrs. Charlemae Rollins, children's librarian, Hall Branch Chicago Public Library; Mrs. Irma Clark, DuSable High School librarian. Chicago: Mrs. Hazel Curtis, Chicago high school librarian; Mrs. Beatrice Willis, Ashland Branch children's librarian, Chicago; Mrs. Gladys Anderson, president of the Florida Negro Library Association; Mrs. Lavinia Brown, Alabama; Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, Louisville, Ky.

Deans Of Women To Meet At A. and T. College

GREENSBORO, N. C.— The twenty-second annual conference Association of deans of women and advisors to girls in Negro schools and the sixteenth annual conference of the national association of personnel deans and advisors to men in Negro educational institutions will meet together at A. and T College March 21-24.

Dr. Virginia S. Nyabongo, director of student personnel at Tennessee A. and I. College; and Mr C J Dunn, dean of students at Alabama State College will preside at the metings. Dean of Women Jean Spinner and Dean of Men William Gamble, both of A. and T College will be in overall charge.

Greetings from Dr. F D Bluford, president of A. and T., will open the first general session at 8 p. m. March 21, in the Harrison Auditorium. Dean C J Dunn will give the response. Principal speaker for the evening will be Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of Palmer Memorial Institute at Sedalia, N. C.

Workshops on "Better Living Through Counseling" will be conducted Thursday morning, March 22, Dr. Willa B. Player, coordinator of instruction at Bennett College, will have charge of educational counseling; Mr S C Smith, assistant state supervisor of trades and industrial education, will be in charge of the Vocational counseling workshop; and Dr. A. E. Weatherford, recreation specialist of the North Carolina Recreation Commission, will direct the recreation counseling workshop.

Deans' Group Holds Confab In Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The Twenty-Second annual Conference of the Association of Deans of Women and Advisers to Girls in Negro Schools met jointly with the Sixteenth Annual Confab of the National Association of Personnel Deans of Negro Educational Institutions on the campus of A. and T. College in Greensboro, N. C. last weekend.

The theme of the joint conference was "Guidance for Better Living in a Free Society." In addition to the regular group meetings, there were guest speakers, consultants and panel discussions.

Dr. Virginia S. Nyabongo, Director of Student Personnel Services at Tennessee A. and I State College, is president of the women's Association and C. J. Dunn, Dean of Students at Alabama State College, is president of the men's association.

William H. Gamble, Dean of Men and Miss Jean W. Spinner, Dean of Women, were in charge of campus planning for the conferences.

Clark Women's Dean Honored

At the annual conference of The Association of Deans of Women and Advisers to Girls in Negro Schools, held at A and T College, Greensboro North Carolina, Mrs. Phoebe Fraser Burney, Dean of Women at Clark College, was elected Secretary of the national body.

The Greensboro conference was called jointly by Dr. Virginia Nyabonga, Tennessee A and I College President of the Deans Of Women's group, and by H. H. Dunn, Alabama State College, president of the National Association of Personnel Deans and Advisers to Men in Negro Educational Institutions.

In addition to addresses by Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown and President-elect James A. Colston of Knoxille College, the conference featured two workshops and a student panel on the theme. "Guidance For Better Living In A Free Society." The Workshops were directed by Dr. A. G. Macklin of Virginia State College and Dean Susie A. Elliott of Howard University. William Larsha, an A and T Senior, presided over the student panel.

A. and I. Is Host to College Deans

Deans of Men and Women in Joint Sessions This Week at Greensboro

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Dr. Brown To Speak

Greetings from Dr. E. Bluford, president of A. and T., will open the first general session at 9 p.m. March 21, in the Harrison Auditorium. Dean C. J. Dunn will give the response. Principal speaker for the evening will be Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of Palmer Memorial Institute at Sedalia, N.C.

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Morgan Prof There

In the afternoon Mrs. Gladys Groves, director of the marriage and family council, Inc., Chapel Hill will direct social counseling; Dr. Roger K. Williams, Morgan State College, Baltimore, will direct the emotional counseling; and Mrs. Mabel B. Murphy, advisor to girls at Parker High School in Birmingham, Ala., will direct the spiritual counseling workshop.

Thursday night a student panel, presided over by William LarSha, president of the North Carolina Student Senate, will discuss 'Influences for Better Living' in the auditorium. A dance for the delegates to the meeting will be held for the delegates in the cafeteria of th college.

Friday will feature a series of special sessions and meetings of the individual associations. There will also be a joint business session, and a sight-seeing tour of the city. A banquet will be held Friday night, and the conference will close Saturday with a joint association meeting.

Association of Theological School Deans and Officials

THE ASSOCIATION OF THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL DEANS AND OFFICIALS met at Atlanta's Gammon Seminary to examine their programs in the light of the demands of the changing times. The first time such an association has been formed for the mutual benefit of all Negro Theological schools, this group cut across denominational lines to deal with their common problems. First row, from left: Rev. Benjamin H. Martin, Jr., Dean Charles H. Brown, President Harry V. Richardson, Dean John H. Satterwhite, Dean Frank T. Wilson. Second row; Dean Andrew E. Murray, Dean Melvin H. Watson, Reverend U. Z. McKinnon and President Ralph W. Riley. Third row: Dr. Samuel H. Giles, Dean Lyman V. Cady, J. R. Coan and Reverend Moses N. Delaney. Last row: Dean S. D. Proctor, Dr. G. Murray Branch and Reverend Joseph G. Joiner.

Language Teachers End Session At Morgan; To Meet At Stowe In '52

Argus, St. Louis, Mo. Fri. 3-2-51.

The College Language Association, composed of teachers of English, French, Spanish, German, Italian and Portuguese, ended its 11th annual session at Morgan State college in Baltimore, Md., this week.

Delegates numbering 175 were present representing Lincoln U., of Pennsylvania, Lincoln U., of Missouri, Howard, Atlanta, Morehouse, Talladega, Alabama State, Minor Teachers college of Washington, D.C., Maryland State, Princes Anne, Md., Fort Valley State of Georgia, West Virginia State, Prairie View and others.

Stowe Teachers college was represented by Dr. Frederick W. Bond and the Rev. Herman Dreer. More than three-fourths of the delegates are holders of the Ph.D., degree.

President of the association, Dr. E. A. Jones, head of the department of romance languages at Morehouse college, delivered an the subject, "The Present World Crisis: A Challenge to Teachers of Language and Literature.'"

The association has two types of sessions. In one, the results of reasearch are presented to the body. The other is concerned with problems involved in teaching the language arts.

Langston Hughes, well-known author and poet, and J. Saunders Redding, also famed as a novelist, were present at the meeting.

Next February, the association will meet in St. Louis at which time, nearly 20 outstanding scholars will be guests. Stowe Teachers college will be the host.

Dr. Bond and Rev. Dreer will make a report to the faculty at Stowe on the new offerings of foreign language curricula and techniques of teaching.

Georgia Sent These Delegates to Language Conferenc

Pittsburgh Courier Sat. 3-3-51 Pittsburgh, Pa.

From Georgia came these instructors to attend the two-day meeting of the College Language Association at Morgan State College, Baltimore, this past week end. Front row, extreme left, is Dr. Edward A. Jones of Morehouse College in Atlanta, president of the association.

77 Delegates From 42 Schools in 16 States Attend Language Body Parley

11th Annual Conference of Association Convenes at Morgan State College 2 Days

14b

BALTIMORE

The reading of original poems by Langston Hughes highlighted the 11th annual conference of the College Language Association, which met Friday and Saturday at Morgan State College.

Some 77 delegates representing 42 institutions in 16 States and the District of Columbia attended the sessions.

Mr. Hughes spoke Friday night at the public meeting in the Christian Center. He was introduced by the founder of the association, Hugh M. Gloster of Hampton Institute.

Need Not Be Shakespeares

Discussing ways of using poetry in teaching English, Mr. Hughes said the students themselves should be encouraged to try writing poetry as a means of self expression, even if their efforts are poor.

He warned the teachers against over-dramatization in reading poetry to children, telling them to be as natural as possible.

For ways of making poetry appealing and interesting to students, he suggested use of choral speaking groups, recordings of poems, lyrics of popular songs, costumed presentation of poems and interprative dramatizations.

President Opens Session

President of the association, Dr. Edward A. Jones of Morehouse College, made his address at the general session which opened the conference Friday morning.

At that time greetings to the group were brought from the city by Edward N. Wilson, Morgan registrar; from the host college, by George C. Grant, the dean; from Coppin Teachers College, by Dr. Miles W. Connor, president; and from professional organizations, by Thomas B. Nelson of Douglass High School.

A discussion of "Language Teaching for the World of Tomorrow" was presented by Miss Theressa W. Brown of Miner Teachers College.

Treats "Preacher in Fiction"

The luncheon session which followed featured Miss Nancy B. Woolridge of Hampton Institute in an address on "The Colored Preacher in American Fiction." Ivan E.

Taylor of Howard University presided.

On both days, the attendants held sectional discussions on the teaching of language and literature.

In the romance language section on Friday, participants were John C. Morrow of Talladega College, Gueillermo Walter, Daniel T. Skinner and a group of students of French, all of Morgan College. Miss Ruth N. Horry of North Carolina College at Durham presided.

On Saturday, this section featured as participants, Miss Rosalind C. Richardson of Bluefield State College, John F. Matheus of West Virginia State, Sandye J. McIntyre and students in Spanish of Morgan College.

Redding Addresses Section

The English section on Friday had as speakers Clinton F. Oliver of Southern University, J. Saunders Redding of Hampton Institute, Miss Charlotte E. Crawford and Arthur P. Davis of Howard University, and J. Welfred Holmes of Morgan. Thomas D. Jarrett of Atlanta University presided.

The Saturday section featured Jessie L. Brown of Hampton Institute, Littleton A. Alston of A. and T. College at Greensboro, N.C., and Miss Gertrude B. Rivers of Howard University. Nathaniel P. Tillman of Atlanta University presided.

Dr. Nelson Luncheon Speaker

During the luncheon session on Saturday, speaker was Dr. Boris E. Nelson of Hampton Institute. J. Newton Hill of Lincoln University, Pa., presided.

Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, Morgan president, made his welcome address at the banquet session on Friday. A talk on "Crimes Against the Humanities" was presented by John S. Lash of Maryland State College at Princess Anne. Toastmaster was W. Edward Farrison of North Carolina College.

Sharing the public meeting program with Langston Hughes were Josie G. Smith, vice-president of the English Council of Greater Baltimore, who brought greetings; the Rev. Howard L. Cornish, who handled devotionals; the Speaking Choir of Coppin Teachers College and the Morgan College choir.

The host chairmen were Drs. Frederick H. Dedmond and Nick A. Ford, both of the Morgan College faculty.

Officials of CLA Listed

Officers and executive committee members of the association are: Edward A. Jones, Morehouse College, president; John W. Parker, Fayetteville State Teachers' College, vice-president; Anne L. Campbell, Prairie View State College secretary; John F. Matheus, West Virginia State College, treasurer; Gladstone L. Chandler, Morehouse College, parliamentarian; Therman B. O'Daniel, Fort Valley State College, editor of bulletin; Hugh M. Gloster, Hampton Institute, permanent member-at-large; Crawford B. Linsay, Tennessee A & T State College, elected member-at-large; Frederick H. Dedmond, Morgan State College, member-at-large from foreign language group; and John S. Lash, Maryland State College, member-at-large from English group.

Delegates Named

The list of registered delegates follows:

More six point to come

Continued from ligon tape 5

NORTH CAROLINA—L. A. Alston, A. and T. College, Greensboro; C. R. Blake, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte; Pauline Newton, North Carolina State, Durham; Gretchen Payne, Barber-Scotia College, Concord; Mrs. Beulah Galloway, Shaw University, Raleigh; Reginald Lynch, St. Augustine College, Raleigh; Bettie B. Thompson, Livingstone College, Salisbury; Mrs. Margaret Williams, Winston-Salem Teachers College;

MISSOURI — C. A. Blue, Lincoln University, Jefferson City; Dr. Alfred Farrell, Jefferson City.

WISCONSIN — A. Russell Brooks, Madison;

TEXAS—A. L. Campbell, Malcolm A. Davis, Mrs. Julia K. Dean, Charles B. Minor, Mrs. G. Hayes Parker, Edwin D. Sheen, Sidney Spaulding, all of Prairie View State College; James A. Butler, Quinn College, Waco; Eugene P. Carothers and Dr. Lloyd W. Norris, Bishop College, Marshall; and Mrs. Estelle P. Greene, Jarvis Christian College, Hawkins.

TENNESSEE — Helen R. Duvall, Dr. C. B. Lindsay, A. and I. State College, Nashville; Dr. Virginia Nybongo, Nashville;

16 States Represented

GEORGIA—Dr. Philippine L. Hannak, Morehouse College, Atlanta; Daisy P. Torrence, Ft. Valley State College, Ft. Valley; W. D. Bell, Atlanta; Arthur R. Crowell, Albany; J. Randolph Fisher, Savannah State College, Savannah; Lucy G. Grigsby, Atlanta; Thomas Janett, Atlanta; Dr. Edward A. Jones, Atlanta; Therman B. O'Daniel, Ft. Valley;

ARKANSAS—Miss Helen D. Hill, Shorter College, North Little Rock; Mrs. Ola M. Tatum, A. M. and N. College, Pine Bluff; Joseph C. Anderson, Pine Bluff; Mrs. Anne R. Clements, Little Rock; George C. Igers, Little Rock; John C. Tilden, Pine Bluff;

LOUISIANA—Roy L. Hill, Southern University, Baton-Rouge; Sister Anthony Daniels, Xavier University, New Orleans; Clinton F. Oliver, Baton Rouge; Ardenia Rambeau, Batoon Rouge;

FLORIDA—Herman Hudson, Florida A. and M. Tallahassee; George E. Bone, Tallahassee;

KENTUCKY — Howard M. Jason, Kentucky State College, Frankfort;

VIRGINIA — Selena B. Robinson, Virginia State College, Norfolk; Zatella R. Turner, Virginia State College at Petersbury; Arthenia J. Bates, South Boston; William M. Carter, Petersburg; Miss E. E. Fuller, Petersburg; Hugh M. Gloster, Hampton Institute; Jocelyn P. Goss, Norfolk; Boris E. Nelson, Hampton;

WEST VIRGINIA—Dr. Fred Lehner, West Virginia State College, Institute; Sophia P. Nelson, Institute;

Mississippi Sends Two

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Dr. Gertrude B. Rivers, Howard University; Dr. Elizabeth P. Shippen, Miner Teachers College; Dr. Ivan Taylor, Howard; Dr. Gertrude B. Rivers, Howard;

ALABAMA—Miss Carrie C. Robinson, Miles College, Birminhgam; Eula M. Reed, Selma University, Selma; Lelia M. Barbor, Alabama State, Montgomery; Mrs. W. M. Bell, Birmingham; Sanford D. Bishop, Mobile; Ernestine Campbell, Montgomery; Mrs. Maggie B. Daniel, Montgomery; Miss Daisy Winston, Brimingham; Hilda Davis, Talledega.

MISSISSIPPI—Emma R. Bradford, Southern Christian Institute, Edward; J. G. W. Cox, Rust College, Holly Springs;

SOUTH CAROLINA — Rev. Marie S. Gordon, Benedict College, Columbia; Rolin P. Green, Allen University, Columbia; W. H. Hubert, Columbia; H. D. Nelson, Columbia;

Deans Session Features Workshops, Talks, Banquet

GREENSBORO, N.C. — Representatives from 11 states and the District of Columbia attended the annual conference of deans of men and deans of women held at A. and T. College last week. Dr. F. D. Bluford, president of A. and T. opened the four-day affair.

Dr. Charlotte H. Brown, presidents who attend higher institutions. She also served as consultant at various workshops. to the task of creating worthwhile, integrated personalities from students who attend higher instiuions. She also served as consulan a variou workshops.

Dr. A. G. Mackie of Virginia State College, a consultant in the workshop "Better Living Through Counseling," gave 14 points which described what the human being [illegible] wants in life, and pointed [illegible] that through counseling we [illegible]uld work to help students attain their aims.

Personnel Workers' Duties

Dr. James Colston, president elect of Knoxville College, and at present A. and T. College Education department head, was guest speaker at the banquet.

He pointed out the duties of the personnel workers and said that they are as responsible for the education of students as are classroom teachers.

The invitation of Morgan State College in Baltimore to hold the 1952 meeting there the week preceding Easter was accepted.

Dr. Virginia Nyabongo, director of student personnel at Tennessee A. and I. College, presided at the special sessions of the deans of women. C. J. Dunn, dean of students at Alabama State College, presided at the sessions of the sessions of the deans of men.

N. C. Coll. Conference Set On Negro And Education

DURHAM—The ninth annual conference on Adult Education and the Negro will meet at North Carolina College here April 18-21.

Sessions open in Duke Auditorium Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock with a public meeting. Dr. Alain Locke, professor of philosophy, Howard University, Washington, D. C., will deliver the keynote speech on the theme, "Challenging Adult Education." Dr. Locke, who was the nation's first Negro Rhodes scholar, is a member of the editorial board of "The American Scholar," official organ of Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary scholarship organization.

Following Wednesday evening's opening meeting, sessions will be held in Duke Auditorium throughout the day on Thursday and Friday.

Dr. Edward Brice, president of the conference and director of extension at South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, will preside at the opening of the conference.

Formal registration starts in the lobby in Duke Auditorium Thursday morning at 9 a. m.

Highlighting Thursday's sessions will be a panel on the subject, "The Challenge of Adult Education." E. F. Purvis, Grambling College, will preside. Participants include: Dr. S. E. Duncan, state supervisor of secondary schools, Raleigh; Miss Diana S. Dent, chairman, home economics department, NCC; R. D. Russell, counsellor, NCC; and Mrs. Minnie Ruth Woodson, state supervisor, elementary education, Raleigh.

Discussants

John Mitchell, field agent of the State Extension Service, heads a symposium at two o'clock Thursday afternoon on the topic, "How the States are meeting the challenges of Adult Education." Discussants are: S. W. Warren, assistant veterans' supervisor, A and T College, Greensboro; E. F. Purvis, director of extension, Grambling College, La.; Dr. Edward Price, director extension, State College, Orangeburg, S. C.; Albert Harris, director of extension, State College, Ettrick, Va.; William Rawlings, City School Board Office, Maryland; W. V. Harper, A & I College, Nashville, Tenn.; and Annie L. McPheeters, Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga. The symposium will be held prior to a night meeting.

Dr. John H. Daves, educational director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, will preside at the night session. After a band concert by the Hillside High School Band, Dr. Daves will present the night's principal speaker, Herbert Hunsaker, acting director of the American Association of Adult Education. A reception follows this meeting.

Last Session

In Friday's closing sessions, the conference will present Dr. Ambrose Caliver of the U. S. Office of Education in an address on New Frontiers in Adult Education." Mrs. Truedelle W. Wimbush will preside. Dr. Brice, the conference president, will also participate.

Final sessions include a business meeting slated for noon. The agenda includes: Report of the secretary-treasurer, William M. Cooper, Hampton Institute; reports from the project committee, Dr. Rose Butler Browne, NCC; and proposals for affiliations with New National Association of Adult Education, the election of officers and miscellaneous business.

Dr. Rose Butler Browne, professor of education in NCC's graduate division, is in charge of overall planning for the meet.

Conference-Anna T. Jeanes Teachers

300 Attend Annual Jeanes Meet in Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — "Achieving Better School Through Effective Leadership" was the theme of the 1951 annual conference of Jeanes teachers and principals of Alabama at Alabama State College here Oct. 16-19, under the joint sponsorship of the college and the Alabama State Department of Education, Division of Negro Education.

Some 300 educators from all parts of the state converged on Montgomery for the two-day affair which provided as conference speakers Dr. William J. Terry, state superintendent of education for Alabama, and Dr. Frank W. Cyr, professor of education, Teachers College of Columbia University.

GROUP CHAIRMEN

Chairmen for the discussion groups were Dr. B. F. Baker, Mobile; Mrs. Catherine Neal Johnson, Evergreen; R. A. Stewart, Sheffield; Mrs. Laura N. Jones, Tuskegee Institute; J. D. Thompson, Cottage Grove; J. B. Wier, Aliceville; Mrs. Thelma Morris, Montgomery; J. F. Shields, Beatrice; Mrs. Maggie Young Forte, Huntsville; J. S. Abrams, Bessemer; M. M. Smith, Anniston; Bryant Foster, Eufaula; Ulysses Upshaw, Roba, and Charles A. Brown, Brighton.

Special participants from the State Department of Education include L. L. Still, administrative assistant to the State Superintendent; R. E. Cammack, director, Division of Vocational Education; J. P. Floyd, supervisor of Temperance Education; Miss Katherine Forney, school lunch consultant; Reece White, director, Division of Administration and Finance; Roy T. Alverson, supervisor of school accounting; Mrs. Carrie C. Robinson, school library consultant, and Mrs. Jessie Garrison Mehling, Health Education consultant.

PLANNING COMMITTEE

The local planning committee for the 1951 conference include Dr. J. C. Blair, T. F. Burnside, Dr. Robert C. Hatch and Mrs. Carrie C. Robinson, representing the State Department of Education, and Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, Dr. Reva Allman, Dr. W. E. Anderson and J. T. Brooks representing the college.

Clement Urges College Heads To Back Fight

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS

WASHINGTON—The gains in breaking down racial segregation in southern educational institutions, "far outweigh" any temporary loss of jobs which some Negro professionals may suffer in the transition, Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University, told the Defender in an interview here.

"We've got to be willing to work ourselves out of jobs in order that the greatest good be served," Dr. Clement said. "If we can't build first class colleges which will be attractive to faculty and students of all races, then we've got no business being college presidents."

Dr. Clement made these forthright statements in reply to questions regarding support for the rapidly expanding program of racial integration in Southern schools which in some quarters it is claimed is being stymied by educators who fear for their own professional hides. His statements followed on the heels of a down-to-earth discussion with Negro land grant college presidents on implication inherent in these new racial gains. The Conference of Land Grant College Presidents, of which Dr. Clement is an associate member and newly-elected vice president was meeting in 29th annual session here.

No Fear of Integration

Dr. Clement said he had no fear of the integration program. He predicted that in the next 10 to 15 years, "all legal segregation in America will be out of the window." He said Negro colleges may as well get ready for that time now.

Go Slow

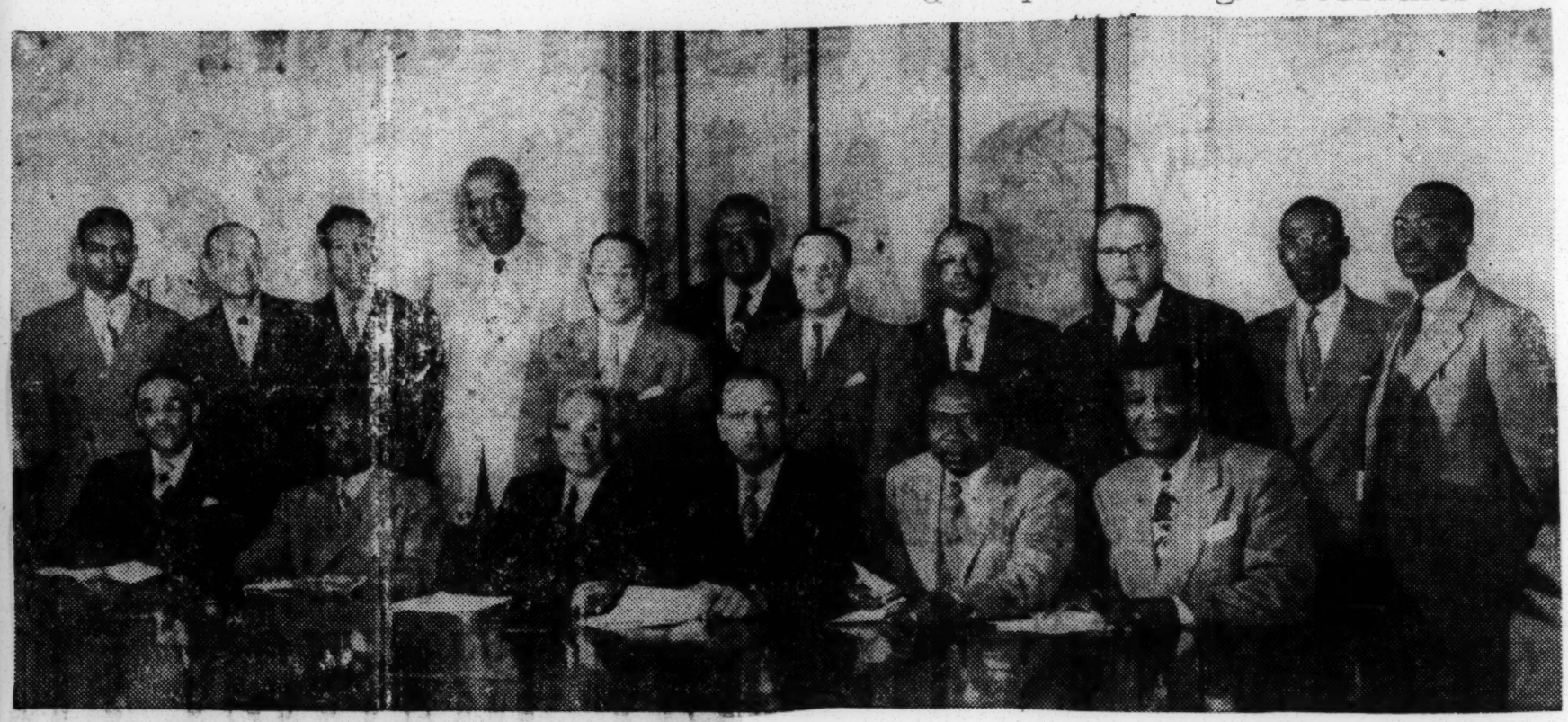
He cautioned his fellow educators to go slow in expanding their programs at this time—such as is being done at North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, and Tennessee A. and I. State University at Nashville where graduate courses are being offered, "less this expansion bring their whole program into close scrutiny."

The "emerging role" of land grant colleges was explored by Claude A. Barnett, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Education, who outlined new opportunities for the Negro college president to expand his services to the race in the fields of agriculture, industry, labor relations, foreign relations, scientific research and community leadership.

Other speakers on the program included President John W. Davis of West Virginia state college; Dr. Walter Daniels, Specialists for Higher Education, U. S. Office of Education; Gardner Ackley, Office of Price Stabilization Economic Advisor; Elmer Henderson, Director American Council on Human Rights; and Dr. Henry G. Bennett, administrator, Technical Cooperation Administration, U.S. Department of State.

The conference elected President E. B. Evans of Prairie View A. and M. college as its new head. Other officers elected in addition to Dr. Clement were President Rufus Atwood of Kentucky state college, secretary, and President Felton Clark of Louisiana Southern university, treasurer.

PREXIES VISIT DAWSON. — A delegation of officials from the Conference of Land Grant College presidents discuss with Congressman William L. Dawson, their exclusion from certain federally financed programs that are available to white institutions. Dawson, a Democrat of Illinois, is chairman of the House Committee on expenditures. Examining congressional acts under which the land grant colleges operate are, left to right: Presidents Felton G. Clark, of Southern university; John W. Davis, West Virginia State college, C. V. Troups, Ft. Valley State college, and Congressman Dawson, seated at his desk.



LAND GRANT COLLEGE PRESIDENTS IN WASHINGTON — Group about the president and secretary of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges are a group of members and associate members of the body which met in Washington last week. President E. B. Evans, third from left seated, Texas (Prairie View) Prairie View A. and M. College, assumes the leadership of the conference, while President R. B. Atwood, Kentucky (Frankfort) State College was re-elected secretary of the group. Dr. Atwood is seated to the left of Dr. Evans.

Other presidents seen in picture, seated left to right are: Dr. R. E. Clement, Atlanta University; J. F. Drake, Alabama A. and M. College, Normal; Dr. G. L. Harrison, Langston (Oklahoma) University; and Dr. S. D. Scruggs, Lincoln (Mo.) University.

Standing, left to right, are John C. Green, Mississippi (Alcorn) Alcorn A. and M. College; Vice President A. V. Boswell, Tennessee (Nashville) A. and I. State University; and presidents Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., Florida (Tallahassee) A. and M. College; Dr. J. T. Williams, Maryland (Princess Anne) State College; Dr. B. C. Turner, South Carolina (Orangeburg) State College; Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, Texas Southern (Houston) University; Dr. Robert P. Daniel, Virginia (Petersburg) State College; Dr. W. K. Paine, Savannah (Georgia) State College; Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee (Alabama) Institute; Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, Arkansas (Pine Bluff) A. M. and N. College; and Dr. Stephen Wright, dean, Hampton (Virginia) Institute.

College Heads Seek Entry To National Body

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. — Members of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges set up a committee last week to consult with the American Association of Land Grant Colleges regarding full and active membership in that body.

The college presidents were attending the American Association of School Administrators' 77th annual convention here.

They also considered the problem of establishing more ROTC units in Negro colleges after J. C. Evans, civilian assistant to the secretary of defense said chances for additional units at 15 Negro colleges were not good.

Almost 300 Negro school administrators and educators attended the school administrators sessions. Dr. H. Council Trenholm headed a subcommittee from the joint committee of the American Teachers Association and the National Education Association, which appeared before the NEA's executive committee.

Others on the commitee were Dr. Ambrose Caliver, assistant to the commissioner, U. S. Office of Education, and Dr. Fred McQuistion, head of the division of Negro education, Arkansas State Department of Education, Little Rock.

ROTC Hopes Dwindling

Land Grant College Presidents Confer

ATLANTIC CITY—(ANP)—Members of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges met at the City Auditorium here in a mid-year session at which a number of matters important to Negro education and life in the South were considered. The land grant presidents were attending the American Association of School Administrators in which 1,500 educators and delegates met and arranged their session concurently.

The group heard a presentation by Julius A. Thomas, director of the department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League, on a plan to expand employment and occupational opportunities for the thousands of young men and women who are presently in attendance at the land grant colleges.

JOINT PROJECTS

A joint project and study to be participated in by seven land grant colleges in states surrounding the Tennessee Valley dam received its final approval. Dr. Nathanson, associated with the office of J. C. Evans, civilian assistant to the Secretary of Defense, reported on efforts to start training for small industries among students. It was voted to start two or three pilot projects in selected colleges.

Mr. Evans, reporting on matters affecting the colleges and ROTC, declared that chances for additional units at fifteen Negro colleges did not look good. There are elements in the Army although Mr. Evans did not say so, who are not favorable toward the expansion of facilities for training Negro officers any more than they favor complete integration. It was decided to urge every college which was turned down to appeal to the Secretary of Defense or the White House over the heads of the Army bureau involved.

Others who spoke briefly included R. J. Lasseter of International Business Machines and Claude A. Barnett.

Negro Land Grant College Heads To Meet In Wash.

Washington, D. C.—The emerging role of the seventeen land grant colleges for Negroes is the theme selected for discussion when the presidents of these and seven associated colleges gather here on October 16-18 for their twenty-ninth annual session.

Supreme Court decisions in the area of higher education have resulted in the attendance of an estimated one thousand Negro students in the white colleges and universities throughout the south. Tremendous expansions in educational facilities, both physical and curricular, are taking place in the Negro land grant colleges. The old tradition of "separate and equal" is being challenged in numerous places. Without question the future points up for these land grant and associated colleges a role different from what it has been in the past. The question of what this emerging role will be will be discussed by outstanding speakers and by the land grant college top executives, who are, themselves, in the midst of its formation.

Principal speakers will be: Commissioner Earl J. McGrath, U. S. Office of Education; Gardner Ackley, Economic Adviser and Assistant Director, Office of Price Stabilization; John W. Davis, President, West Virginia State College; Walter G. Daniel, Specialist for Higher Education, U. S. Office of Education; Elmer W. Henderson, Director, American Council on Human Rights; R. E. Clement, President, Atlanta University; Claude A. Barnett, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture; and Henry G. Bennett, Administrator, Technical Cooperation Administration, U. S. Department of State.

Reports will be made on the Social Studies Project of the Conference by E. Franklin Frazier of Howard University, Director of the Project and on the Tennessee Valley Authority Project by Ernest E. Neal, Tuskegee Institute Director of the Project.

A Dinner Session is planned at Howard University where the executives will be guests of President Mordecai Johnson and his administrative staff.

Since the land grant colleges are federally-subsidized and government-connected the sessions will be held in the Federal Security Building which houses the U. S. Office of Education. Citizens interested are invited to sit in on the meetings.

Institutions constituting membership of the Conference and their presidents are as follows: Alabama A. and M. College, J. F. Drake; Arkansas A. M. and N. College, Lawrence A. Davis; Delaware State College, Acting Executive, Dr. M. E. Thomasson; Florida A. and M. College, G. W. Gore, Jr.; Fort Valley State College, C. V. Troup; Kentucky State College, R. B. Atwood; Southern University, F. G. Clark; Maryland State College, J. T. Williams; Alcorn A. and M. College, J. R. Otis; Lincoln University of Missouri, S. D. Scruggs; North Carolina A. and T. College, F. D. Bluford; Langston University, G. L. Harrison; South Carolina State College, B. C. Turner; A. and I. State University, Walter S. Davis; Prairie View A. and M. College, E. B. Evans; Virginia State College, R. P. Daniel; and West Virginia State College, John W. Davis. The associate members are: Atlanta University, R. E. Clement; Central State College, Charles H. Wesley; Hampton Institute, Alonzo G. Moron; Howard University, Mordecai W. Johnson; Savannah State College, W. K. Payne; Texas Southern University, R. O'Hara Lanier; and Tuskegee Institute, F. D. Patterson. W. R. Banks, Principal-Emeritus, Prairie View A. and M. College, is a life member.

Officers of the Conference are: President, C. V. Troup, Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.; Vice President, E. B. Evans, Prairie View A. and M. College, Prairie View, Tex.; Secretary, R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.; Treasurer, F. G Clark, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; and Chairman of Executive Committee, John W. Davis, West Virginia State College, Institute, West Virginia.

Consultants to the Conference are: James A. Atkins, Director, Race Relations Division, Federal Works Agency; Claude Barnett, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture; Horace Mann Bond, President, Lincoln University of Pennsylvania; Ambrose Caliver, Assistant to the Commissioner, U. S. Office of Education; J. H. Daves, Specialist in Negro Education, Tennessee Valley Authority; James C. Evans, Adviser to the Secretary of Defense; Ernest E. Neal, Director, Tennessee Valley Authority Project; Julius A. Thomas, Director, Department of Industrial Relations, National Urban League; and Charles H. Thompson, Editor, Journal of Negro Education.

Land Grant Heads To Discuss Role of Negro College As White Schools Lower Race Bars

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The emerging role of the 17 land grant colleges for Negroes is the theme selected for discussion when the presidents of these and seven associated colleges gather here on October 16-18 for their 29th annual session.

Supreme Court decisions in the area of higher education have resulted in the attendance of an estimated one thousand Negro students in the white colleges and universities throughout the South. Tremendous expansions in educational facilities, both physical and curricular, are taking place in the Negro land grant colleges. The old tradition of "separate and equal" is being challeged in numerous places.

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Principal speakers will be: Combership of the Conference and Office of Eduation; Gardner Ackley, Economic Adviser and Assistant Director, Office of Price Stabilization; John W. Davis, President, West Virginia State college; Walter G. Daniel, Specialist for Higher Education, U. S. Office of Education; Elmer W. Henderson, Director, American Council on Human Rights; R. E. Clement, President, Atlanta university; Claude A. Barnett, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture; and Henry G. Bennett, Administrator, Technical Cooperation Administration, U. S. Department of State.

Reports will be made on the social studies project of the conference by E. Franklin Frazier of Howard university, director of the project and on the Tennessee Valley Authority Project by Ernest E. Neal, Tuskegee institute, director of the project.

A dinner session is planned at Howard university where the executives will be guests of President Mordecai Johnson and his administrative staff.

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Institutions constituting mem-

their presidents are as follows: Alabama A and M college, J. F. Drake; Arkansas AM and N college, Lawrence A. Davis; Delaware State college, acting executive, Dr. M. E. Thomasson; Florida A and M college, G. W. Gore, Jr.; Fort Valley State college, C. V. Troup; Kentucky State college, R. B. Atwood; Southern university, F. G. Clark; Maryland State college, J. T. Williams;

Alcorn A and M college, J. R. Otis; Lincoln university of Missouri, S. D. Scruggs; North Carolina A and T college, F. D. Bluford; Langston university, G. L. Harrison; South Carolina State college, B. C. Turner; A and I State university, Walter S. Davis; Prairie View A and M college, E. B. Evans; Virginia State college, R. P. Daniel; and West Virginia State college, John W. Davis.

The associate members are: Atlanta university, R. E. Clement; Central State college, Charles H. Wesley; Hampton institute, Alonzo G. Moron; Howard university, Mordecai W. Johnson; Savannah State college, W. K. Payne; Texas Southern university, R. O Hara Lanier; and Tuskegee Institute, F. D. Patterson. W. R. Banks, principal-emeritus, Prairie View A and M college, is a life member.

Officers of the conference are: President — C. V. Troup, Fort Valley State college, Fort Valley, Ga.; vice president—E. B. Evans, Prairie View A and M college, Prairie View, Texas; secretary—R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State college, Frankfort, Ky.; treasurer—F. G. Clark, Southern university, Baton Rouge, La.; and chairman of executive committee—John W. Davis, West Virginia State college, Institute, West Virginia.

Consultants to the conference are: James A. Atkins, director, Race Relations Division, Federal Works Agency; Claude Barnett, special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture; Horace Mann Bond, president, Lincoln university of Pennsylvania; Ambrose Caliver, assistant to the commission U. S. Office of Education; J H. Daves, specialist in Negro education, Tennessee Valley Authority; James C. Evans, Adviser to the Secretary of Defense; Ernest E. Neal, director, Tennessee Valley Authority Project; Julius A. Thomas, director, Department of Industrial Relations, National Urban League; and Charles H. Thompson, Editor, Journal of Negro Education.

Land Grant Prexies Elect Dr. R. B. Evans

WASHINGTON—The twenty-ninth annual session of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges closed here last week with the passage of resolutions emphasizing continued stress to "high standards of educational administration, program and services" in the land grant colleges.

Presidents and other representatives of land grant colleges in seventeen states and similar representatives from seven other institutions which hold associate memberships in the CPNLGC, met Oct. 16-18, at the U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Building.

A report offered by Presidents Robert P. Daniel, Virginia State College, Petersburg, chairman; G. W. Gore Jr., Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, and J. T. Williams, Maryland State College, Princess Anne, endorsed the Point Four Program, inflation control and asked for a more democratic administration of Federal funds earmarked for use in the land grant colleges.

CLEMENT'S ADVICE

Earlier in the conference Atlanta University President Rufus E. Clement, predicting the elimination of legal segregation within a decade and a half, told the presidents that their colleges must conform with the highest standards of American education or that they should prepare to close the doors of those institutions.

The conference heard addresses by President John W. Davis, West Virginia State College, and Dr. Walter G. Daniel, specialist for higher education, U. S. Office of Education.

VISITING SPEAKERS

Among the visiting speakers were Gardner Ackley, Elmer W. Henderson, Mrs. Thomasina Johnson Norford, Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Ernest E. Neal, C. A. Barnett, and Dr. Henry G. Barnett.

President E. B. Evans, Prairie A. and M. College, Texas, was elected president of the conference succeeding President C. V. Troup of Fort Valley (Georgia) State College. President Clement is the new conference vice president. President Felton G. Clark, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., treasurer, and President R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, were re-elected. Two members were elected to the executive committee, retiring President Troup and President J. F. Drake, Alabama A. and M. College, Normal.

They will represent the conference at the Chicago regional meeting of the White House Conference on Children and Youth, Oct. 29-30.

Land Grant College Heads Support Point-4 Program

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP)— The Negro Land Grant College presidents meeting in their 29th annual session here last week went on record as supporting the Point-4 program of the United States government. They also resolved to be alert in educating the public regarding the nature of inflation problems and the securing of action designed to control inflation.

The institutions agreed to continue to give serious consideration to the program of general education and to emphasize high standards of educational administration.

The conference pledged itself to continue efforts to secure the democratic and equitable administration of federal funds distributed for the land grant program in the various states, and to urge the United States office of education and other agencies concerned with the reinterpretation of the Morrell Acts to work diligently to the end that the various states shall be required to fulfill their obligations to the Negro land grant colleges as stipulated in the acts.

The First Morrell Act was signed by President Abraham Lincoln in 1862 and donated public lands to the several states to provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The second Merrill act signed in 1890 made it possible for the present 17 land grant colleges for Negroes.

The conference of presidents accepted the challenge that their colleges have a social mission in providing opportunities for the utilization and development of human and enviromental resources that have often been misused, misused and abused.

They agreed to accept the coopera tion of the bureau of employment security of the United States department of labor in the realization that one of the greatest sources of workers for defense production in the United States lies in the potential skills of the students properly trained at these colleges.

The keynote speech of the conference was delivered by President John W. Davis of West Virginia State college, chairman of the Executive committee. He warned against the possible program of making Negro land grant colleges branches of the state universities.

Speaking on the "Implications Inherent in the Achievement of Racial Integration America for the Negro Land Grant College," President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta university predicted that all legal segregation will be abolished in America within the next 10 or 15 years.

14b 1951

Institute of Organization Leadership

Teacher-Leaders Register For Institute At American U.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nine Negro teacher-leaders and students were among the approximately 70 leaders registering for the 6th annual Institute of Organization Leadership being held at the American University, July 23-August 17, under the sponsorship of the National Education Association and the University.

Leaders of Negro teacher organizations in Arkansas, Kentucky and Texas, and students from colleges in Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Tennessee are participating in the four-week workshop.

The NEA granted full scholarship assistance to each of the students, except one from Pennsylvania, whose Ernest Berry, Jr., Cheney (Penna.) State Teachers College student, is attending the institute under a grant from the predominantly white Pennsylvania State Education Association.

As president-elect of his state's Future Teachers of America Association, young Berry heads the nation's largest state FTA college organization. Pennsylvania has 24 college and university FTA chapters with almost 2000 members.

Recipients of NEA in-college scholarships are Edwin H. Hamilton, Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee; Carolyn Gladden, Savannah (Georgia) State College; Janie Powell, Southern University of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, and Magdalene Carney, Tennessee A. and I. State College, Nashville. Scholarships were available to FTA chapters in the District of Columbia and Virginia.

Professional leadership persons at the workshop include Frank W. Smith, executive secretary, Arkansas Teachers Association, Little Rock; R. L. Dowery, president, Kentucky Negro Education Association, Shelbyville; and O. A. Rowe, Texas State Teachers Association. These participants are sponsored by their state associations.

Transportation for the student-scholarship recipients were covered by their institutions, while their NEA grants will defray tuitions, books, lodging and other incidentals of the four-week institute. All are housed at the American University.

Dr. Sidney Lovett New Head Of College Chaplains

HAMPTON,, Va.—(ANP)— America's college chaplains, meeting here at Hampton institute last week in their fourth annual conference, elected Dr. Sidney Levett of Yale to succeeed Fisk's Dr. William J Faulkner as president of the organization.

Dr. Faulkner remains among the 1951-52 officers as an ex-officio member of the executive committee. Howard university's Dr. Daniel Hill was also named to the executive committee, for a three year term.

Other officers named were as follows: Chaplain George Bean, Lehigh University, vice president; Dr H. LaMarr Rice, Temple University, secretary-treasurer (a re-election); and on the executive board, Dr. James McLeod, Northwestern, for three years; Chaplain Mark Thompson, Lafayette College, East en, Penna., and Chaplain Holmes VanDerbeck, Springfield (Mass.) College, both for two years; and for one year, Dr. Edward R. Miller of Hampton Institute and Dr. R. M. Minte, Stanford University.

Dr. Rice called the 1951 conference of the National Association of College and University Chaplains "in every respect the outstanding one in our group's four-year history, both from the standpoint of the hospitality we received here at Hampton Institute, and the program itself. Our delegates from New England to California, and from Canada to Florida to Wisconsin, feel that faculty, students, and administration all went 'all out for our entertainment."

During its stay the group attended worship services with the campus family, in which student leaders and the Hampton Institute choir were participants; was honored by both faculty and student receptions; and heard the Crusaders, a community male chorus directed by Hampton's Charles Flax, who also is secretary to the Student Christian association.

The chaplains sent a telegram of appreciation of good wishes to President Alonzo G. Moron, who is undergoing treatment for a chest condition which required his leaving the campus for a year's health leave the day before the group arrived.

Prof. Edwin Aubrey, head of the Department of Religious Thought at the University of Pennsylvania, was the main speaker at the conference.

Dr. Aubrey delivered three lectures on Christianity and the Universty, in which he challenged the chaplains to help their students learn that "freedom is not just an individual but a social obligation to share one's outlook with others."

Chaplains Meet At Hampton

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MORE THAN 80 CHAPLAINS IN INTERRACIAL MEET AT HAMPTON

HAMPTON, Va.—More than 80 persons, representing religious work departments at more than 60 colleges, have registered for meeting of the National Association of College and University Chaplains, opening next Tuesday, April 17, at Hampton Institute. One hundred persons are expected for the fourth annual conference of the interracial group, headed by William J. Faulkner, Dean of the Chapel at Fisk University.

Added to the list of speakers since the first announcement last month has been Jean Paul Mather, administrative assistant for the American Council on Education. Mather speaks Tuesday afternoon in Clarke Hall, conference headquarters, on "The Present Emergency in the Colleges."

Clark Dean Elected Head Of Deans And Registrars

DR. A. A. McPHEETERS

Dr. A. A. McPheeters, Dean of Instruction at Clark College, was elected President of the National Association of Deans and Registrars at the Association's annual meeting held March 28-30 at West Virginia State College, Institute, West Virginia.

Theme of the 1951 Conference was "The College At Mid-Century." Discussions focused on the historical development of the Negro college, the contributions made by the Association in setting standards, and the problem of maintaining standards during the current emergency.

Dr. McPheeters taught in Lexington, Kentucky, for seven years before coming to Clark College, where he served as Professor of Education from 1930 to 1940, becoming Dean of Instruction in 1941. He is a graduate of Wilberforce University and holds the M. A. and Ed. D. degrees from the University of Cincinnati. A specialist in the field of Higher Education, Dr. McPheeters is a member of the American Conference of Academic Deans, the Society for the Advancement of Education, Inc., the Department of Higher Education of the NEA, the American Teachers Association, and the Executive Committee of the Georgia Committee on Cooperation in Teacher Education.

The 1952 conference of the National Association of Deans and Registrars will be held at Daytona Beach, Florida.

DELEGATES TO MEETING OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JEANES WORKERS.—Shown above are some of the outstanding educational leaders who attended the four-day meeting of the National Association of Jeanes Workers last week at Tuskegee institute. Jeanes workers are teachers who supervise a number of schools in counties throughout the south.

They are (1) Mrs. Addie O. Williams, consultant of the John C. Winston Publishing company, Atlanta; (2) Dr. J. C. Dixon, vice president and director of the Southern Educational foundation, Atlanta; (3) Mrs. Clara West, state consultant, Atlanta; Mrs. Thelma Johnson, regional vice president, Prentiss, Miss.; (5) Mrs. Ida N. Givens, president of the Association, Baton Rouge, La.; (6) Dr. Arenia C. Mallory, president of the Saints Industrial school, Lexington, Miss., a guest speaker at the meeting; (7) Mrs. Maggie N. Ringgold, the Association's counselor, Baton Rouge; (8) Mrs. Thelma Morris, Association's recording secretary, Montgomery, Ala.; (9) Mrs. R. A. Crawford, Association's chaplain, Caruthersville, Mo.; (10) Mrs. Maeleen Arrant, state department of education, Little Rock, Ark.; (11) J. H. White, president of the Mississippi Vocational college, Itta Bena, Miss.; (12) Mrs. Mayme L. Copeland, founder and first president of the association; (13) Mrs. Minnie H. Fields, state department of education, Tallahassee, Fla.; (14) Dr. Kara V. Jackson, executive secretary and special Jeanes teacher at Grambling college in Louisiana; (15) Mrs. Ruth Lawrence Woodson, state department of education, Raleigh, N. C.; and (16) Dr. A. G. Richardson, state department of education, Richmond, Va.—ANP Photo.

Mrs. Ida Givens Elected by National Association

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (ANP) — Mrs. Ida Nanco Givens, Baton Rouge, La. recently was re-elected president of the National Association of Jeannes Workers at a four day meeting on campus of Tuskegee Institute.

A total of 113 delegates from 13 states attended the meeting. Theme of the conference was "Education Makes the Way for Tomorrow's Citizens."

Numerous educators addressed the meeting. Dr. I. A. Derbigay vice-president of Tuskegee, welcomed the delegates, and Mrs. Givens told the story of the Jeannes movement since 1901. Dr. Kora W. Jackson, Gramblin college, executive secretary, reviewed two years of activity with the National Association of Jeannes Supervisors.

Dr. Mallory Heard

Other speakers included Dr. Arenia C. Mallory president, Saints Industrial school, Lexington, Miss. Dr. J. G. Dixon vice president and executive director Southern Education foundation, Atlanta, and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president Morehouse college.

Re-elected to office were Miss Florence O. Alexander, Jackson, Miss., vice president; and Dr. Kora V. Jackson, executive secretary.

Other officers elected were:

Mrs. R. A. Crawford, recording secretary, Caruthersville, Mo.; Mrs. M. L. Copeland treasurer, Hopkinsville Ky.; Mrs. M. C. Holiday, parliamentarian, Statesville, N. C.; Miss M. L. Hall, Chaplain; and Dr. A. G. Richardson chairman of counselers, Richmond, Va.

National Jeanes Workers Hold Meeting At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The National Association of Jeanes Workers closed its four-day meeting here last Thursday.

At the opening session Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice-president of Tuskegee Institute, welcomed the group to the campus.

Using the theme "Education Makes the Way for Tomorrow's Citizens" the 113 delegates representing 13 states were brought greetings from the Alabama state department of education, the Alabama Jeanes Association, and the southern education foundation.

THE NATIONAL PRESIDENT of the Jeanes Supervisors, Mrs. Ida Nance Givens, Baton Rouge, La., addressed the group at the Tuesday afternoon session. She discussed the several stages of Jeanes development since its beginning in 1908. Dr. Kara V. Jackson, execu-lege, Grambling, La., presented a review of two years' activities with the National Association of Jeanes Supervisors.

At the Tuesday evening's convention dinner held in Dorothy Hall, Dr. Arenia C. Mallory, president of the Saints Industrial School, Lexington, Miss., served as the main speaker.

New officers elected were: Mrs. R. A. Crawford, recording secretary, Caruthersville, Mo; Mrs. M. L. Copeland, treasurer, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Mrs. M. C. Holiday, parliamentarian, Statesville, N. C.; Miss M. L. Hall, chaplain, Fla.; and Dr. A. G. Richardson, chairman of counselors, Richmond, Va.

RE-ELECTED WERE: Mrs. Ida N. Givens, president, Baton Rouge, La.; Miss Florence O. Alexander, vice-president, Jackson, Miss.; and Dr. Kara V. Jackson, executive secretary, Grambling, La.

The National Association of Jeanes Supervisors was founded at Tuskegee Institute in 1942.

Ida N. Givens Reelected Jeannes Head

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JEANES DELEGATES—In this group are some of the outstanding educational leaders in the South who attended the four-day meeting of the National Association of Jeanes Workers at Tuskegee Institute. Jeanes workers are teachers who supervise a number of schools in counties through the rural South.

The following persons recently attended the National Jeanes Association meeting held at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Reading left to right front row: Mrs. C. Brown and daughter, Librarian, Caldwell, Texas; Mrs. F. Simmons, visiting teacher, Grimes County; Mrs. Laura Nicholas Jones, Principal Children Chambliss House, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Mrs. Girens, President National Jeanes Association, Mrs. Armye Jones, Supervisor Schools, Madison County; Mrs. K. V. Jackson, Special Jeanes Teacher, Grambling College, Grambling, La., and Nurse Woodfolk, Burleson County. Back row: T. C. Franklin, Supervisor Bastrop, Texas, Mrs. Nora Mae Minor, Supervisor, Burleson County; Mrs. H. Houston, Visiting Teacher, Greensville, Texas; Mrs. Lenora McIlveen, Visiting Teacher Freestone County and Dr. Divon, Director of Southern Education Foundation Atlanta, Georgia; Extreme back is seen a statue of Dr. Booker T. Washington unveiling the Negro

National Educational Association To Convene In San Francisco, California

Golden Gate City Will Be Host To Many Professors, College Presidents And Others Interested In Education

Dr. Geo. W. Gore, Jr., President Of Florida, A&M College At Tallahassee, With Many Other Southerners Scheduled To Attend Session

San Francisco, Calif.—As a result of a recent interpretation which permits NEA affiliation of Negro State Teachers' Associations in the South, there will be greater Negro participation in the coming National Education Association Annual Convention than ever before in the history of this ninety-three year old professional organization.

The NEA will hold its 30th representative assembly and 89th Annual Meeting here in San Francisco during the week of July 1-6. At this time the nation's educators will discuss and deliberate upon techniques of improving programs of education and other matters of vital concern to school programs and members of the teaching profession.

More than 3,000 delegates from local and state education and teachers associations will represent the near-half million members of the NEA at the Convention. NEA representatives could not give an exact count of the number of Negro delegates to be in attendance. However, it is estimated that nearly one hundred such delegates will be present from Negro and integrated teacher organizations.

Fifteen southern Negro organi-ns are eligible for affiliation the NEA under provisions of April 6 interpretation permitg two NEA state affiliations in se States. Since the interpretan was issued thirteen such State groups have connected with the National Body. There are around 30 Negro Local Associations which may send delegates to NEA Conventions.

Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Oklahoma, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia are the State groups listed as having affiliated with the NEA. These State Associations are expected to have delegates at San Francisco. Likewise a number of Negro delegates will carry important participating roles in the Convention.

Since the NEA does not record its memberships by race, it is impossible to determine its number of Negro members or the racial identity of its pre-registration delegates.

NEGRO PARTICIPANTS IN NEA CONVENTION, SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 1-6

JOHN W. DAVIS, President, West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va., Chairman NEA National Commission on Defense of Democracy through Education; Participation—discussion on "Meeting Organized Propaganda Against the Schools." Commission report before Representative Assembly.

MRS. IRMA B. BLACKWELL, Supervisor, Chase City, Virginia; President, Virginia Teachers' Association; Participation— discussion on "Working Together for Better Teaching— through improved grade placement and promotion practices."

J. C. PARLER, High School Principal, Orangeburg, S. C., President, Palmetto State Teachers Association; Participation— discussion on "Working Together for Better Training — through better administrative and supervisory services for teachers."

ELMER T. HAWKINS, High School Principal, Chestertown, Md.; President, Maryland Educational Association; Participation— discussion on "Working Together for Better Teaching—through improving our teaching in the field of human relations."

HOMER T. EDWARDS, High School Principal, Athens, Ga.; President, Georgia Teachers and Education Association; Participation—"Working Together for Better Training — through improving the program of secondary education."

J. RUPERT PICOTT, Executive Secretary, Virginia Teachers' Association, Richmond, Virginia; Participation— discussion an "Exchange of Experiences from State Legislative Sessions."

MISS MARY L. WILLIAMS, Classroom Teacher, Charleston, West Virginia; Chairman, Joint Committee of National Education Association and American Teachers' Association; Participation— leader of Joint Committee discussions.

GEORGE W. GORE, JR., President, Florida A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Florida; President, American Teachers' Association; Participation— recorder, discussion group on "Moral and Spiritual Values."

A. H. ANDERSON, Principal, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, President, North Carolina Teachers' Association; Participation—discussion on "Trends and Problems in Teacher Load."

ROBERT C. HATCH, Alabama State Department of Education; Executive Secretary, Alabama State Teachers' Association, Montgomery, Alabama; Participation in discussion on "Local, State and National Relations Among Professional Organizations.

KNOW NEGRO DELEGATES TO THE NEA CONVENTION, SAN FRANCISCO

ALABAMA: Walter J. Carroll, Principal, Daphne; President, Alabama State Teachers' Association. J. F. Drake, President, Alabama A. and M. College, Normal. L. D. Draper, Principal, Lisman. Mrs. Louise J. Hatch, Alabama State College, Montgomery. Leon Kennedy, Principal, Birmingham. R. C. Hatch, Alabama State Department of Education; Executive Secretary, ASTA; Vice President, American Teachers' Association, Montgomery. H. Council Trenholm, President, Alabama State College, Montgomery; Past President, ASTA; Executive Secretary, ATA.

ARKANSAS: E. H. Hunter, S. S. Principal, North Little Rock; President, Arkansas Teachers' Association. Mrs. M. C. Arrant, State Department of Education, Little Rock. Mrs. E. D. Hamilton, Principal, Little Rock. F. W. Smith, Little Rock. J. H. White, Principal, Helena.

FLORIDA: George W. Gore, Jr., President, Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee; President, American Teachers' Association. Chas. D. Brooks, Principal, Jacksonville; President, Duval County Teachers' Association. S. W. Curtis, Executive Secretary, Florida State Teachers' Association, Clearwater. W. De Vaughn Sweets, Principal, Jacksonville. Miss Caldonia Simpson, Teacher, Clearwater. W. S. Maize, A. and M. College, Tallahassee; Milton Rooks, eacher, Clearwater.

GEORGIA: H. Edwards, Principal, Athens; President, Georgia Teachers' and Education Association.

KENTUCKY: R. L. Dowery, Shelbyville; President, Kentucky Negro Education Association. J. Bryant Cooper, Louisville. Mrs. Agnes G. Duncan, Louisville. William L. Spearman, Executive Secretary, Kentucky Negro Education Association, Louisville.

LOUISIANA: Miss Margaret M. Farrar, Teacher, New Orleans; President, New Orleans Teachers' Association. Mrs. Mary F. Carter, Teacher, New Orleans.

MARYLAND: Elmer T. Hawkins, Chestertown; President, Maryland Educational Association.

NORTH CAROLINA: A. H. Anderson, Principal, Winston-Salem; President, North Carolina Teachers' Association. W. G. Byers, Principal, Charlotte. James T. Taylor, North Carolina College, Durham. Mrs. Belle D. McCorkle, Winston-Salem.

SOUTH CAROLINA: J. C. Parler, Principal, Orangeburg; President, Palmetto State Teachers' Association. W. E. Solomon, Executive Secretary, Palmetto State Teachers' Association, Columbia.

TENNESSEE: C. C. Bond, Principal, Lexington; President Tennessee Negro Education Association. G. A. Key, Principal, Chattanooga. Mrs. W. R. Greenfield, Mt. Pleasant. G. W. Brooks, Executive Secretary, Tennessee Negro Education Association, Clarksville.

TEXAS: Mrs. Lullelia Harrison, Teacher, Houston; President, Houston Classroom Teachers' and Principals' Association.

VIRGINIA: Mrs. Erma B. Blackwell, Supervisor, Chase City; President, Virginia Teachers' Association. Mrs. M. H. Watson, Supervisor, Rocky Mount. L. T. Binford, Principal, Richmond. O. A. Morton, Principal, Richmond. J. Rupert Picott, Executive Secretary, Virginia Teachers' Association, Richmond.

Attending Institute at American U.

AFRO photographer found this group of students attending the institute sponsored jointly by the National Education Association and American University on the latter's campus. They are grouped around Stewart Harral, instructor, of the University of Oklahoma. Left to right: Miss Janie Powell, Southern University; O. A. Rowe, president-elect, Texas State Teachers' Association and superintendent of schools, Jasper, Tex.; Miss Magdalene Carney, Tenn. State College, Nashville; Miss Mildred Cox, Bob Jones University, Greenville, S.C.; Miss Catherine Corcoran, high school principal, North Bennington, Vt.; Miss Elizabeth White, classroom teacher, Barre, Vt.; E. J. Givens, Lincoln, Nebraska; Frank Smith, executive secretary, Arkansas State Teachers' Association, Little Rock; and Miss Carolyn Gladden, Savannah (Ga.) State College. (Kay-Dee Photo)

VOTING AT AASA CONVENTION—Moss H. Kendrix, fifth from left, member of the staff of the National Education Association, looks on as members of the American Association of School Administrators cast their votes at the recent 77th annual convention of AASA, a department of the NEA, at Atlantic City.

At the extreme right is Dr. Worth McClure, executive secretary of the AASA, which has headquarters in the NEA administration building in Washington, D. C. Waiting to vote are, left to right, V. S. Sims, University of Alabama, Denton (Texas) superintendent Chester Strickland, Dr. E. B. Evans, president Prairie View State College, Prairie View, Texas; and Dr. Robert P. Daniel.

Standing between Dr. McClure and Mr. Kendrix is Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College. Dr. Atwood represents the NEA on that association's joint committee with the American Legion. He is also secretary-treasurer of the Conference of Presidents of Land Grant College Presidents, which held a session during the AASA convention.

Almost three hundred Negro educators and school administrators were present for the AASA's annual meeting.

Olson Urges Changes by Teachers, Parents

Different Treatment Needed to Aid Individual Pupil, Educator States

BALTIMORE

The role of the principal in the modern elementary school was discussed by educators of national reputation during a three - day regional conference here sponsored by the Department of Elementary School Principals of the National Education Association.

Held at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, March 29-31, the sessions were attended by 500 persons from Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

Keynote Aldress

The keynote address was made Friday morning by Dr. Willard C. Olson, professor of education at the University of Michigan.

He cited the necessity for parents and teachers to make adjustments for individual children inasmuch as different treatment is required for the healthy development of different children.

He said that there can be no minimum standards for application to all children, and that for an individual child, "his social, physical and intellectual development are more important measurements of growth than is his age by the calendar."

Principal's Role Stressed

Dr. Olson pointed out that children who vary widely in their human biology meet forces of culture of great variety and intensity.

"Personality, social roles, and the amounts and kinds of achievements in schools," he declared, "emerge from this interaction. Schools were created to direct these matters, and the principal occupies a leadership role in giving direction to the process.

Help for Teacher Urged

"A forward step in educational progress can be taken by providing professionally trained teachers, a favorable overall enviroment, a process in schools which takes full account of individual differences in a dynamic matter;

"Also a program of public interpretation so that those who support the schools will understand to foundations of modern practices."

Anoher highlight was an address Saturday by Margaret J. Pringle, headmistress of the Campbell-Field School in Glasgow, Scotland on "The Elementary School Principal As a Leader."

Greeted by School Heal

Greetings were brought Friday by Dr. William H. Lemmel, superintendent of Baltimore schools.

The group discussions, while dealing primarily with problems of the principal, covered also subjects of interest to the other school personnel and the layman.

Among participants in these discussions were

Elmer T. Hawkins, principal, Garrett School. Chestertown, Md.; Mrs. Roberta H. Henderson, principal, School No. 111; Mrs. Ruby Grooms, teacher-in-charge, School No. 152; and William N. Parrott, principal, School No. 125.

Topic and Speakers

Group discussion subjects and participants follow

Group 1 — Providing Wholesome Growth and Development

Chairman: W. George Hayward, principal, Elmwood School, East Orange, N.J.; Leader: Willard C. Olson, professor of education, University of Michigan; Consultants Florence Buford, principal, Clark Elementary School, Charlottesville, Va.; Bessie W. Cramer, director of elementary education in charge of special services, District of Columbia Schools;

Also Evelyn R. Girardin, assistant director of curriculum, Department of Education, Baltimore City Schools: A. Sterling King, principal, Hershey Grade School, Hershey, Pa.; and Dorothy W. Shires, supervisor of elementary schools, State Department of Education, Baltimore, Md.

Group II — Developing the Community School

Chairman: Robert L. Blevins, principal, Mineral Springs School, Winston-Salem, N.C.; Leader William H. Lemmel, superintendent of public Instruction, Baltimore City schools; Consultants Eva Dugan, principal, Charles B. Lore School, Wilmington, Del.; Althea Fuller, principal, Mount Royal School, Cumberland, Md.;

Also Elmer T. Hawkins, principal, Garnett School, Chestertown, Md.; Elizabeth Huntington, curriculum coordinator, Union, N.J.; and Alma M. Shugrue, Principal, Kingsman School, Washington.

Instructional Leadership

Also Elmer T. Hawkins, principal, Garnett School, Chestertown, Md.; Elizabeth Huntington, curriculum coordinator, Union, N.J.; and Alma M. Shugrue, Principal, Kingsman School, Washington.

Instructional Leadership

Group III, Section A — Providing Instructional Leadership

Chairman: Guy L. Quinn, principal, Connecticut Farms School, Union, N.J. Leader: Mary A. Adams, assistant superintendent, elementary education, Baltimore City schools; Consultants: Lillian M. Johnson, principal, Robert Gatewood School, Norfolk, Va.;

Also Helen Lyman, principal, Bunker Hill-Brookland Schools, Washington; Don S. Patterson, U.S. Office of Education, Washington; Marion Rockwood, principal, Takoma Elementary School, Silver Spring, Md.; and Alma F Trout, principal, Eichholtz Elementary School, Lancaster, Pa.

Group II, Section B

Chairman: Mary Dunn, principal, Berkeley School, Uniontown, Pa.; Leader: Lewie W. Burnett, director of elementary education, George Washington University, Washington; Consultants: Mary J. de Han, principal, School No. 13, Wilmington, Del.; Leila V Hardesty, principal, District Heights School, Washington;

Also Mary A. Henderson, principal, Hyde, Grant and Corcoran Schools, Washington, Lucy Mason Holt, principal Ocean Veiw School, Norfolk, Va.; and O. Richard Nagy, Principal, Carteret School, Bloomfield, N.J.

Elementary Education

Group IV — Providing More Effective Organization and administration of Elementary Education

Chairman: Margaret W. Efraemson Principal, Walton School, Philadelphia, Pa.; Leader: Paul W. Bixby, chairman, Division of Elementary Education, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., Consultants: Roberta Barnes, principal, Turesdell School, Washington; Eliza E. Callas, principal, Pleasant View School, Kensington, Md.;

Also Herbert W. McDavit, principal, Clinton School, Maplewood, N.J. James Taylor, principal, Simon School, Washington; and William W. Woolston Jr., principal, Catonsville School, Catonsville, Md.

Group V — Improving the School's Relations Program

Chairman Angela M. Broening, assistant director of research, Baltimore City Schools; Leader Ralph F. W. Brimley, superintendent of schools, Forsyth county, Winston-Salem, N.C.; Consultants: William B. Evans Jr., supervisor of elementary education, Montgomery county, Rockville, Md.; Ethel H. Nash, principal, Lafayette School, Fredericksburg, Va.;

Also William P. Patterson, principal, State Street School, Hackensack, N.J. Louis Shaw, principal, Highwood School, Baltimore, Md.; and Glenn Snow, director of lay relations, National Education Association, Washington;

Principals' Problems

Group VI — Problems of Teaching Principals

Chairman: Johanna K. Haylick principal, Flourtown School, Flourtown, Pa.; Leader: Grace L. Alder, supervisor of elementary schools State Department of Education, Baltimore, Md.; Consultants: Dorothy B Collier, principal, Fairfax Elementary School, Fairfax, Va.;

Also Elizabeth Fugitt, principal, Center School, Greenbelt, Md.; Ruby W Grooms, teacher-in-charge, School No 152, Baltimore, Md.; and Raymond H. Kornbau, principal, Roosevelt School, York, Pa.

Group VII — Improving the elementary School Principalship

Chairman: J. A. Rorer, professor of elementary education, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.; Leader: Harold J. McNally, associate profs-Columbia University, New York; Consultants: Elsie Bosley, principal, Lynnbrook School, Bethesda, Md.;

Eva E. Gerstmyer, director of primary grades and kindergartens, Baltimore City Schools; Roberta H. Henderson, principal, School No. 111, Baltimore, Md.; Nell F. Hiscox, principal, Janney School, Washington; and Edith V. Walker, principal, Montebello School, Baltimore, Md.

National Education Assn. Conference at Nation's Capital

Church Groups Invited to Sit in on Meeting, April 16th From 2:00 to 4:45 P. M.

There will be a special Conference that has been called by the National Education Association of the United States, whose name for short is N. E. A., to meet on Monday April 16th from 2:00 to 4:45 p. m. It will be the sixteenth Conference held by the Legislative Division. Church leaders of all denominations interested in this Association are urged to be present. It will be held in the Legislative Division, 7th floor, N. E. A. headquarters in the nation's capital.

The notice urging attendance was sent to the Rev. H. A. Boyd, secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board, and was signed by Moses H. Kendrix, Legislative Assistant, Legislative-Federal Relations Division. The letter that came to Rev. Mr. Boyd also contained Vol. 3 No. 1 Legislative News. The leading article in that release sheet was "President urges Federal Aid as defense measure." There was another long release on "North Carolina Capital."

Many Negro Delegates To Attend NEA Confab

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — As a result of a recent interpretation which permits NEA affiliation of Negro state teachers associations in the South, there will be greater Negro participation in the coming National Education Association annual convention than ever before in the history of this ninety-three year old professional organization.

The NEA will hold its 30th representative assembly and 89th annual meeting here in San Francisco during the week of July 1-6. More than 3,000 delegates from local and state education and teachers associations will represent the near-half million members of the NEA at the convention. NEA representatives could not give an exact count of the number of Negro delegates to be in attendance. However, it is estimated that nearly one hundred such delegates will be present from Negro and integrated teacher organizations.

Fifteen southern Negro organizations are eligible for affiliation with the NEA under provisions of an April 6 interpretation permitting two NEA state affiliations in those states. Since the interpretation was issued thirteen such state groups have connected with the national body. There are around 30 Negro local associations which may send delegates to NEA conventions.

Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Oklahoma, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia are the state groups listed as having affiliated with the NEA. These state associations are expected to have delegates at San Francisco. Likewise a number of Negro delegates will carry important participating roles in the convention.

Since the NEA does not record its memberships by race, it is impossible to determine its number of Negro members or the racial identity of its pre-registration delegates.

COMING WEST — Moss H. Kendrix, public relations aide to the National Education Association, will be on the West Coast for the 89th convention of the NEA, being held at San Francisco, July 1-6.

It is expected that 3000 delegates will attend the San Francisco convention; sessions to be held at Civic Auditorium. Kendrix will be headquartered at the Whitcomb hotel and the Civic auditorium.

NEA announced this week that Negro state teacher groups in 14 southern states had affiliated with it or are considering affiliation.

Affiliations were made as a result of an interpretation broadening the association's policy to permit the affiliation of Negro associations in states where Negro teachers cannot hold membership.

This association with its affiliated state and local organizations has more than 85,000 members.

Local Negroes To Participate In Nea Convention

San Francisco, Calif.—As a result of a recent interpretation which permits NEA affiliation of Negro state teachers associations in the South, there will be greater Negro participation in the coming National education association annual convention than ever before in the history of this ninety-three year old professional organization.

Mrs. Maeleen Z. Arrant, elementary superintendent will represent the State department of education, Negro division at the NEA convention in San Francisco July 1 - 7. Mrs. Arrant will serve on the discussion group of the NEA - ATA joint committee which will be held Thursday afternoon July 5th.

The NEA will hold its 30th representative assembly and 89th annual meeting here in San Francisco during the week of July 1-6. At this time the nation's educators will discuss and deliberate upon techniques of improving programs of education and other matters of vital concern to school programs and members of the teaching profession.

Arkansans attending the convention are: E. H. Hunter, H. S. principal, North Little Rock; president, Arkansas Teachers Association. Mrs. M. C. Arrant State Dept. of Education, Little Rock. Mrs. E. D. Hamilton, principal Little Rock. F. W. Smith, Little Rock. J. H. White, principal, Helena.

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National Student Association

U.S. National Student Association Regional at Howard U.

Some of the officers of the Mason-Dixon Region of the U.S. National Student Association which held at two-day conference at Howard University, Saturday and Sunday. Left to right: Miss Eileen O'Connell, Trinity College, historian; Miss Agnes Downey, Dumbarton College, president; Manuel Walker, Howard U., vice president and Miss Anne Zimmerman, College of Notre Dame in Maryland, secretary. Center photo shows members of the Howard Chapter of USNSA. Left to right, front row: Miss Elsie Ingram, Pittsburgh; Miss Valaida Smith, Yeadon, Pa.; Richard Smith, Norwalk, Conn.; Miss Bette Shadd, Pittsburgh and Miss Florence Cawthorne, Washington; Back row: Manuel Walker, Battle Creek, Mich.; Tom Garrett, Peekskill, N.Y.; Joe Johnson, Boston; Charles Epps, Baltimore; Fred Ince, and Bernard Harleston, both of Hempstead, N.Y. Photo at right shows Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service, who delivered the keynote address at the opening session on Saturday. He spoke on the role of students in the present world crisis. (All Photos by Graham)

Hold First Meet To Plan Education Equalization

At the National Student Conference on Human Relations in Higher Education, some 95 colleges and universities from 27 states, widely distributed geographically, were represented by 265 representatives. The conference took place March 29-31 at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.

This was the first national conference of students in many years devoted entirely to discussions of how to encourage and promote the equalization and expansion of opportunities for all persons to share in the experience of higher education without any restriction beyond that of individual capacity. The conference made possible a thorough consideration not only of policies towards which the representatives believed institutions should strive, but also of ways by which campus groups might effectively work for their implementation. The conference also made possible an informed discussion of areas of campus life other than admissions in which discriminations sometimes occur, namely, student organizations, economic aid to students, housing and eating facilities, athletics - recreation-and health, teacher employment and curricula.

Many Participants

This conference was also significant in the representative group of organizations which cooperated. The Committee on Discriminations in Higher Education of the American Council on Education was the sponsor. The cooperating organizations that the A. C. E. Committee comprised the steering committee were the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Federation of Catholic College Students, Newman Club Federation, United States National Student Association, YMCA (Student Division), and YWCA (Student Division). These organizations represent about 1900 campus groups.

The conference proceedings will probably be published and distributed soon. They will be available from the American Council on Education, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Speakers at the conference were Harold Taylor, president of Sarah Lawrence College, Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, Floyd W. Reeves, chairman of the Committee on Discriminations in Higher Education, and Francis J. Brown, Staff Association of the American Council on Education.

Students Score Discrimination In Education

College Students and the Newman Club Federation.

RICHMOND, Ind.—(NC)—Racial discrimination in colleges and universities of the nation was criticized severely at the National Student Conference on Human Relations in Higher Education held at Earlham College here.

Delegates from 85 colleges and universities attended the session. Twelve Catholic colleges were represented. Discussion centered on the point that the United States will never gain the confidence of Asiatic and African people so long as it gives only lip service to democracy in education.

The conference proposed the following means to remove segregation and discrimination from the nation's colleges: eliminate from all admission blanks questions about race, creed, political affiliations and the like which may lead to discrimination; eliminate discriminatory clauses from entrance qualifications of student organizations, except in the case of groups for a particular religion; eliminate discrimination in use of housing, athletic, recreational and other facilities; and sever athletic relations with all institutions which refuse to compete against teams with minority group members.

The conference also suggested that Negro schools adopt the practice of admitting white students when they apply and qualify. It also advocated State FEPC legislation and positive federal legislation against segregation in education.

The conference was sponsored by various educational and student groups, including the National Federation of Catholic

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National Teachers' Research Association

Teachers' Research Group Discusses 1951 Plans

ORANGEBURG, S. C. — The program and plans for 1951 were outlined and discussed at planning committee meeting recently of the National Teachers' Research Association, publishers of The Negro Educational Review. The meeting was held here at South Carolina State A. and M. College.

Dr. J. Irving E. Scott, president of the association and editor of The Negro Educational Review, emphasized the importance of a strong determination on the part of each member of the organization at this crucial period to carry on the work faithfully. He stated:

"There is a general tendency in these periods to let things carry themselves. We should use every ounce of our ingenuity and intelligence to fight the forces that are inimical to free thinking. As research workers, we could make no progress in a community or country where we are not free to make the investigation we desire and make public the results of our findings."

* * *

PLANS WERE COMPLETED for the selection of the classroom teacher of the year. This is the project of 1951 in which the whole organization is throwing its weight. Any teacher in the Negro public schools of the United States is eligible provided he or she has been teaching regularly since September, 1948. The following are awards to be given to the teacher of the year:

1. **A plaque with the teacher's name inscribed as "Teacher of the Year."**
2. A two-year subscription to The Negro Educational Review.
3. The choice of a three-year subscription to the Pititsburgh Courier or Journal and Guide.
4. An Elgin watch.
5. A year's supply of personal stationery.
6. A paid up trip to Havana, Cuba.

* * *

THERE ARE ALSO AWARDS for the teachers who are runners-up and those receiving honorable mention. The group also took up and laid the ground work for the annual research clinic to be held in August, 1951.

The Negro Educational Review
Published by the National Teachers' Research Association
State A. & M. College
Orangeburg, South Carolina ($3.15)
J. Irving E. Scott, Editor -in-Chief -South Carolina State College
R. Grann Lloyd, Managing Editor " " "
S. Howard Newsome, Associate Editor, Grambling College

School Group Votes High Job To John Davis

Election of Dr. John W. Davis of West Virginia State College as vice-president of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Saturday, marked the first time a Negro has held that office in the 56 year history of the association.

He will assist Dr. George Rosenlof, administrative officer at the University of Nebraska, who was elected president.

Another first marked by the accrediting group in its Chicago convention was the naming of W. O. Armstrong, principal of Dunbar High in Fairmont, W. Va., to the commission on secondary schools.

Dr. Sherman Scruggs, president of Lincoln University (Mo.), was elected to the executive council

Two-Day Meet Slated

Birmingham to Host State P-TA Confab

BIRMINGHAM—The thirty-seventh annual convention of the State P-TA will convene April 19-21 as guest of the Birmingham Council of P-TA with Mrs. W. M. Burroughs of Mobile, presiding. The executive board will meet in the library of Parker High School April 19. Registration will be held at Parker.

Speaker for the banquet Thursday evening will be Miss Patsy Graves of Washington, D. C., field worker for the United States Department of Agriculture. Friday's speaker will be Charles W. Bynum from the Foundation of Infantile Paralysis, New York City.

Music for the convention will be furnished by the Parker High School, directed by Prof. William S. Henry; Hooper City High School Chorus, under the direction of Mrs. Margaret G. Shaw, and the Dunbar High School Chorus of Bessemer directed by Miss Florida Pilgrom.

Members of the Brimingham, Bessemer, Fairfield, Tarrant City and the Jefferson County Councils are host councils to the convention. The chairman of housing for the convention is Mrs. Bessie S. Estell of 9 Sixth Avenue, S. W. Persons desiring reservations may write Mrs. Estell.

Friday's day session will be held at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. Thursday evening and Friday evening's, along with Saturday morning's session of the convention, will be at Parker High School.

The Future P-TA will meet Friday morning at Smithfield Court with Mrs. Madolyn Nall Davis, state director, in charge.

Mrs. M. W. Burroughs, president of the Alabama Council, is supervisor of Mobile County Schools and is working on her doctorate at New York University.

Explorer warns P.-T. A. Congress—

Iron curtain of mind main threat to liberty

BY MIRIAM HILL
News staff writer

JACKSONVILLE, Ala., April 25—The greatest threat to freedom is not Russia and her iron curtain but the "iron curtains" which exist in our own minds.

This is the conviction of Dr. John Harvey Furbay, explorer and educator, who spoke here last night at the 33rd annual convention of the Alabama Congress of Parents and Teachers. Dr. Furbay is director of Trans-World Airlines' far-flung world education program, which is devoted to interpreting our air world responsibilities.

In addition to traveling and studying in almost every country in the world, he was for three years prior to the war, president of the College of West Africa in Liberia. He averages more than 100,000 miles a year in the air.

* * *

DR. FURBAY TOLD the P.-T. A. delegates that the world has changed radically and that the air age has been a major factor. Although we are living in one world, he pointed out, we are still thinking too much in the horse-and-buggy days.

"The iron curtains which we've erected in our minds," he declared, "must be eradicated if freedom as we know it, is going to win out over communism.

"We must get acquainted with our new global neighbors. If the farthest of these neighbors is less than 40 hours away by air, we can't call them foreigners any more. The whole concept of other nationalities being alien to us has to go. And if we are going to get along with these people as our neighbors, we are going to have to know who they are and what they are like."

* * *

DECLARING THAT PREJUDICES are taught, "not born," Dr. Furbay lashed out particularly against racial and religious prejudices.

"To those who believe the white man is the most important creature on earth," he said, "it is a shock to discover that the white race is only a minority race, and a very small minority at that; that over three-fourths of the world's population is colored, mostly brown, and there is no yellow or red race, these are also brown. Both the white race and the Negro race are minority groups, and if our thinking on race problems hasn't progressed beyond these groups, we have missed most of the world's population.

"Whether we like it or not," he said, "we are going to have to change our notions of the superiority of the white race. Those people who carried on the civilization of the world for 5,000 years did not have Nordic white skins, yet they gave us all the seeds of the culture in which we pride ourselves today."

* * *

DISCUSSING this country's "religious notions," Dr. Furbay said:

"Since we were brought up in a predominantly Christian country where it is often difficult for the various branches of the same religion to get along together, we find it even more difficult to accept the many non-Christian religions and cultures. We have not yet get used to neighbors speaking different languages. We are probably the only major country in the world, he said, whose educated class speaks only one language—their mother tongue. "This is a real problem for airlines and other business firms trying to staff their offices in other countries."

Dr. Furbay predicted the eventual evolution of a world language. It won't be long, he said, before students of this country are studying and traveling as much in other countries as they do in their own. American business, he ventured, will, within the next 20-year period, find itself covering the globe.

* * *

"IT IS TIME we were beginning to prepare ourselves to travel in-

noon today with installation of two new district vice presidents; Mrs. Frances Durham, Mobile, of District One, and Mrs. E. V. Rush, Montgomery, District Four.

Mrs. A. O. Haislip, Birmingham, state president with one more year to go on a three-year term, announced that the P.-T. A. Congress is adding a civilian defense committee to its long list of activities.

Dr. E. B. Norton, president Florence State Teachers College and member of the National P.-T. A. Board, was toastmaster at a dinner last night for convention guests. Dr. Houston Cole, president, Jacksonville College, entertained at a reception at his home after the evening session.

Win News P.-T. A. awards—Accepting Birmingham News community service awards for Negro P.-T. A.s are Mrs. Rose Mary Johnston, president of Parker High P.-T. A., and Mrs. Zelma Montgomery, of Rosedale High P.-T. A. Mrs. Alyce Billings Walker makes the presentation for The Birmingham News. Also shown are contest judges, Phelan B. Brasher (left) and Miss Margaret Miller (right).

Parker, Rosedale high—

Negro P.-T.A.s win News awards

BY MIRIAM GANN HILL
News staff writer

Parker High and Rosedale High Parent-Teacher Associations are winners of The Birmingham News annual community service awards to city and county Negro P.-T.A.s.

Mrs. Alyce Billings Walker, director of The News Women's Department, presented $50 checks to these two P.-T.A.s in ceremonies yesterday at the Negro Masonic Temple.

Mrs. Rose Mary Johnston is president of the Parker High Association, and Mrs. E. A. Williams is president of the Rosedale group.

Council and Thomas Parent-Teacher Associations were named runners-up to Parker in the City P.-T.A. Council. Westfield No. 2 and Westfield High Associations took runner-up honors in the County P.-T.A. Council.

MISS MARGARET MILLER, director of the Children's Department, Birmingham Public Library, served as chairman of judges and announced the awards.

"The judges," she said, "felt that the splendid program developed by Parker High P.-T.A.'s scholarship committee was outstanding. The committee presented $1,000 to the P.-T.A. treasurer for a scholarship fund, which will enable a medical student or doctor to specialize in ear, nose and throat. Also two other scholarships are in the making, amounting to $500 each. One will train a student in speech correction, and the other as an X-ray technician.

"Parker High," Miss Miller continued, "may not benefit directly or immediately by the scholarship project, but its effect will be far-reaching, for the scholarship winners with their specialized training will return to help their community, their city and their race."

* * *

MISS MILLER said Rosedale P.-T.A. was given The News' $50 community service award on the basis of its educational program developed for parents and teachers through study groups.

"This P.-T.A.," she said, "made a survey of the community, and found that help could be given by discussing openly questions which were vital to the group, such as economic stability, and health and moral conditions in the homes and community.

"Special meetings were shared by mothers and girls and also fathers and boys where instruction was given in home and family living, preparation for marriage and family relationships.

"The achievements of the year's work in Rosedale P.-T.A.," Miss Miller said, "were felt to be intangible, but important. They were (1) changes in attitudes and (2) growth in ability to work together."

MRS. ODESSA McKINNEY, president of the Jefferson County Council of Negro Parents and Teachers, presided over the award program. The Hooper City High School Choir, under direction of Mrs. Margaret Shaw, presented a musical program. Mrs. Sallie M. Anderson, president, Birmingham Council of Negro Parents and Teachers, told of the origin and purpose of the community service awards.

Speaking in behalf of The News, Mrs. Walker told the P.-T.A. representatives that "the P.-T.A., by linking the home, school and church, has become a fundamental link in society. No other organization," she added, "offers greater opportunities for forging ahead in your communities."

Mrs. Pauline Montgomery, member of the executive committee, Alabama Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, was chairman of arrangements for the program.

Judges for this year's P.-T.A. community service contests—both white and Negro—were Miss Miller; Phelan B. Brasher, Webster Publishing Company representative, and Miss Roberta Morgan, director, Coordinating Council of Social Forces.

Souvenir Jeanes Booklet Distributed

Black

Mrs. Gloria Ainsworth, Ardmore, and Mrs. Mable Haywood, Okmulgee, two of the popular Jeanes teachers in Oklahoma, are busy this week distributing a beautiful 30-page souvenir pictorial review of Jeanes work in Oklahoma and the South.

Proceedings of the 7th annual meeting of the Third Region of Jeanes supervisors, held in Okmulgee Nov. 8-9, Okmulgee, are also featured in the little booklet. The booklet was printed by the Black Dispatch.

Norfolkian Among 2,500 At Student Conference

ALBANY, N. Y. — Freddie L. Thomas, 909 Whitehead avenue, Berkley section of Norfolk, Va., is representing Albany Medical College, Albany, at the 16th quadrennial conference of the Student Volunteer Movement which meets in a six-day session at Lawrence Kan., Dec. 27.

He will be one of nearly 2,500 young men and women to meet on the University of Kansas campus for what has been described as this year's largest and most widely representative conference under interdenominational auspices.

In addition to U. S. and Canadian students from 700 colleges and universities, representing some 40 Protestant denominations, the meeting will include over 200 students from foreign lands, and 200 missionaries, student leaders and church executives who will provide the conference leadership.

* * *

EMINENT SPEAKERS who will address the student group include: Dr. John S. Badeau, president of American University, Cairo, Egypt; Dr. John A. Mackey, president of Princeton Theological Seminary; Dr. Eduardo Monlane of Portuguese E. Africa, and Miss Clea Machado, of Brazil; Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, professor at Union Theological Seminary, New York City; and Dr. Charles W. Ranson, of New York City, general secretary of the International Missionary Council.

Since the Student Volunteer Movement was first organized in 1886, some 20,000 students have gone out as missionaries, and a total of 50,000 have dedicated themselves to support of missionary tasks.

Behind the Student Volunteer Movement are 14 student movements affiliated with the United Student Christian Council. Also participating are the Student Christian Movement of Canada and the National Council of Church through its divisions of home missions and foreign missions.

MEMBER AGENCIES and movements of the United Student Christian Council are: National Student Councils of the YMCA and YWCA, Student Volunteer

FREDDIE L. THOMAS

Movement, Interseminary Movement and Lutheran Student Association of America.

Also included are the student work departments and student movements of the following churches: American Baptist Convention, International Convention of Disciples of Christ, Evangelical United Brethren, Protestant Episcopal, the Methodist Church, Presbyterian U. S., Presbyterian U. S. A. and United Student Fellowship (Evangelical and Reformen, Congregational-Christian.)

will discuss the relationship of the church to such problems as colonialism, communism and Nationalism abroad, the racial problem and social injustices at home.

Among the speakers will be: Dr. John S. Badeau, president of the American university, Cairo, Egypt; Dr. John A. Mackey, president of Princeton Theological seminary; Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, professor at Union Theological seminary, New York; Dr. Charles W. Ransom, New York, general secretary of the International Missionary council.

2,500 Students To Attend Volunteer Movement Convention

LAWRENCE, Kan. — (ANP)— Some 2,500 students from 700 Colleges and universities in the U.S. A. and Canada are expected to attend the 16th Quadrennial Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement which will meet at the University of Kansas here, Dec. 27 to Jan. 1.

Besides attracting representatives from some 40 Protestants denominations, the meeting will be host to more than 200 foreign students.

Delegates to the convention

Admits TSU To Texas Intercollegiate Ass'n

Becomes 1st Negro Member

COLLEGE STATION — After applying for membership to the Texas Intercollegiate Student's association, Texas State university was unanimously accepted into the organization Saturday at College Station.

The five delegates, James Boyce, Phillip Colton, Thaddeus Scott, James Martin, and Dr. James Spratt, Dean of men, were dismissed from the conference chamber while delegates voted to accept the school.

Delegates of TSU were invited to attend the meet by Tom Eubank, president of the association. The delegates were appointed by James Martin, president of TSU Student council. Activities sponsored by the association such as the luncheon, buffet, and banquet were integrated, however they lived in the campus dorm during the two-day meet under segregated circumstances.

Texas State university was the first Negro school to be admitted to the association. Although Prairie View A. and M. sent delegates, it did not apply for membership.

Neighboring schools which sent delegates to the confab, some who are already members, were: Texas Tech, Wayland college, Texas State college for Women, TCU, West Texas State ,SMU, Texas A. and M. University of Houston, and Rice Institute.

Attwell Fund Makes Initial 'Rec' Donation

NEW YORK—The initial gift of the E. T. Attwell Memorial Fund Committee, representing the Negro recreation leaders of the country, was presented to the National Recreation Association at the thirty-third National Recreation Congress recently held in Boston.

Over 1,200 leaders from all over the country cheered as Mrs. Frances M. Parrish, popular and well-known leader of the Recreation Division, Louisville, Ky., who is co-chairman of the E. T. Attwell Memorial Fund Committee, presented a check for $2,075 at the banquet session of the Congress.

In accepting the check on behalf of the National Recreation Association, Miss Susan M .Lee, secretary of the association's board of directors and daughter of Joseph Lee, former president of the association, told of her long acquaintance with Mr. Attwell and his work.

The income from the E. T. Attwell Memorial Fund, in memory of this noted recreation leader, will be used, as the principal increases, for the training of Negro recreation workers. More than 230 cities today have community centers and playgrounds as evidence of Mr. Attwell's life work.

The advisory committee to the Memorial Fund Committee includes the following well-known leaders:

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, chairman (president, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.); Susan Lee, treasurer; Frank Wilson, Washington, D. C.; Edward V. Stoecklein, Dayton, Ohio; Dr. Clarence C. White, New York, N. Y.; L. O. Schriver, Peoria, Ill.; J. A. (Billboard) Jackson, New York, N. Y.; Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee, Ala.; John M. Spencer, Troy, Ohio; Grant D. Brandon, Lancaster, Ohio; Golden B. Darby, Chicago, Ill.; Claude H. Campbell, Peoria, Ill.; R. R. Pulley, Toledo, Ohio; Emmett Scott, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Benjamin Mays, Atlanta, Ga.; Garfield W. Jones, Dayton, Ohio, and Mrs. Howard Braucher, New York, N. Y.

To Help Youngsters—Making the first donation to aid recreation work, the E. T. Attwell Memorial Fund gave the National Recreation Association a check for $2,075. Left to right: Mrs. Frances M. Parrish, Miss Susan M. Lee, third vice president and secretary of the board of the association, and Mrs. Alto T. Mallory, chairman of the board.

Carnegie Fund Gives Teachers College a Grant

Herald Tribune

$1,000,000 for Citizenship Education Will Finance Program for Three Years

Mon. 2-5-51

The Carnegie Corporation of New York has given Teachers College, Columbia University, a grant of $1,000,000 to expand its Citizenship Education Project, it was announced yesterday by Dr. William F. Russell, president of the college.

The grant will run to 1954. It supplements and extends the original Carnegie award of $450,000 made in 1949 to finance the project for its first two years.

Dr. Russell, who is also project director, said the money will be used to expand the resources and facilities developed by the project's four operating divisions in the last sixteen months in schools throughout the country.

New York Times

Regional Centers Planned

Regional project centers will be opened "to spearhead and develop local citizenship improvement programs in schools," Dr. William S. Vincent, project executive officer, said. He explained that as the project grows the central office will not be able to provide the necessary services. 14

The purpose of the regional centers is to make the citizenship education programs a "grass-roots" movement, Dr. Vincent said. These centers will be in schools of education, state departments of education, offices of individual school systems and central offices of school study councils.

Dr. Vincent said planning conferences held at Teachers College to show teachers how to use project materials will be regionally sponsored by co-operating school groups with the assistance of the project.

Plan for Armed Forces

At the request of the Department of Defense, the project made a proposal for improving the citizenship training of the armed forces. This plan was approved, and last week representatives of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Waves, in collaboration with project officials, began work at Teachers College on a two-months project to develop new orientation programs for the services.

The plan is to work out practical "situation exercises" for the troops instead of using the lecture method of orientation, Dr. James E. Russell, assistant project executive officer in charge of this program, said.

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CARUTH FOUNDATION

Caruth Foundation

The newly formed Caruth Foundation is one more testimony to what most of us like to think is one of the finest traditions of Dallas. That is the practice of men and families who have lived and prospered in the community to leave a generous share of their means to the everlasting benefit of the whole community.

The Caruth family in Dallas dates from the founding years of both city and county. From the first William Caruth, who settled here in 1848, to its present head, W. W. Caruth Jr., its members have contributed greatly to the advancement of the Dallas area. A grateful citizenry does not forget the gift of several hundred acres of the original Caruth farm lands to Southern Methodist University. It was the deciding factor that brought that great institution into being here.

The new foundation, backed by a quarter of a million dollars' worth of land and cash bequests, is in the same spirit and directed to the same noble ends. To the goals of scientific research and education has been added, however, the aim of furthering the work of charitable and philanthropic agencies. With an able board to guide its work and with no strings attached by the donor, the Caruth Foundation gives every promise of being a memorial worthy of the specific member in whose memory it is given, the late W. W. Caruth Sr.

Federal Aid to Education Aired at Heated Session

WASHINGTON

Segregation in States with separate schools and the problem of parochial institutions receiving Federal aid provoked heated discussions at a conference on Federal Aid to Education called by the American Federation of Teachers at Statler Hotel last Saturday.

Representatives of some 200 organizations attended the conference.

Aid to JC States Opposed

Frank Reeves, a lawyer representing the NAACP, held that his group is for Federal aid in principle but is opposed to granting it to segregated school systems.

Williard Millsaps, classroom teacher from Chattanooga, Tenn., said he is for Federal Aid wherever it is needed.

Assistance to parochial schools took a thorough airing as Catholics and non-Catholics engaged in spirited debate on the subject.

Catholic Church Feared

Dr. J. M. Dawson, executive director of public relations, Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, stated that virtually all Protestants are opposed to Federal aid to church-supported schools.

Edward J. Heffron, formerly director of public relations, National Conference of Christians and Jews, said

"There is a great miasma of fear and apprehension in the minds of some people that the Catholic Church is intent on destroying the liberties of the American people."

He called this a psychological obstacle to fair consideration of the problem.

Mr. Heffron spoke in support of Dr. Dawson who said

"To extend tax-paid service to the children of denominational schools is an affront to the America system, an injustice to the people's public schools, and a hazard to religious liberty.

"To breach the Constitutional wall of seperation between Church and State ever so slightly would inevitably result in an in-rushing flood of applications for public funds for sectarian aids, with increasing grave results."

John R. Miles, director of research, Education Department, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and Matthew Woll, vice-president and chairman, Committee on Education AFL, also spoke.

Topics Debated

Topics discussed at the conference were

Federal aid for public school teachers' salaries distributed among and within the States; federal aid for public school construction; aid for loans and scholarships for students; aid for and welfare services for all children; and aid to help eradicate adult illiteracy.

Tid-Bits From Washington

By LOUIS LAUTIER

For the NNPA News Service

Federal aid is being given to local school districts for the construction of schools where the war effort has caused the influx of large numbers of children of school age and local resources are inadequate to meet school facilities requirements.

The United States Office of Education has already allotted grants totaling $46,500,000 for 100 school construction projects in Federally-affected" areas.

In addition, Congress has provided funds for maintenance and operation of such schools to further aid school districts which have been flooded by children whose parents have moved into the district and work on Federally-owned property, or because the Government owns so much tax-exempt property in the area that the school district can no longer provide an adequate program of education.

Under the law, a school district is entitled to payment with respect to (1) children who live on Federal property with a parent employed on Federal property, (2) children who live on Federal property with a parent employed on Federal tax-exempt property, and (3) children who are brought into the community in large numbers by parents working in defense industires or industries serving the Government.

Children in the first category are chiefly the children of military personnel. In their cases, the school district is entitled to 95 per cent of the average per pupil cost of school construction.

The school building would be generally constructed off the base and would be owned by the local school system. But if the base is large and it is not practicable to transport the children off the base, the school would be placed near the center of the base.

The local school system would employ the teachers and run the school, even though it is on the military base, except in two or three states where state law prohibits such action. In such cases the schools are run by the military.

An example of children in the second category would be found at Midwest City, Oklahoma — just south of Oklahoma City — where there is a large Government-owned aircraft factory at Tinker Field. The aircraft factory pays no taxes, and the burden of providing schools falls heavily upon the home owners in that area. The Federal Government would pay 70 per cent of the cost of school construction for pupils in this category.

The third category comprises children brought into a community suddenly due to activities of the Federal Government. Their parents would work in privately-owned defense plants and most of the homes would be trailers or small privately-owned homes.

The Federal Government would pay 45 per cent of the cost of school construction for pupils in this category due to the sudden impact which the community could not absorb fast enough to take care of the children.

All children in these three categories are counted to determine whether a local educational agency is eligible for Federal assistance under this program, but the law contains no safeguards requiring local school boards to spend an equitable amount of Federal funds on colored children in "Federally-affected" localities where separate schools are maintained.

The law does require assurance that the school facilities of a local educational agency shall be available to the children for whose educational Federal aid is given and authorizes the United States Commissioner of Education to withhold funds if such assurance is not carried out or if funds are diverted from the purposes for which paid.

Whether these provisions are sufficient to warrant legal action to end race segregation in elementary and secondary schools aided by Federal funds is a question which might be profitably studied by colored leaders in "Federally-affected" areas.

But these provisions do seem ample basis for lodging with Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing protests if there is any race discrimination in the expenditure of Federal funds under this program or if there is race segregation in any school facilities on military bases.

Federal Aid To Education Bill Offered in House

Washington, D. C.—Congressman Graham A. Barden (D-N.C.) has introduced a federal aid to education bill asking congressional appropriation of $314-million to assist the states and territories in improving public elementary and secondary schools.

Known as H. R. 4468, the Barden bill aims at affording every boy and girl enrolled in such schools a minimum annual expediture of $150. This foundation program would be based on average daily attendance and funds would be appropriated on the basis of the number of children in each school.

Safeguards for racial minorities are assured through provisions of the bill which set a goal of $150.00 annual expenditure per child in each school. These safeguard measures coincide with amendments attached to federal aid legislation by Congressman A. Clayton Powell in the last session of Congress.

Funds appropriated under the Barden bill would go first to the school districts of the states which are least able to support adequate programs of education in their public grade and high schools.

The money is earmarked for salaries of teachers, supervisory, administrative and maintenance personnel, for laboratory equipment and for the maintenance of buildings.

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Monies Earmarked

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Representative Powell is a member of the 25-member House Committee on Education and Labor of which Representative Barden is chairman.

Aid to Education Bill Helps Needy

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Congressman Powell is a member of the 25-person House Committee on Education and Labor of which Congressman Barden is chairman. This committee must approve the Barden bill before it may be acted upon by the House of Representatives.

Congressman Barden Introduces Federal Aid To Education Bill

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The Passing Scene

Negroes Have Shared Largely In Private Gifts To Education

By P. B. YOUNG

THE General Education Board was founded by the late John D. Rockefeller in 1902. It is one of several philanthropic agencies established by Mr. Rockefeller. Up to December 1949 the Board had appropriated a total of 293 million dollars, mostly for educational purposes. Forty-three per cent of these millions had been spent in the South. Forty per cent of the expenditures in the South had been for Negro education. To be exact Negro colleges and public schools had received 51 million dollars.

MR. YOUNG

This money, coming from the private fortune of one man, is only a part—although a considerable part—of the money contributed toward the education of Negroes in the South during the first half of the twentieth century. Hampton and Tuskegee have combined endowments of nearly $20,000,000, and while both of these colleges have received large gifts from the General Education Board, most of their endowment funds were derived from individual and corporate gifts.

THE range of GEZ contributions has been broad. Twenty-five million was spent for general endowment, buildings, other facilities and current expenses. Nearly $10 million was spent on medical education and related sciences. Meharry Medical College was the chief beneficiary in this bracket, but Howard Medical School was also a beneficiary.

In the field of public education the GEB has spent nearly $3 million on rural school agents for Negro schools. These people have played an important role in the improvement of rural schools. In addition to the rural agents GEB spent approximately a million and a half on Jeanes Supervising Industrial teachers. Equally as much was spent on county training schools (distributed in part through the Slater Fund.) The Jeanes teachers came about through the gift of a million dollars in 1907 by Miss Anna T. Jeanes, of Philadelphia, to establish the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation. To this and other agencies the General Education Board made generous gifts.

* * *

WITHOUT the millions that were poured into the South by philanthrophy during the first 45 years of the century in aid of Negro education, our lot would be rather poor indeed. The southern states did not begin to make appropriations for the higher education of Negroes in any considerable amounts until a few years ago, when the states began to make modest outlays for "state c olleges." Negroes, therefore owe a debt of much gratitude to the General Education Board and other philanthropic agencies.

In recent years philanthropic gifts have greatly declined. Wars and domestic needs for social welfare under state and federal government have raised taxes to the point that large individual and corporate gifts for educational purposes are no longer feasible. There is also a growing tendency that education—from the primary grades through college—is a responsibility of the state.

The General Education Board is gradually liquidating. Another large benefactor, the Rosenwald Fund, has already liquidated. About the Rosenwald Fund we shall have more to say in this column in the near future. Taking the place of these formal agencies is the United Negro College Fund, which is meeting with some success, but which does not, to even a small degree, duplicate their benefactions.

The G. E. B. And The South

The General Education Board has just released its report of activities for 1950. It is of considerable interest to know that the board "is now devoting its attention primarily to efforts intended to improve the quality of higher education in the South." Ever since the board was founded by John D. Rockefeller in 1902 it has been interested in improving the qualities of Southern education, but in recent years it has given practically all of its effort and substance to educational problems of this region.

In the 48 years between 1902 and 1950 the board appropriated from principal and income a total of $296,767,061.20, of which $128,555,291, or 43 per cent, has been expended in the South. Of that amount, $51,275,158, or 40 per cent of the expenditures in the South, has been for Negro education. During 1950 the board made grants aggregating $3,403,229 to 15 institutions and agencies.

* * *

The board seeks to improve the quality of higher education in the South in four ways: by developing strong centers of graduate study, by improving undergraduate instruction in key Negro colleges, by speeding up educational advances in several states where resources are limited, and by helping to train personnel for instruction, research and administration in Southern colleges and universities.

The board finds encouragement in the facts that enrollments in Southern institutions are high, that public funds for education are increasing in percentage of state incomes, that physical plants are being improved, and that faculty salaries are being raised to the point where some Southern institutions can compete with those in other sections in making teaching positions desirable. Also because the general level of income in the South goes up as industry and agriculture improve, the level of education will inevitably rise also. The General Education Board will do what it can—and it can do much—to encourage such rising levels.

* * *

It is also interesting to note that the board sees how the South, of its own desire, is striving to improve higher education. It observes with approval that the work of the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education has greatly accelerated the growth of graduate and professional schools. It approves the work done and the further plans of the regional board. The General Education Board is also lending its support to the establishment of similar strength and leadership among colleges and universities for Negroes. It hopes that the regional plan will provide qualified Negroes with training in the professions just as good as that provided for the South's white students.

SCHOOLS' OUTLOOK IN SOUTH HELD GOOD

Rockefeller Board Expects Big Gain 'in Foreseeable Future' Unless War Intervenes

RECENT ADVANCES NOTED

Short-Term View Less Cheery —Negro Institutions Get 6 Grants for $1,258,229

Despite current difficulties, the long-run outlook for higher education in the South is "encouraging," Robert D. Calkins, director of the General Education Board, said yesterday in his report for 1950. Barring a world war, he said, the South should be able to raise the quality of its educational services "very substantially" in "the foreseeable future."

The board, established in 1902 by the late John D. Rockefeller to promote education "without distinction of race, sex or creed," awarded grants totaling $3,403,229 last year. Four, totaling $1,855,000, were for graduate centers; six, for $1,258,229, went to Negro institutions, two were for institutions—one of which was Negro—in needy areas, and three for special projects to help the South.

Primary Interest in South

The board, Mr. Calkins observed, is devoting its attention primarily to higher education in the South, mainly in four ways:

1. Development of a few strong graduate centers.
2. Improvement of undergraduate instruction in Negro colleges.
3. Acceleration of the "education advance" in states where educational resources are limited.
4. Training personnel for instruction, research and administration.

Several developments, Mr. Calkins said, have combined to strengthen southern colleges and universities. Since 1945, he said, enrollments have been high, physical plants have been improved, public funds and donations have increased, and there has been a quality of both staff and teaching."

Although the long-run prospects are favorable, Mr. Calkins said, "there is no such hope for the immediate future." The draft, the need for manpower, the scarcity of certain materials and inflationary costs will create serious problems, he said.

Too Much for Foundations

"The question has already been raised as to whether foundations can do something to sustain these institutions," Mr. Calkins wrote. "Regrettably there is little foundations can do. In this emergency, as in that of 1941-45, and that of 1930-35, foundation assistance can hardly be adequate. The scope of the problem is too great.

"The sums needed to avoid deficits are so far beyond the resources of this board that such grants are n tocontemplated. They would neither accomplish the purposes this board was established to serve nor insure the solvency of more than a few educational institutions for a short interval. The solution of this problem we believe to lie in economy, more efficient operations, and in protective help from the usual source of support."

Chester I. Barnard, president of the board, said that appropriations last year totaled $4,055,109. Income was $1,984,382, of which $484,382 represented a return of investments and $1,500,000 was a contribution from the Rockefeller Foundation. Assets totaled $24,624,493, against outstanding appropriations and accounts payable of $7,351,709.

Three Schools Share $2,000,000 Gift

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Three Negro schools of higher learning in Mississippi are to share in a $2,000,000 gift from the General Board of Education, Rockefeller Foundation.

The Mississippi Board of Trustees Institutions of Higher Learning last week received $500,000 of this money. The gift is to go for additional buildings and equipment.

The schools and their share of the money are:

Jackson College, $1,000,000; Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, $500,000, and Mississippi Vocational College, $500,000.

The board's grand is made on condition that $1,500,000 will be provided by the State of Mississippi and other contributors.

Other grants of the General Education Board are as follows:

Fisk University, $25,000 toward $50,000 for the purchase of library books, journals, and library equipment, and $5,500 for a conference on Negro education at Daytona Beach, Fla.

14c 1951

W.C. Handy Foundation for the Blind,Inc.
112 East 19th St.
New York 3, N.Y.

See- Code- 28
(Folder)

W. C. HANDY BLIND GROUP ANNOUNCES NEW DIRECTORS

THE W. C. HANDY FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC announces the election of fifteen new members to its Board of Directors, according to Judge Myles A. Paige, President of the organization.

The new members are: Dr. Charles L. Cooke, Bishop Stephen J. Donnahue, Lionel Hampton, Rev. O. Clay Maxwell, Jr., Pauli Murray Bishop D. Ward Nichols, Dr. C. B. Powell, Joe Rosenfield, Jr., Peter J. Salmon, Noble Sissle, and Julius Thomas, all of New York City, Dr. Rufus E. Clement, of Atlanta Georgia, Reverend William P. Hayes of Newark, New Jersey; Dr. Joseph S. Hines, Jr., of Durham, North Carolina; and Dr. Robert B. Irwin of Port Orchard Washington

The W. C. Handy Foundation for the Blind will devote its major efforts to promoting the welfare of the Negro blind. Mr. W. C. Handy its Honorary President, is the composer ofthe well-known "St. Louis Blues." Now seventy-seven years of age and blind for the past ten years, but hale and hearty and brimming with love of life, Mr. Handy wants to make a lasting contribution to the welfare of his fellow-blind. Hence the Foundation which bears his name. The objectives of the W. C. Handy Foundation are:

1. To promote equal opportunities for the blind in education, employment, recreation, and all other phases of normal living;
2. To improve services for the Negro blind by grants to existing agencies, by the promotion of new agencies where needed and by maintaining a sponsoring and advisory relationship with these agencies;
3. To provide scholarships for blind and particially blind Negro students, and for sighted students who are preparing themselves for work with the Negro blind.
4. To promote measures for the conservation of vision the restoration of sight, and the prevention of blindness, especially among Negroes.

The national office of the W. C. Handy Foundation for the Blind, Inc., is located at 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

W. C. Handy to Be Feted Nov. 16

NEW YORK — Among the guests attending the testimonial dinner in honor of W. C. Handy's seventy-eighth birthday, to be held at the Waldorf Astoria on Nov. 16 will be Dr. C. B. Powell, J. Rosamond Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Van Vechten, Bishop Stephen J. Donahue, Dr. James Thornton, Dr. Louis T. Wright, Dr. Jesse Green, Mrs. Florence Mills, Miss Hilda Turner, Leigh Whipper, Harvey Richter, Benjamin Graham, president of the New York Guild for the Blind; C. C. Kleber, director of National Industries for the Blind; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Abbe Niles, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Springer, Miss Minnie Handy, and Alfred S. Kahn, all of New York City; Mr. and Mrs. Lazarus Aaronson and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Antonellis of Winchendon, Mass.; Lieut. George Lee of Memphis, Tenn., and Ruth Bellamy Brownwood of Washington, D. C.

W. C. HANDY
. . . observes 78th birthday

Group reservations have been made by the Negro Actors Guild; the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP); the American Federation of Musicians: the Associated Musicians of Greater New York, the Industrial Home for the Blind, and William H. Weintraub and Company.

Guests of honor at the birthday dinner (in addition to Mr. Handy himself) will be Gene Buck, Roland Hayes, Eugene Kinckle Jones, and the Hon. W. C. Hueston of Washington, D. C.

The W. C. Handy Foundation for the Blind, Inc., headed by Judge Myles A. Paige as president, is cooperating with the birthday dinner committee of which James Sauter and Noble Sissle are co-chairmen.

Hinton Fund Established In Memory

NEW YORK —(ANP) — A national committee of 15 Negro journalists last week announced the formation of the Albert L. Hinton Memorial Fund. The Fund is in memory of the late associate editor of the Journal and Guide."

Hinton was one of four Korean war correspondents who were killed when their plane crashed into the Japan sea in 1950. He was the first Negro war correspondent to lose his life in the course of an assignment. At the time of his death, he was enroute to Korea.

The Fund has three aims:

"To perpetuate the memory of a good reporter,; to create a symbol that all members of the craft might recognize . . . that they share a common interest and serve a common cause; to provide the working press . . . with a vehicle in which they may take personal pride by being the backbone for this brief and intensive appeal."

The job of the national committee will be to solict the funds and to determine how best to employ them in accordance with the stated purpose.

The chairman of the national committee is Ernest E. Johnson of New York. A former Washington bureau chief for the Associated Negro Press Johnson now is a radio news writer with the state department's "Voice of America" program.

Add to Hinton memorial Page 13

The other officers and members of the committee ore: Vice chairman, William G. Nunn, managing editor, Pittsburgh Courier; Fletcher Martin, city editor, Louisville Defender; secretary, Enoc Waters, managing editor, Chicago Defender; treasurer, Mrs. Betty Murphy Phillips, managing editor, Afro-American Newspapers; members — James L. Hicks, New York correspondent, Afro-American; Eustace Gay, editor, Philadelphia Tribune; Oscar Haynes, president of the Capital Press Club, Washington; P. B. Young, Jr., editor, Journal and Guide; Emory Jackson, managing editor, Birmingham Call-Post; Collins George, Detroit editor, Pittsburgh Courier; Lawrence Still, president of the Mound City Press Club, St. Louis; Miss Lucile Bluford, managing editor, Kansas City Call, and J. Robert Smith, president of the Los Angeles Press Club.

W. K. Kellogg Passes At 91

Cornerstone
Minn. 10-7-51

BATTLE CREEK, MICH, Oct. 6—(AP)—Will Keith Kellogg, who took the lowly corn flake from obscurity to a place of prominence on the American breakfast table and amassed a fortune of $50,000,000 while doing it, died in Leila Hospital at 3 p.m. here Saturday. Allantic

The pioneer cereal manufacturer known to millions by his breakfast food trade mark initials, W. K., died at the age of 91 following a prolonged circulatory illness.

He had been virtually blind since 1937 although he continued to maintain an active interest in the multi-million dollar Kellogg Foundation.

Kellogg gave most of his fortune to the foundation, retaining only $2,000,000 for his personal use.

The Kellogg Foundation was established in 1930 and was dedicated to the promotion of the health, happiness and welfare of mankind, principally of the children and youth.

Land-Grant College Presidents Will Map Plans For Future At Conference

Defender Oct. 10-13-51

WASHINGTON—"The Emerging Role of the 17 Land Grant Colleges For Negroes" will be discussed by the presidents of these and seven associated colleges when they gather here, Oct. 16-18, in their 29th annual session.

Recent Supreme court decisions have resulted in the attendance of an estimated 1,000 Negro students in white colleges and universities throughout the South.

Negro Land Grant colleges are expanding and are anticipating a different role in the future.

Speakers at the meeting will include Commissioner Earl J. McGrath, U. S. Office of Education; Gardner Ackley, economic adviser and assistant director, OPS; R. E. Clement, president, Atlanta university; and Claude A. Barnett, special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Reports will be made on the social studies project of the conference by E. Franklin Frazier of Howard university, and on the Tennessee Valley Authority by Ernest E. Neal, Tuskegee Institute, director of the project.

Institutions holding membership in the conference and their presidents are as follows: Alabama A. and M. college, J. F. Drake; Arkansas A. M. and N. college, Lawrence A. Davis; Delaware State college, acting executive, Dr. M. E. Thomason; Florida A. and M. college, G. W. Gore Jr.; Fort Valley State college, C. V. Troup, Kentucky State college, R. B. Atwood; Southern university, F. G. Clark; Maryland State college, J. T. Williams; Alcorn A. and M. college, J. R. Otis.

Lincoln university of Missouri, S. D. Scruggs; North Carolina A. and T. college, F. D. Bluford; Langston university, G. L. Harrison, South Carolina State college, B. C. Turner; A. and I. State university, Walter S. Davis; Prairie View A. and M. college, E. B. Evans; Virginia State college, R. P. Daniel; and West Virginia State college, John W. Davis.

The associate members are: Atlanta university, R. E. Clement; Central State college, Charles H. Wesley; Hampton Institute, Alonzo G. Moron; Howard university, Mordecai W. Johnson; Savannah State college, W. K. Payne; Texas Southern university, R. O'Hara Lanier; and Tuskegee Institute, F. D. Patterson. W. R. Banks, principal-emeritus, Prairie View A. and M. college is a life member.

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Florina Lasker Fellowship Fund

$25,000 Lasker Fund Organized

William J. Trent Jr., executive director of the United College Fund, accepts a check for $25,000 from Miss Loula D. Lasker to set up the Florina Lasker Fellowship Fund for colored women. The fund, named for Miss Lasker's late sister, was established with an allocation from a special trust designated in her will. Annual fellowships of $2,000 and $1,000 will be awarded to two women graduates of private colored colleges for graduate study. Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell, center, of the College Fund's Executive Committee, will also serve as a member of the committee to select the fellowship winners.

Nat'l Scholarship Service Starts Activities For 1951-1952

New York, N. Y., Sept. 16—(Special) — The National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students today announced the beginning of its 1951-52 activities with a mailing to principals and guidance counselors in 12,000 American high schools of explanatory materials to be given to juniors and seniors. This is the Agency's first step in helping these students gain admission and scolarships at interracial colleges in the North, Mid-West and West.

The Service, set up in 1947 with an advisory board of 165 college presidents has, up to the present, helped over 1400 Negro students gain admission and scholarships ranging in value from $100 to $2000 a year, at colleges and universities in the non-segregated northern and western states. To be eligible for assistance, from the Service, students must be juniors or senior, rank in the top twenty-five percent of their class, have a B average or better and have taken a college preparatory course.

"There are many opportunities in interracial colleges for qualified Negro students" according to Harry J. Carman, Chairman of the Scholaship Service and recently retired Dean of Columbia College. The Agency emphasizes, however, that its services do not extend to students who wish to attend segregated Negro colleges. It also stresses that its primary purpose is to guide students to colleges and universities where scholarships are awarded; it awards scholarships itself only in special cases, as supplementary aid to students who,

Land Grant College Presidents Stress Educational Standards

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The 29th annual session of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges closed here last week with the passage of resolutions emphasizing continued stress to "high standards of educational administration, program and services" in the land grant colleges.

Presidents and other representatives of land grant colleges in seventeen states and similar representation from seven other institutions, which hold associate memberships in the CPNLGC, met October 16-18 at the U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Building. In a nine-point resolution, issued the final day of the conference, the body urged:

"That the institutions continually emphasize high standards of educational administration, program and services so that our colleges may prepare students to meet fully the competition of rigorous academic standards and vocational requirements." Another reference urged serious attention to "functional educational emphasis."

The report was offered by President Robert P. Daniel, Virginia State College, Petersburg, chairman; President W. Gore, Jr., Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee; and President J. T. Williams, Maryland State College, Princess Anne. It further endorsed the Point Four Program, inflation control and asked for a more democratic administration of federal funds earmarked for use in the land grant colleges.

Earlier in the conference Atlanta University's President Rufus E. Clement, predicting the elimination of legal segregation within a decade and a half, told the presidents that their colleges must conform with the highest standards of American education or that they should prepare to close the doors of those institutions.

The Atlanta educator foresaw the day when institutions of higher education now maintained exclusively for the training of Negro youth would enter the competitive field of serving all youth who may wish to seek training within their facilities. He opposed program expansion while stressing the strengthening of already existant programs of training and the employ of rigid academic standards for students.

Clement Urges College Heads To Back Fight

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS

WASHINGTON—The gains in breaking down racial segregation in southern educational institutions, "far outweigh" any temporary loss of jobs which some Negro professionals may suffer in the transition, Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University, told the Defender in an interview here.

"We've got to be willing to work ourselves out of jobs in order that the greatest good be served," Dr. Clement said. "If we can't build first class colleges which will be attractive to faculty and students of all races, then we've got no business being college presidents."

Dr. Clement made these forthright statements in reply to questions regarding support for the rapidly expanding program of racial integration in Southern schools which in some quarters it is claimed is being stymied by educators who fear for their own professional hides. His statements followed on the heels of a down-to-earth discussion with Negro land grant college presidents on implication inherent in these new racial gains. The Conference of Land Grant College Presidents, of which Dr. Clement is an associate member and newly-elected vice president was meeting in 29th annual session here.

No Fear of Integration

Dr. Clement said he had no fear of the integration program. He predicted that in the next 10 to 15 years, "all legal segregation in America will be out of the window." He said Negro colleges may as well get ready for that time now.

Go Slow

He cautioned his fellow educators to go slow in expanding their programs at this time—such as is being done at North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, and Tennessee A. and I. State University at Nashville where graduate courses are being offered, "less this expansion bring their whole program into close scrutiny."

The "emerging role" of land grant colleges was explored by Claude A. Barnett, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Education, who outlined new opportunities for the Negro college president to expand his services to the race in the fields of agriculture, industry, labor relations, foreign relations, scientific research and community leadership.

Other speakers on the program included President John W. Davis of West Virginia state college; Dr. Walter Daniels, Specialists for Higher Education, U. S. Office of Education; Gardner Ackley, Office of Price Stabilization Economic Advisor; Elmer Henderson, Director American Council on Human Rights; and Dr. Henry G. Bennett, administrator, Technical Cooperation Administration, U.S. Department of State.

The conference elected President E. B. Evans of Prairie View A. and M. college as its new head. Other officers elected in addition to Dr. Clement were President Rufus Atwood of Kentucky state college, secretary, and President Felton Clark of Louisiana Southern university, treasurer.

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Phelps-Stokes Fund

Re-elect Dr. Tobias ... Head of Phelps-Stokes

NEW YORK (ANP)—Routine re-election of Dr Channing H Tobias as director and reports showing an effective period of op eration in educational and inter-racial fields domestically and its manifold relations with Africa featured the annual spring meeting of the Phelps-Stokes Fund here Wednesday.

Arrangements wer e concluded for Secretary E L Rowe to visit Liberia next month, where the fund maintains an interest in Booker T Washington Institute. a vocational school. BWI will be an important centre in the implementation of the Technical Co-operation Program being participated in jointly by Liberia and USA.

Trustees present included Drs Anson Phelps-Stokes, president-emeritus; Ralph J Bunche and John [illegible], Mrs Dyson Duncan, Dr Guy B Johnson, the Rev Anson Phelps-Stokes Jr, Dr F D Patterson, Edwin K Merrill and Claude A. Barnett. Mrs John Davis Hatch Jr, presided in the absence of Dr Emory Ross, president, who is in Europe

Tobias Again Heads Phelps-Stokes Fund

NEW YORK—Dr. Channing H. Tobias was reelected director of the Phelps-Stokes fund at the annual spring meeting here last week. Reports showed effective results in educational and interracial fields in America and in Africa.

PHELPS-STOKES FUND HEAD NAMED 'CLERGYMAN OF YEAR

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The Rev. Anson P. Stokes, president of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, has been named winner of the 1951 "Clergyman of the Year" Award, given by the Washington Pilgrimage for Churchmen.

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Bill Robinson Foundation

BILL ROBINSON FOUNDATION

Memorial to Noted Dancer Will Be Set Up in Virginia

RICHMOND, Va., May 10 (AP)—The Bill Robinson Foundation, a non-profit organization to perpetuate the memory of the Negro dancer, was chartered here yesterday by the Virginia Corporation Commission. The foundation will have its principal office in Richmond, home of "Bojangles," whose tapping feet brought him fame in vaudeville, on Broadway and in Hollywood.

It proposes to build or buy a building as a memorial to the dancer to house a child-guidance clinic and contribute to the improvement of "the social and living conditions of minors." Also contemplated is a scholarship program for underprivileged children.

Bill Robinson Foundation Set Up

By the Associated Press.

RICHMOND, Va., May 1[illegible].—The Bill Robinson Foundation, a non-profit organization to perpetuate the memory of the Negro dancer, was chartered here yesterday by the Virginia Corp. Commission.

The foundation proposes to build or buy a building to house a child-guidance clinic and contribute to the improvement of the social and living conditions of minors.

Rockefeller Fund Grants $3,003,074

14c

Education, Research Aided by Gifts in 3 Months

Rockefeller Foundation grants in the last three months of 1950 totaled $3,003,074, it was revealed yesterday in the foundation's report for the fourth quarter of 1950. The grants were made to aid scientific and social studies, education and government projects and a wide variety of other studies. Herald Tribune.

The Russian Institute of Columbia's School of International Affairs received $420,000 to help train specialists in Russian affairs, and Cornell University received $325,000 for the support of a center for studies relating to Southeast Asia. The foundation also granted a total of $216,000 to aid agriculture in South America.

Other grants made were $400,000 to the National Bureau of Economic Research for studying the national economy; $100,000 to the New England Center Hospital in Boston to study how medical care in outlying districts may be improved; $20,500 to the University of Chicago and $15,000 to Cornell to study the problem of aging.

Grants made by the general education board includes $1,500,000 to Duke University; $375,000 to the United Negro College Fund; $525,000 to Dillard University; $75,000 to Louisiana State University, and several smaller grants to other institutions.

14 c 1951

Shepard Foundation

$25,000 Grant To Shepard Fund

DURHAM, N. C. — Announcement of a conditional grant of $25,000 to the James E. Shepard memorial foundation was made here last week by James T. Taylor, the foundation's executive secretary.

The Kresge foundation of Detroit is the donor. Amos F. Gregory, secretary of the Kresge foundation, said, in making the offer to Taylor, "At a recent meeting of the board of trustees, a conditional grant of $25,000 was authorized to the James E. Shepard memorial foundation, subject to it raising and collecting at least $125,000 in contributions from others towards its scholarship and loan fund, on or before December 31.

The Shepard foundation seeks to establish scholarships for worthy Negro students at North Carolina college.

Grant $5,000 To Shepard Foundation

DURHAM, N. C.—(ANP)—The James E. Shepard Memorial Foundation has received an additional $5,000 grant toward its goal of $250,000, according to James T. Taylor, foundation director. The gift was made by the Independent Aid, Inc. of New York.

The Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., of which James A. Dombrowski is director, is collecting data on cases of hospital discrimination, especially where the refusal to admit Negroes has resulted in the subsequent death of the patient. These hospital incidents dramatize as forcefully as possible the coarse brutality of "jim crow" and everything should be done to eliminate such an evil. For that reason this corner is emotionally carried away with the promise of the great and good Josephine Baker, Danny Thomas and Louis Jordan, who would do something about it this summer . . . Lena Horne was taken out of that Broadway production "Two on the Aisle," by her hubby who didn't like the songs that the spotlight beauty has to sing . . . Sonny Montgomery, the final end of the dance duo of Son and Sonny, on a current tour of Canada, is that chesty about his new kid . . . Chicago's Willis Armstead proved that he's no bottle baby by trying to start a fight with Joe Marlow before the bar. It was the quick thinking of Charlie Glenn that prevented Joe from adding low to Willis instead . . . The big town is wondering what goes with Ed Smalls. He left Miami, by-passed New York for Chicago and is currently in Hot Springs.

State's Negro schools get $9,450 grant

A $9,450 grant to be used for public and private Negro schools in Alabama has been given to the state by the Southern Education Foundation.

The S. E. F. is a consolidation formed in 1937 by the Peabody Education Fund, the John F. Slater Fund, and the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation.

Negro Schools Get $102,000 In Education Grants

Grants to public and private Negroes schools in fifteen Southern states, announced Friday by directors of the Southern Education Foundation, included a total of $8,200 for Negro education purposes in Georgia, Executive Director J. C. Dixon said.

Atlanta University received two grants of $1,500 each to be used in the school of Education to train school principals and supervisors, Mr. Dixon said.

He said the Georgia Department of Education also will receive $5,500 under the foundation's program of assisting Southern states in the work of county school supervisors.

Grants announced Friday by the foundation totaled $102,000, Mr. Dixon indicated and the largest share-approximately $60,000-will go directly to state departments of education. The remainder of the grants was for professional training of school administrators, workshops and special projects.

The Southern Education Foundation, which now has headquarters at 811 Cypress St., N. E. was formed in 1937 by consolidation of the Peabody Education Fund, the John Slater Fund and the Anna T. Jeannes Foundation.

SINGLE EDUCATIONAL STANDARD NEEDED, SAYS TUSKEGEE HEAD.

Daytona Beach, Fla., June 14 (AP) Frederick D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, says Southern educators, believe "national unity requires" that the country go on a single standard of education, especially from a racial viewpoint.

"Education in terms of basic essentials must be the same," Patterson said Wednesday night.

"If young men are to be drafted into service from all over the country, they should come equally prepared. And to the same token there can be no race differences in any one section of the country."

Patterson said, the qualifications for a doctor, lawyer, or engineer "are the same whether the student lives in the North or the South, whether he is white or Negro, and whether he is Protestant, Catholic or Jew."

The noted Negro leader spoke before the Southern educators' Convention at Bethune-Cookman College, where he and six other educators were given distinguished service awards."

Also honored were R.H.Lester of Carnegie Corporation; Robert Van Nuyn, W.K.Kellogg Foundation; J.C. Dixon of the Rockefeller endowed Southern Education Foundation; R.D.Calkins and Fred McQuisition of the General Education Board, and Samuel Leonard Smith.

The educators are attending sessions of the Southern Education Foundation and of state superintendents and state department of education employees from 14 Southern states.

They discussed urban and rural education for Negroes.

Advertiser
Fri. 6-15-51
Montgomery, Ala.

gress of education so that we may be able to occupy our places in society tomorrow.

The noted educational leader spoke here while attending a conference of chief state school officers and staff members in charge of Negro education in the South. The delegation consisted of members of 14 Southern states.

Members honored by the college were: Robert M. Lester, of Carnegie Corporation; Robert Van Duyn, of W. K. Kellogg Foundation; J. C. Dixon, Rockefeller endowed Southern Education Foundation; R. D. Calkins and Fred McQuiston of the General Education Board; Dr. Patterson and Samuel L. Smith.

After the awards for outstanding service in the fields of education and human relations were given, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president-emeritus of the college, reminised about her educational experiences during the 48 years she has been with the institution.

Dr. Patterson Of Tuskegee Demands "Justice For All"

Daytona Beach, Fla.—Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, denounced the present Southern educational system in a speech before a capacity audience in the Bethune-Cookman College auditorium last week.

The Tuskegee president was speaking during an honor convocation of the college where six noted leaders in the field of education were given citations for outstanding service in the fields of education and human relations.

Dr. Patterson said, "We must have one standard of education, not one for the East or the South, but for all people. There must be no racial differences."

He went on to say that a good doctor is a good doctor regardless of his race or religion. "The qualifications are the same whether the student be white, Catholic, Negro or Jewish," exclaimed the president. They must take the same state examination as any one else, and I can say the same of lawyers, nurses, and engineers, declared Dr. Patterson.

Concluding the speaker stated, inspite of the threat of Communism, our greatest challenge of today is to keep pace with the rapid progress of education so that we may be able to occupy our places in society tomorrow.

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Dr. Patterson Calls For One Standard Of Education

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Concluding the speaker stated, inspite of the threat of Communism, our greatest challenge of today is to keep pace with the rapid progress of education so that we may be able to occupy our places in society tomorrow.

Fellowships Given 25 By Whitney Foundation

NEW YORK — Twenty - five Negroes were included among the 53 Opportunity fellowship recipients announced last week by the John Hay Whitney foundation. The Fellowship winners will receive grants for training and study totaling $100,000.

These awards are made to American citizens of exceptional promise who, because of arbitrary barriers such as race, cultural background, or region of residence, have not had the opportunity to develop to the fullest extent their abilities and make their fullest contribution to society.

Among this year's fellows are Negroes, American Indians, Spanish-Americans, Japanese-Americans, displaced persons, and Filipinos. Men and women from Guam, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Canal Zone, the District of Columbia and 16 states will be enabled, under these grants, to continue their training or pursue creative work.

The grants, ranging from $1,000 to $3,000, will aid this year's winners to study in 24 different fields. The greatest concentration of study is in law, education, sociology, music, painting, literature, and history. For the most part, Opportunity Fellows are young people between the ages of 20 and 27.

Roy Nathaniel Moore of Jamaica, N. Y., mechanic's helper: to continue creative painting.

Miss Norma Morgan of New York City, painter: to continue creative painting.

William Albert Robinson, Jr. of Phoenix, Ariz., student and writer: to continue creative writing.

Miss Linda Radora Samuels of Gambra, Canal Zone, student at Fisk university: to pursue graduate study in sociology.

Rawn Spearman of Tallahassee, Fla., student at American Theatre Wing: to continue study in voice.

Miss Lucretia West of New York City, singer: to continue study in voice.

RENEWALS

Samuel James Cullers of Chicago, to continue graduate study in city planning at Massachusetts graduate study in education at the University of Chicago.

Charles B. E. Freeman of Richmond, Va., student at Boston university law school: to continue legal education.

Richard Gibson of Philadelphia, writer: creative writing.

Miss Carol Jocelyn Graham of Washington, D. C., student at Sarah Lawrence college: to pursue graduate study in biology and secondary education.

Miss Therese Goldie Green of Baltimore, student at Juilliard School of Music: to continue study in voice.

Evelio Grillo of Oakland, Calif., director of Alexander Community center, Oakland Recreation department: to pursue graduate study in social work.

Orlando Sterling Hobbs of Brentwood, Md., student at Dartmouth college: to enter Yale university school of law.

Lloyd Leroy Hogan of Chicago, student at University of Chicago: to continue graduate study in economics at the University of Chicago.

George Thomas Jones of Baltimore, student at Columbia university: to continue graduate study in philosophy.

John Clay Leak, Jr. of Washington, D. C., student at University of Illinois: to continue graduate study in chemistry at University of Illinois.

student at St. John's university: to enter law school.

Jose Ferrer of Santurce, Puerto Rico, instructor of Spanish languages and literature, Dillard university: to continue graduate study in Spanish.

Miss Marie Fielder of Los Angeles, institute leader, Los Angeles board of education: to continue Institute of Technology.

OPPORTUNITY FELLOWS
1951 - 1952

This year's Negro fellows are:

Samuel Clifford Adams, Jr. of Houston, Texas, student at the University of Chicago: to continue graduate study in Sociology at the University of Chicago.

Dr. Theodore Edward Bolden of Montclair, N. J., research fellow in dentistry at the University of Illinois: to continue graduate study in anatomy.

C. Philip Butcher of Washington, D. C., assistant professor of English, Morgan State college: to continue graduate study in English at Columbia university.

Miss Helen Elizabeth Colbert of Philadelphia, student at Juilliard School of Music: to continue study in voice.

Miss Alma Collins of Los Angeles, student at the University of Paris: to continue graduate study in French literature.

Calvin O'Neil Dash of New York City, student at Juilliard school of Music: to continue study in voice.

Alexander A. Farrelly of Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, V. I.,

Report 25 Win John Hay Whitney Fellowships

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Twenty-five Negroes were included among the 53 Opportunity Fellowship recipients announced this week by the John Hay Whitney foundation. The fellowship winners will receive grants for training and study totaling $100,000.

These awards are being made to American citizens of exceptional promise who, because of arbitrary barriers such as race, cultural background, or region of residence, have not had the opportunity to develop to the fullest extent their abilities and make their fullest contribution to society.

Among this year's fellows are Negroes, American Indians, Spanish Americans, Japanese Americans, Displaced Persons, and Filipinos. Men and women from Guam, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Canal Zone, the District of Columbia and 16 states will be enabled, under these grants, to continue their training or pursue creative work.

The grants, ranging from $1,000 to $3,000. will aid the winners to study in 22 different fields. The greatest concentration of study is in Law, Education, Sociology, Music, Painting, Literature, and History. For the most part, Opportunity Fellows are young people between the ages of twenty and twenty-seven.

This year's Negro fellows are:

Samuel Clifford Adams, Jr., 30, of Houston, Tex.; student at the University of Chicago: To continue study in Sociology at the University of Chicago.

Dr. Theodore Edward Bolden of Montclair, New Jersey, Research Fellow in Dentistry at the University of Illinois: To continue graduate study in Anatomy.

C. Philip Butcher of Washington, assistant professor of English, Morgan State College: To continue graduate study in English at Columbia University.

Miss Helen Elizabeth Colbert of Philadelphia, student at Juilliard School of Music: To continue study in Voice.

Miss Alma Collins of Los Angeles, student at the University of Paris: To continue graduate study in French Literature.

Calvin O'Neil Dash of New York City, student at Juilliard School of Music: To continue study in Voice.

Alexander A. Farrelly of Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, student at St. John's University: To enter law school.

Jose Ferrer of Santurce, Puerto Rico, instructor of Spanish Languages and Literature, Dillard University: To continue graduate study in Spanish.

Miss Marie Fielder of Los Angeles, institute leader, Los Angeles Board of Education: To continue graduate study in Education at the University of Chicago.

Charles B. E. Freeman of Richmond, Va., student at Boston University Law School: To continue legal education.

Richard Gibson of Philadelphia, writer: creative writing.

Miss Carol Jocelyn Graham of Washington, student at Sarah Lawrence College: To pursue graduate study in Biology and Secondary Education.

Miss Theresa Goldie Green of Baltimore, Md., student at Juilliard School of Music: To continue study in Voice.

Evelia Grillo of Oakland, Calif., director of Alexander Community center, Oakland Recreation department: To pursue graduate study in social work.

Orlando Sterling Hobbs of Brentwood, Md., student at Dartmouth College: to enter Yale University School of Law.

Lloyd Leroy Hogan of Chicago, student at University of Chicago: To continue study in Economics at the University of Chicago.

George Thomas Jones of Baltimore, Md., student at Columbia University: To continue graduate study in Philosphy.

John Clay Leak, Jr., of Washington, a student at University of Illinois: To continue graduate study in Chemistry at University of Illinois.

Roy Nathaniel Moore of Jamaica, N. Y., Mechanic's helper. To continue creative painting.

Miss Norma Morgan of New York City, painter: To continue creative painting.

William Albert Robinson, Jr. of Phoenix, Ariz., student and writer: To continue creative writing.

Miss Linda Radora Samuels of Gambra, Canal Zone, student at Fisk University: To pursue graduate study in Sociology.

Rawn Spearman of Tallahassee, Fla., student at American Theatre Wing: To continue study in Voice.

Miss Lucretia West of New York City, singer: To continue study in Voice.

Samuel James Cullers of Chicago, fellowship renewed to continue graduate study in City Planning at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

53 Fellowships Are Awarded by Whitney Fund

$100,000 Given Promising Citizens Handicapped by Race, Culture, Residence

Fifty-three persons won the second annual Opportunity Fellowships of the John Hay Whitney Foundation, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, director of the scholarship program announced yesterday. The awards, ranging from $1,000 to $3,000, total $100,000 this year.

The grants are given annually to "American citizens of exceptional promise, who, because of arbitrary barriers such as race, cultural background or region or residence, have not had the fullest opportunity to develop their abilities," the announcement stated.

Persons from sixteen states, Guam, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Canal Zone and the District of Columbia are included in this year's awards, Dr. Weaver said. Among them are Negroes, American Indians, Spanish-Americans, Japanese-Americans, displaced persons and Filipinos, he added.

The greatest concentration of the grants, he said, is in the fields of law, education, sociology, music, painting, literature and history. The winners, for the most part, are between the ages of twenty and twenty-seven, he said.

List of Winners

This year's winners are:

ADAMS, SAMUEL CLIFFORD jr., Houston, Tex., student at University of Chicago: to continue graduate study in sociology there.

AUSTIN, EDUARDO DIAZ SERRANO, San Francisco, student at University of California: to continue graduate study in political science at Georgetown University.

BOLDEN, DR. THEODORE EDWARD, Montclair, N. J., research fellow in denistry, University of Illinois: to continue graduate study in anatomy.

BUTCHER, PHILLIP, Washington, assistant professor of English, Morgan State College: to continue graduate study in English at Columbia University.

CADENA, CARLOS CHRISTIAN, San Antonio, Tex., student at University of Texas: to continue graduate study in law and sociology.

COLBERT, HELEN ELIZABETH, Philadelphia, student at Juilliard School of Music: to continue study in voice.

COLLINS, ALMA, Los Angeles, student at University of Paris: to continue graduate study in French literature.

DASH, CALVIN O'NEIL, New York, student at Juilliard School: to continue study in voice.

DELORME, DAVID PLEASANT, Stillwater, Okla., graduate fellow, Oklahoma A. and M. College: to continue graduate study in economics there.

FARRELLY, ALEXANDER A., Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, V. I., student at St. John's University: to enter law school.

FERRER, JOSE, Santurce, P. R., instructor of Spanish languages and literaure, Dillard University: to continue graduate study in Spanish.

FIELDER, MRS. MARIE, Los Angeles, institute leader, Los Angeles Board of Education: to continue graduate study in education at University of Chicago.

FLORES, RICHARD CAMACHO, Agana, Guam, student at University of Michigan School of Medicine: to continue medical education.

FREEMAN, HARLES B. E., Richmond, Va., student at Boston University Law School: to continue legal education.

GIBSON, RICHARD, Philadelphia, writer: creative writing.

GONZALEZ, ANGEL RAFAEL, Cayey, P. R., student at Stanford University: to continue graduate study in international relations.

GRAHAM, CAROL JOCELYN, Washington, student at Sarah Lawrence College: to pursue graduate study in biology and secondary education.

GREEN, THERESA GOLDIE, Baltimore, student at Juilliard School: to continue study in voice.

GRILLO, EVELIO, Oakland, Calif., director of Alexander Community Center, Oakland Recreation Department: to pursue graduate study in social work.

HARVEY, MRS. GERALDINE D., Birney, Mont., teacher, United States Indian Service: to pursue graduate study in education and anthropology.

HOBBS, ORLANDO STERLING, Brentwood, Md., student at Dartmouth College: to enter Yale University School of Law.

HOGAN, LLOYD LEROY, Chicago, student at University of Chicago: to continue graduate study in economics there.

ITO, MIYOKO, Chicago, painter: painting.

JONES, GEORGE THOMAS, Baltimore, student at Columbia University: to continue graduate study in philosophy.

KATSUIZUMI, ANNE, San Diego, Calif., student at University of California, School of Social Welfare: to continue training in social work there.

KITSUSE, JOHN ITSURO, Los Angeles, teaching assistant, university of California, Los Angeles: to cintinue graduate study in sociology.

LEAK, JOHN CLAY jr., Washington, student at University of Illinois: to continue graduate study in chemistry there.

LOLOMA, CHARLES, Second Mesa, Hopi Indian Reservation, Ariz., farmer and artist: ceramics.

McKAY, ILIFF, Browning, Mont.: to pursue special studies in business administration and accounting.

MOORE, ROY NATHANIEL, Jamaica, Queens, mechanic's helper: painting.

MORGAN, NORMA G., New York, painter: painting.

NAVA, Julian, Los Angeles, student at Pomona College: to pursue graduate studies in political science and education.

PRESSLEY, LILLIE MARGARET, Berea, Ky., associate dean of women, Berea College: to pursuie graduate study in student personnel administration and counseling.

RAINER, JOHN, Taos, N. M., executive secretary, National Congress of American Indians: to study social and political organizations in allied fields.

REID, JOHN, Oqlahoma City: to pursue graduate study in architecture at Harvard University.

REIFEL, BENJAMIN, Erwin, S. D., student at Harvard University: to continue graduate study in agricultural economics and government there.

RIOS, ALBERT JAMES, Simajana, Guam, student at Manhattan College: to pursue graduate study in biology.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM ALBERT jr., Phoenix, Ariz., writer: creative writing.

SAMORA, JULIAN, Alamosa, Col., teaching assistant, Washington University, St. Louis: to continue study in anthropology there.

SAMUELS, LINDA RADORA, Gambra, Canal Zone, student at Fisk University: to pursue graduate study in sociology.

SHINODA, MNORU, Hilo, Hawaii, part-time instructor, Rutgers University: to continue graduate study in history.

SOTO, MARIA, Los Cruces, N. M., public health nurse, Santa Fe County Health Department: to pursue graduate study in nursing.

SPEARMAN, RAWN, Tallahassee, Fla., student at American Theater Wing: to continue study in voice.

STERLING, MRS. ELENORE, New York, social worker, Department of Welfare, New York City: to continue graduate work in history.

UYEKI, EUGENE SHIGEMI, Cleveland, student at University of Chicago: to continue graduate study in sociology there.

WEST, LUCRETIA, New York, singer: to continue study in voice.

YATSUSHIRO, TOSHIO, Wailuku, Maui County, Hawaii, research associate, Cornell University: to continue graduate work in anthropology.

RENEWALS

AGUILAR, JOSE ANTONIO, Raton, N. M.: to continue medical education at University of Colorado School of Medicine.

CULLERS, SAMUEL JAMES, Chicago: to continue graduate study in city planning at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

GRUNBAUM, NORBERT, New York: to continue medical education at Long Island College of Medicine.

MAESTAS, GILBERT BONIFACE, Walsenburg, Col.: to continue medical education at St. Louis School of Medicine.

SANCHEZ, PEDRO CRUZ, Tamuning Village, Dededo, Guam: to continue graduate studies at Teachers College, Columbia University.

VARELA, DELFINO, Pecos, N. W.: to continue graduate study in social work at University of Michigan.

Strike Cripples Hospital

MUNCIE, Ind., May 16 (UP). Ball Memorial Hospital service workers walked out today in a wage dispute, and the hospital closed its doors to new patients. Miss Nellie G. Brown, superintendent of the hospital, said the walkout of 100 nurses, aids, cooks, orderlies and laundry workers represented by the C. O. O., left the hospital "seriously crippled."

Willard TOWNSEND

John Hay Whitney Foundation Offers Real Opportunity For Advance Students

WITH THE PASSING of the Rosenwald Fund and the demise of my good friend Dr. Edwin Embree, I had the feeling that Negro education on the graduate level would suffer many disadvantages.

It seemed to me at the time that this loss had created a void that could not be filled for years to come. It is not unnatural, however, that one finds himself in an atmosphere of dejection and gloom under such circumstances.

It has often been said that the darkest hour is just before dawn, and to this saying I can give a warm approval, because out of the gloom and dejection has come the dawn and a new leadership in the field that I had thought was lost.

Just recently from Rockefeller Center in New York City, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Director of Fellowships of the John Hay Whitney Foundation, announced the second annual competition for Opportunity Fellowships.

Awards are made to American citizens who, because of artificial barriers such as race, religion or region of residence, have not had opportunity to achieve their full potential. Preference is given to applicants under thirty-five.

In May, 1950, the first awards under the program were made. Included among the current Opportunity Fellows are twenty Negroes. Twelve are pursuing graduate studies at Harvard, Michigan, Columbia, Chicago, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Minnesota, and other American universities. Two are engaged in creative writing, and six will study abroad.

Eugene Gash, a pianist of Denver, Colorado, is already in Paris and Mrs. Marion Wallace Forrester is in Europe, where she will study cooperatives in England and the Scandinavian countries. Miss Mattiwilda Dobbs of Atlanta, Georgia, sailed for France where she will continue her study of voice.

As in last year's competition, candidates for graduate study are required to have finished their college education and show evidence of exceptional promise. Both academic students and creative artists of outstanding ability are eligible. In addition, applications for apprenticeships in business and labor are welcomed.

"Opportunity Fellowships," said Mr. Weaver, "are enabling young Americans to continue graduate study, prepare for concert careers through European travel and study, or undertake creative work in this country. Last year we had 575 applications.

"We expect a larger volume of qualified candidates this year. In this group I hope that there will be individuals from the fields of business and labor requesting Fellowships to enable them to carry out apprenticeships. All such individuals should develop a plan of work designed to provide them with worthwhile experience which, without an award, they could not get."

Those of us who know Bob Weaver are satisfied that the direction of the John Hay Whitney Fellowships, under his very able and wise guidance, will revive the hopes and aspirations of many Negroes.

This seems to be a good opportunity for persons interested in labor to study advanced courses; then too, many already in labor, should avail themselves of this splendid opportunity. Trained labor men and women are being used by the government throughout the world, and only a few qualified Negroes are available.

Dr. Weaver, as I understand it, is extremely anxious to lend a hand. write him — Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Director of Fellowships, John Hay Whitney Foundation, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York.

In the meantime, I salute Dr. Bob for his marvelous fine work.

Whitney Foundation Opens Opportunity Fellowship Contest

Robert C. Weaver, Director of Fellowships of the John Hay Whitney Foundation, announces the third annual competition for Opportunity Fellowships. Awards are made to American citizens who, because of artificial barriers such as race, religion, or region of residence, have not had opportunity to achieve their full potential. Preference is given to applicants under thirty-five.

Included among the current Opportunity Fellows are twenty-three Negroes. Fourteen are pursuing graduate studies at Harvard, Michigan, Yale, California, Illinois, Columbia, Chicago, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston University, St. John's University, and the University of Paris. Two are engaged in creative writing, and seven will study abroad. There are five Negro singers and two Opportunity Fellows, one of whom, Miss Lucretia West, has already arrived in Paris where she is studying voice with Pierre Bernac. Miss Alma Collins is also in Paris.

Information on Opportunity Fellowships may be secured by writing the John Hay Whitney Foundation, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York.

As in last years competition, candidates for graduate study are required to have finished their college education and show evidence of exceptional promise. Both academic students and creative artists of outstanding ability are eligible. In addition, applications for apprenticeships in business and labor are welcomed.

"Opportunity Fellowships", said Mr. Weaver, "are enabling young Americans to continue graduate study, prepare for concert careers through European travel and study, or undertake creative work in this country. The volume of highly qualified applicants was so large last year that we increased the number of awards from 42 in 1950 to 53 in 1951. We expect a larger number of qualified candidates this year. In this group I hope that there will be individuals from the fields of business and labor requesting fellowships to enable them to carry out apprenticeships. All such individuals should develop a plan of work designed to provide them with worthwhile experience which, without an award, they could not get."

Applications for 1952 awards are now available and must be submitted before November 30, 1951. Al applications wll be evaluated by a Committee of Award composed of Mrs. Douglas Horton, former President of Wellesley College and former Directro of the Women's Reserve USNR; Charles S. Johnson, President of Fisk Uni- Chairman, Department of Theatre Arts, University of California at Los Angeles; Rene d'Harnoncourt, Director, Museum of Modern Art; and Oliver LaFarge, President, Association on American Indian Affairs. The list of Opportunity Fellows for 1952 will be announced in April or May of 1952.

pursuing graduate work in French Literature.

Ford Hospital Ends Race Query

DETROIT, Mich. — Benson Ford, chairman of the board of trustees of Henry Ford hospital, promised last week that the hospital would no longer request patients to designate their race or color on application blanks.

Announcement of the new policy came in reply to a letter from Sen. Charles C. Diggs Jr., asking a clarification of the hospital policy. Ford said he "saw no reason for the designation of race."

Governor gets copy—

Macon Negroes demand equal school rights

BY DAN COBB
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 9—The governor of Alabama today was presented a copy of a petition from several Negro residents of Macon County demanding that Negro children be given educational facilities equal to those furnished for whites.

The petition was addressed to the Macon County Board of Education. A copy was forwarded to State Superintendent of Education W. J. "Bill" Terry.

Mr. Terry presented a copy to Gov. Gordon Persons today.

THE GOVERNOR said he regarded the request a "purely local matter . . . for the Macon County Board of Education," since it was addressed to the board.

The petition was made by infant petitioners and their parents.

It is known that some disparity of facilities exists.

Officials of the State Department of Education are quietly boosting a program which would improve facilities for white and colored over the state.

* * *

DURING THE first four months of the current school term Macon County had an estimated 5,697 Negro school children enrolled, as compared with an estimated enrollment of 958 white children. These figures are for the grades one through 12.

The county has 149 classrooms for Negro students and 47 classrooms for white. There are 194 teachers in the Negro classrooms and 41 teachers for the white classrooms.

Some of the classrooms are in churches, lodges, private dwellings and other buildings.

Tuskegee Citizens Launch Campaign for Equal Schools

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Citizens here Feb. 9 took steps to launch a fight for school equality.

A parents' petition, signed by 106 families, asked the Macon County Board of Education to provide equal educational opportunities for Negro children equal to those for white children.

School Superintendent B. L. Balch, upon whom, in addition to the five-member Board of Education upon whom the equal schools demand was made, could not be reached for comment.

The petition asked that "immediate steps be taken to insure . . . equal opportunities, advantages and facilities without any distinction based upon race and color." Over 80 per cent of Macon County's citizens are Negroes. Under the dual system of education, Negro citizens have inferior schools and facilities, it is said.

The petition charged that the white schools are superior to the Negro schools in "plant, library, recreational facilities, supplies, gymnastic facilities, lavatory facilites, courses of instruction, classroom equipment, cafeteria facilites and in other respects."

United civic and business organizations, spearheaded by the Tuskegee branch NAACP are sponsoring the attack upon inequalities of educational opportunities in Macon County based upon race and color.

In Birmingham, a citizens' committee is preparing to initiate similar actions for school equalty. A "strategy mass meeting" has been set for First Baptist Church, Ensley, Monday night, Feb. 19.

Meanwhile the finance and taxation interim committee Wednesday began a series of executive sessions to draw up its recommendations to the legislature on the fiscal operation of the state for the next two years.

Proposes Tax Hike

Before the finance and taxation group State Education Superintendent W. J. Terry proposed that a constitutional amendment be approved that would let all counties raise their ad valorem tax to 12 1-2 mills.

Some counties already have that ceiling, Terry said, and the purpose of the amendment would be to let other counties raise their level without individual amendments.

The additional revenue from the levy would go to help the public schools at the local level, Terry said.

The state superintendent was appearing before the group for the first time. He was ill several days ago when the Education Department presented its budget request.

Terry was permitted to appear, the committee said, because it was felt that as head of the department he should be given a chance to express his views to the group.

Terry also said that the legislature should give enough money to provide all necessary textbooks through the first six grades.

At present many parents are having to buy books because there are not enough to go around, he continued, but in some places, particularly in the rural areas that is hard to do because the people think the state is furnishing all books.

"A great many people buy books," Terry said. "If they didn't, the situation would be much mor tragic than it is."

The superintendent dodged a question by Rep. Sydney Pfleger of Mobile County as to the Education Department's ideas about how the increased educational program could be financed without the members of the legislature getting run out of the state."

That, Terry declared, was the legislature's job and he had no intention of trying to encroach on it. But he added:

"When the legislature decides what taxes it wants to put on to foot the bill the school people will get behind them and put them over."

He also supported a $100,000,000 bond issue for a school building program, the money to be spent over a five or six-year period.

Such a building program might help to "allay rumblings" already heard in some counties, Terry said, referring to the difference in facilities available for Negroes and whites.

He added there was no doubt as to the winner of any suits that might be filed to slap down the segregation laws in the public schools.

By using money from a $100,000,000 bond issue to build more facilities for Negroes the suits might be put off, he stated.

Terry also recommended that the legislature appropriate $200,000 for the purchase of land here for the expansion of Alabama State College for Negroes.

He also said it was time that Alabama made up its mind what its policy was going to be toward developing the Negro college here and the A. & M. Institute in Huntsville.

That was in connection with the state's use of Tuskegee Institute. He added that some savings could be effected by using the Tuskegee facilities but that appropriations to that institution should be for operation and not for buildings.

He said he opposed appropriations to private institutions and thought that the state should deal with Tuskegee on a contractual basis.

The finance and taxation committee also held a hearing on a proposal to reduce the unemployment insurance tax on both employers and employes.

Malcolm Harper of Montgomery was spokesman for the group asking that the rates be reduced from the present 1 per cent maximum on employes and 2.7 maximum on employers.

He said the tax could be reduced without hurting the trust fund from which unemployment compensation is paid.

Joe L. Coleman, director of the Industrial Relations Department, suggested that a nine-man committee—three from labor, three from management and three from the public—be given the question to study.

Eugene Wells of Birmingham, a C. I. O. representative, said he would like to see the tax on employes abolished outright and the contributions to the unemployed increased from the present $20 a week maximum.

Hugh Brown, A. F. L. representative, opposed reducing the tax and asked that the weekly payments be increased. He said it would take $36 now to buy what $20 would buy when the present maximum was set.

Paul Fuller of the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce said that "any time we can relieve both the employes and employers of a crippling tax burden it should be done."

613 Petitioners

Ask Equal Schools in Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Birmingham NAACP branch has sent a petition bearing signatures of 613 taxpayers to the Birmingham Board of Education asking the board to "equalize the educational facilities and schools for Negro pupils of Birmingham with those of white pupils."

In the letter accompanying the petition, the NAACP asserted that "the weight of the petition is that all citizens should have equal opportunity for public education on the basis of human belonging and mutual dignity."

Signing the letter were Emory O. Jackson, branch secretary; the Rev. R. L. Alford, president, and J. E. Sanford, chairman of the executive committee.

Negro School Consolidation Recommended

MONROEVILLE, ALA., April 14—A special survey staff of the Alabama Board of Education, in its report to the Monroe County Board of Education this week, recommended a long range plan for the consolidation of the 34 Monroe Negro schools into 11 permanent centers—three senior high, two junior high, and six elementary schools.

The long range plan would involve doing away with some 25 Negro schools over the county and setting up Negro schools at strategic locations based on the density of the Negro population.

The recommendation was made to the county education board by Dr. D. P. Culp, assistant director of the Division of Administration and Finance of the State Board of Education, who served as chairman of the five-man survey staff.

The survey was made last October.

Included in the recommendation that the 11 permanent centers be established was a long range, overall building program to set up facilities at the centers sufficient to care for the students which would call for a total expenditure of $1,121,000 based on present building costs.

A Bankrupt Answer

THAT either of the two following things can happen in Alabama is inconceivable—

¶ Public school system shut down and abandoned.

¶ Segregation destroyed overnight, with students of both races attending classes together.

Both things are fantastic. But one or the other is at least possible.

Segregation in the public schools of South Carolina is being assailed. Presumably the case will reach the U. S. Supreme Court. The court may rule segregation unconstitutional.

In South Carolina the answer from governor and legislature was that if the Supreme Court revokes the old "separate but equal" accommodations doctrine, and rules segregation unlawful, South Carolina will not abide by the ruling.

The echo of this in the Alabama legislature came this week when Rep. Sam Engelhardt, Jr., of Macon introduced a bill providing for the closing of schools if segregation is outlawed.

GOV. JAMES F. BYRNES, confirmed by his legislature, put it this way:

> We will face a serious problem. Of only one thing we can be certain. South Carolina will not now nor for some years to come mix white and colored children in our schools . . .
>
> If the court changes what is the law of the land, we will, if it is possible, live within the law, preserve the public school system, and at the same time maintain segregation. If that is not possible, reluctantly we will abandon the public school system.

The Advertiser considers it as plain as the dome on the Capitol that, in the words of Gov. Byrnes, it is not possible "now nor for some years to come" to mix students below the college level. *There just isn't anything to argue about on that score.*

But it is equally plain that school doors cannot be nailed shut.

That is a bankrupt, emotional answer to the problem.

★

THE fact that the legislation is being introduced in anticipation of a court ruling that may not come imbues it with the characteristics of a shrill threat at the Supreme Court.

Here is the bankruptcy of the proposal: Should the court rule against segregation, *would Alabama go on through the years without teaching its young, white and colored, to read and write?*

This would be as benighted as the 1832 Alabama statute which made it unlawful to teach a slave to read and write.

Illiteracy and ignorance, growing out of our Civil War impoverishment, have been prime millstones about Alabama's neck. Now we are on the road back. The spectacular industrial growth and agricultural revolution in the South are bringing us into our own. The faster we can educate citizens, white and colored, the faster we'll go. Prosperity is production. Production requires educated hands.

The lowest level of education is, of course, to be found among our colored citizens. But they have demonstrated their ability to profit by education. If for no other reason than our own self-protection, we are wise to help them realize their potentialities. Controversies over how much the colored man can take are idle: wisdom lies in *finding out.*

Untaught, the colored man is a heavy burden upon the competent citizen's back. For example, his ignorance makes it difficult to protect him from tuberculosis and syphilis—which costs Alabama dearly.

Again, it is evident that enfranchisement of the colored voter is going to accelerate. That is a fact as of now. The more taught he is, the more competent he will be to vote responsibly.

★

BUT, of course—whether speaking of white or colored children—it is simply unthinkable to talk of abandoning the public education system.

The Advertiser hopes that the Supreme Court will not rule that rivers must run upstream.

But should that happen, something more resourceful than the Engelhardt shut-out will have to be contrived. The South Carolinians recognize this.

The contrivance under discussion there is to rent the schools to private agencies for $1 a year, let private organizations run the schools, with parents receiving state treasury allotments to pay "tuition."

This strikes us as a probably unworkable device, but at least it recognizes that a means of operating public schools must be found.

Poor Schooling For Negroes Shows Up

All men, Negro and white, being inducted into the armed services take the same mental and physical examinations. A higher percentage of Negroes pass the physical tests than do white boys. But vast numbers of Southern Negroes fail the mental tests. Approximately 85 per cent of all Negro draftees being examined for induction into the armed forces at the Montgomery induction center are being rejected.

That information has recently been released by Col. Lewis H. Walker, commanding officer of the main station at Montgomery. The reason for the statement was a charge made by Brig. Gen. Walter J. Hanna, Alabama adjutant general, that the Montgomery station is turning down four times as many draftees as any other station in the country. Gen. Hanna asked Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, national director of Selective Service, to investigate this high rate of rejection, and Gen. Hershey acted at once.

A team from the military personnel department division of the Third Army was sent from Atlanta to check rejection rates at the two Alabama induction centers. Col. N. L. Thompson, chief of information for the Third Army, has released the report. He states Alabama ranks fourth among the seven Southern states in this Army area in number of rejections. Col. Thompson also says that the rejection rate is higher in the Birmingham office than it is in Montgomery.

If the rate of rejection of Negroes is 85 per cent, and if that rate is comparable to the rate in all Southern states, then it would be well to look for the reason.

Col. Walker, in charge at Montgomery, says Negro boys come to the center educationally unprepared. Many of them, he says, are illiterate. If that charge is true, then the indictment is largely against the South's educational system. It would seem to mean that the South often gives such poor education to Negro youths that they are unprepared for military service to their country. No informed Southerner would argue that Negro schools are equal to those provided for white students, except in a few rare instances, mostly in the South's big cities. Here seems to be impressive evidence of the fact. Such neglect of Negro children as seems to be indicated may in time prove very costly to the country.

It is up to the South to press its efforts to remedy the situation.

Englehardt Seeks To Curb State Education Outlays If Court Bans Segregation

Legislature Resumes Work Today; Use Tax Hike And Bracket System For Sales Levy Pending In House

By G. C. LONG, JR.

An attempt to cut off state funds for education if and when the U. S. Supreme Court outlaws segregation in the public schools system is under way in the legislature.

Representative Sam Engelhardt, of Macon County, revealed Thursday that he will try to amend the general and educational appropriation bills when they come up in the House ways and means committee to cut off the appropriations if segregation is knocked out.

Engelhardt's amendment reads: ". . . If the Supreme Court of the United States renders any judgment or decision which effectually nullifies the requirements of Article XIV of the (Alabama) constitution respecting separate schools for white and colored children, the appropriations herein made for educational purposes have no further force or effect, and it shall be unlawful for any officer or person to allot, release, or pay such an appropriation after such a judgment or decision is rendered."

In Charter

Article XIV of the state constitution says, in part: "Separate schools shall be provided for white and colored children, and no child of either race shall be permitted to attend a school of the other race."

"I don't want to see a single brick removed from the wall of segregation," Engelhardt said. "Anything that will destroy this principle will cause us to lose everything that both races have gained from it."

The Macon lawmaker pointed to a school segregation case now pending in federal court at Charleston, S. C., and said the reason for his proposed amendment is the threat posed by the suit.

The principles of segregation in schools have worked out fine in the South, he said, and both races have progressed because of it.

The state of Georgia already has a similar provision in its laws which provides that (1) funds are to be cut off from any school which does not practice segregation and (2) if such action is ruled unconstitutional by any court of final jurisdiction, then all school monies are immediately cut off. This applies both to common schools and colleges.

In the meantime, the House and Senate prepared to go back into session at 10 a.m. today.

Two Tax Bills

Pending on the House special order calendar are two more tax bills, one to increase the use tax from 2 to 3 per cent, the same as the sales tax, and the other to set up a bracket system for the collection of the sales and use taxes in the event they are increased.

Under the proposed bracket system, no tax would be collected on sales of 10 cents or less, one cent would be collected on sales of 11 cents through 49 cents two cents on 50 cents through 84 cents, three cents on 85 cents through $1.16 and an additional one cent on each 33 1-3 cents or fraction thereof.

Road Bond Bill

And right behind the bracket system bill is the administration's $25,000,000 road bond measure.

It may be passed over until next Tuesday to give an identical bill already passed by the Senate to get on the calendar so it can be substituted for the House measure to speed up passage.

In the Senate two bills that are highly controversial are high up on the calendar. One is Calhoun County Senator Elvin McCary's proposal to reapportion the House and the other is Talladega Senator Graham Wright's sterilization bill.

Also on the upper chamber calendar is a measure to require the making public of the names of persons receiving public welfare assistance and how much they receive.

To Subcommittee

Meanwhile, the ways and means committee Friday put in a subcommittee a bill by Rep. George C. Wallace of Barbour to levy a 3 per cent tax on sales in state liquor stores.

Half of the revenue from the levy would go toward expanding the facilities of the University of Alabama Medical College in Birmingham and the other half would go to the State Health Department to use in fighting tuberculosis.

The House business and labor committee voted out without recommendation a bill by Rep. D. W. Ward of Lee to eliminate exchange fees on checks. Some 96 Alabama banks, none of them members of the Federal Reserve System, now charge a 10-cent minimum or 1/8 of 1 per cent of face value exchange fee on checks.

Roland Adams, of York, secretary-treasurer of the Alabama Bankers Association, testified against the bill. The banks are coming around to it, he said, and there's no need to force it on them by legislation.

Adams also told the committee it would harm many small banks whose service fees are frozen and who could not make up the loss in revenue.

Opposes Fees

W. R. Brown, an electrical supply company officail from Birmingham, supported the bill and called the exchange fee a crafty device by which banks levy a hidden tax on their customers. He said it costs his company about $125 a montn.

The fee isn't too bad on large checks, Brown continued, but the 10-cent minimum bites deeply into those for smaller amounts.

Double-barreled ban

BY FRED TAYLOR

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 14—A separate bill to cut off all state appropriations to Alabama public schools, if the U. S. Supreme Court holds Negroes shall be admitted to them, had been drafted here today.

This proposal, authored by Macon County Rep. Sam Engelhardt, Jr., is intended to make certain that no state tax funds are paid to schools, if segregation of the races is abolished.

TAYLOR

Rep. Englehardt earlier had prepared amendments to the school appropriation bill which would nullify the measure, if court rulings force admitance of Negro students to state institutions of higher learning or to grammar or high schools.

These appropriation proposals, already agreed to by Gov. Gordon Persons, legislative leaders and school heads, would give public education some $72,000,000 for the 1951-52 school year and around $75,000,000 for the following year.

But objections have been raised in certain quarters to embodying such a provision in the education appropriation bill. Some school leaders, who hope no such high court orders will be forthcoming, are against writing these provisions into the education appropriation bill.

They prefer that any such restrictions be made in a separate bill, as already has been done by the Georgia Legislature. They don't feel that the school appropriation bill, which won't even be considered until later in the legislative session, should contain any such restrictive provision.

Engelhardt and a number of other legislators backing his plan to cut off public funds to schools, if such a situation should arise, are merely loading both barrels of a legislative gun that would blast all public schools out of existence.

"If segregation is done away with in our public schools, then we will have to establish private schools to educate the white children of this state," said Rep. Engelhardt.

Neither Gov. Persons, State Education Supt. W. J. Terry nor any other school leader has made any comment on Engelhardt's proposals. Their attitude apparently is one of watching and waiting, with this bridge to be crossed if and when it is reached.

Pastor holds it foolish to end state schools fund over segregation

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 4—(AP)—A Birmingham Negro minister told a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People meeting it is "ridiculous" to cut off state funds to education if segregation is barred.

"If they can afford to raise a generation of imbeciles and morons, then we can afford to go along with them," the Rev. J. L. Ware said at a citywide N. A. A. C. P. meeting here yesterday.

The move to stop state support to schools was mentioned recently by Rep. Sam Englehardt, Jr., of Macon County. Englehardt said he will introduce his plan as an amendment to the state appropriation for education.

Rev. Ware called for an end to "police brutality" toward Negroes, especially mentioning Birmingham. He added, "you aren't living in any flowery bed of ease in Montgomery, either."

The abandonment of voter qualifications in the state was also mentioned by Ware.

Ruby Hurley, of Birmingham, another speaker said, "Negroes are not interested in inter-racial marriages; we just want our share of the rights belonging to us Americans."

Demand Equal Schools Of Birmingham Board

BIRMINGHAM — No reply has been made by the Birmingham Board of Education to a demand by 612 Negroes for equal school facilities for their children.

The petition accompanied by a letter of protest from the local NAACP branch charging that "schools for white students are far superior from the standpoint of plant, quality, physical equipment, curriculum, school supplies, convenience and expenditure per pupil."

The NAACP protested against overcrowded and understaffed schools and pointed out that many Negro schools have to hold double sessions. A spokesman for the board said the letter would be "taken under advisement."

Birmingham has only one high school for Negro students. A gymnasium, library and locker rooms were added to this school recently. Approximately $245,000 was spent for these additions.

New Negro School Addition Will Be Erected In Selma

By FRANCIS PUGH
Advertiser Correspondent

SELMA, ALA., June 17—A ten-room addition is being built at the Payne School for Negroes here.

It will cost about $50,000 and equipment will cost about $6,000, according to W. E. Snuggs, superintendent of Selma public schools.

The addition is for elementary grades. The equipment includes new desks, chairs, and other modern equipment.

The building will be brick veneer on concrete block. It will have metal frame windows to allow spacious lighting and will seat about 350 students.

The contract was let last Tuesday to the Cooper Construction here.

"We are saving several thousands of dollars by using a local construction firm," Snuggs said.

Construction will start as soon as the property can be cleared.

Selma, Snuggs said, is going forward with its school program. A $400,000 Negro high school was recently completed and is among the most modern in the state.

Other Negro schools are Clark Elementary School which has 23 teachers, East End Negro Elementary School with four teachers, and Knox Academy with 14 teachers.

"But with all of these educational facilities, everything is still only temporary because of the increasing birth rate and present demands," Snuggs said.

Better Negro schools in city are provided by current program

Mayor W. Cooper Green yesterday praised city school officials for their efforts in raising the standards of the city's Negro schools.

He based his remarks on the School Board's report on its current building program.

"City school funds are based on a population basis," he said, "with 43 per cent of the funds going to Negro schools. The Negro school system in Birmingham will go on progressing in the future."

City Superintendent L. Frazer Banks' report on the progress of the $7,000,000 building program, for which bonds were issued in 1947, showed that $5,661,304 has been spent or committed to the building program. Of that money, $2,410,041, or 42.6 per cent, has been spent for Negro schools. This includes building of 11 Negro elementary schools or additions and additions to two Negro high schools. A third high school is to be built in the near future.

The report showed 13 additions to white elementary schools, two high school additions, and a new vocational high school now under construction.

A highlight of the report was the in all city schools at a cost of $432,- installation of flourescent lighting the first city of any size to do this 126. "As far as we know, we were complete job," Dr. Banks reported.

Legislature turns to test on segregation in schools

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 6—Alabama legislators this week turn to an impending showdown on the issue of racial segregation in the public schools.

States' Righter Sam Englehardt is primed to bring the racial question up when the record $74,000,000 educational appropriation bill comes up, probably tomorrow.

Rep. Englehardt, who represents Macon County, site of famed Tuskegee Institute for Negroes, says he will offer an amendment to cut off all state funds if the U. S. Supreme Court upsets the South's traditional segregation in the public school classroom.

HIS PREPARED amendment reads this way:

"Provided, that if the Supreme Court . . . renders any judgment or decision which effectually nullifies the requirements of Article 14 of the (Alabama) Constitution respecting separate schools for the white and colored children, this act shall have no further force or effect."

And it would make it "unlawful for any person or officer to allot or pay any appropriation made herein after such a judgment or decision has been rendered."

The educational appropriation bill carries funds for operation of the elementary and high schools and institutions of higher learning. Englehardt's amendment would cut off all public money if the Supreme Court abolished segregation.

Negroes in South Carolina have already gone into Federal Court in an attempt to force the admission of their children in the white schools.

A three-judge panel ruled against them, but the Negroes are taking it on to the Supreme Court.

* * *

HOW MUCH LUCK Englehardt will have getting his amendment tacked onto the appropriation bill remains to be seen, of course, but he said the response has been "favorable" among the House members he has approached.

A similar amendment probably will be offered in the Senate where a companion measure is pending, the Macon County House member said. But Eglehardt's father-in-law, Sen. J. M. Bonner, of Wilcox County, said he doesn't intend to offer it.

Bonner is one of the most outspoken advocates of white supremacy ever to serve in the Legislature.

Equal Schools In Wylam Citizens Group Asks For

A six-citizen delegation of Wylam residents last Friday called on the Birmingham Board of Education to provide them with equal school facilities and opportunities within the area of Wylam

The delegation pointed out that there is an all-white elementary school in the community and that they felt that their children were entitled to schooling now in the community.

Delegates said that they received the promise that their school needs would be checked. Dr. L. Frazer Banks suggested to the delegation that they set up a committee of residents of all sections involved. That included the old and the newly incorporated areas.

Dr. Banks made the alternative recommendation to the board that a school be set up on the edge of the community or that an agreement be worked out with the County Board of Education.

The delegation is slated to make its report at 7:30 tonight at the Wylam First Baptist Church pastored by the Rev J. S. Arrington at a meeting of the Wylam Colored Civic League.

Members of the delegation included Mrs. Florence Grimmett, Mrs. Pearl Bone; Rev. H. M. Robinson; Shedrick Davis, Jr. and H. E. Kirkland.

Montgomery County News—

Faculties For Rural Schools Of Montgomery Are Announced

By MILDRED SMITH

Faculties for Montgomery County's rural schools were announced Saturday by Dr. C. M. Dannelly, superintendent of education.

Five changes are listed at Ramer, four at Catoma, and three at Chisholm. Faculties of other white schools remain unchanged.

Mildred Smith

Truman Cummings, former English teacher in Montgomery County High School, will be the new principal, succeeding A. C. Walker, who resigned in the spring to take the principalship of Hamilton Elementary School. He holds a B.S. degree from Florence State Teachers Colege, M.A. from the University of Alabama, and did further study at Peabody College this summer.

Miss Margaret Lightsey, of Centerville, will succeed Ruth Carpenter (Mrs. Parker Childress) as vocational home economics teacher. Miss Lightsey was a June graduate at Alabama College with B.S. degree.

Robert S. Whatley, B. S., from Troy State Teachers College, will succeed Vernard Burkett as science teacher. His home is in Banks and he is a nephew of Dr. Hubert Searcy, president of Huntingdon College.

Mrs. Helen Cowles Goggans, of Ramer, will return to the faculty after a year's absence. She has B.S. degree from Auburn, and will teach English filling the position left vacant when Prof. Cummings was elevated to the principalship.

Other faculty members at Montgomery County High School will be: Mrs. Charlotte Harris, commercial studies; Mrs. Opal Burnside, English; Mrs. Mozelle B. Cummings, librarian; Miss Louise Kelly, mathematics; Miss Mae Meriwether, Walter H. Sullins, physical education; Mrs. Irene Hudson, singing; Georgeette, A.B., Alabama College, will Goggans, social studies; Malmer R. Browder, vocational agriculture. Mrs. Marion P. Fannin will be secretary to the principal and Mrs. Lee Jones, lunchroom manager.

In Ramer Elementary School, there will be one change. Miss Ellen Miller, of Orion, who has been teaching at Tallassee, will succeed Miss Mary Ann Harbin, transferred to Montgomery. Miss Miller is a graduate of State Teachers College at Troy, and will teach the fifth grade.

Other faculty members at Ramer Elementary School will be: Mrs. Myra Rushing, first grade; Mrs. Lucile Bigger, second grade; Mrs. Myrtle Webster, third grade; Mrs. Georgia D. Scaife, fourth grade; Mrs. Nellie Gann, sixth grade.

New teachers at Catoma Elementary School include Mrs. Nilda Hogan, A.B., University of Mississippi, who succeeds Mrs Louise F. Adams as first grade teacher. Mrs. Adams was transferred to West End School.

Mrs. Myrtle S. Benson, B.S., State Teachers College, Troy, succeeds Miss Lois Parker, second grade teacher, transferred to Chisholm.

Miss Bobby Louise Rowe, A.B., Alabama College, succeeds Mrs. Elizabeth B. Jones, third grade teacher, who resigned to accompany her husband, who is in military service.

Newell P. LeFevers, A.B., David Lipscomb College, and M.A., Peabody College, is an added teacher.

Other members of Catoma faculty are: Miss Joyce Brown, second grade; Fletcher Baxter, fourth grade; Mrs. Carolyn C. Horn, fifth grade; and Guy Duncan, principal. Mrs. O. S. Wiser is the lunchroom manager.

New teachers at Chisholm Elementary School are: Mrs. Eunice Terrell, B.S., State Teachers College, Jacksonville, who will be a fourth grade teacher, succeeding Mrs. Margaret Barnett McNeill, resigned to accompany her husband to his station at an Air Force base in Newfoundland.

Miss Lois Parker, transferred from Catoma, will be an added teacher, and Miss Florence Pruhave be a first grade teacher, succeeding Marilyn Swaringen, resigned

Other Chisholm faculty members will be: G. T. Rodgers, principal; Mrs. Minnie W. Sanders Mrs. Jessie L. Teeple, first grade Misses Sara Wright, Myrtle Jones, second grade; Mrs. Reba B. Beason, Miss Fay McKnight, third grade; Mrs. Janie J. Whitely, fourth grade; Misses Pauline Grant, Ann Johnson, fifth grade; Mrs. Elsie O. Chambless, Miss Nellie Rutledge, sixth grade; Mrs. S. J. Till, lunchroom manager.

Faculties at Pike Road, Pine Level, and Pintlala junior high schools remain unchanged. They are:

PIKE ROAD: John C. Robertson, Jr., principal; Mrs. Ann Higgins Holmes, first and second grades; Miss Verabel Johnson, third and fourth grades; Mrs. Ethel B. Swearingen, fifth and sixth grades; Mrs. Estelle B. Fain, English, social studies, and home economics; Mrs. Annie L. Hayes, English, social studies and physical education; John C. Robertson, Jr., mathematics and shop; Mrs. Cecil Barnes, lunchroom manager.

PINE LEVEL: R. F. McKinney, principal; Mrs. Collier, first and second grades; Miss Ruby Smilie, third and fourth grades; Mrs. Evelyn M. McLeod, fifth and sixth grades; Martha B. Benbow, social studies and English; Mrs. Thelma Edge, mathematics, science and physical education; R. F. McKinney, social studies, mathematics and physical education; Mrs. Julia C. Beasley, lunchroom manager.

PINTLALA: Lee R. Scarborough, principal; Mrs. Lillian S. Sellers, first and second grades; Mrs. Kittye B. McIntyre, third and fourth grades; Miss Laura McLean, fifth and sixth grades; Miss Lottie Ree Garrett, English and history; Mrs. Ervel Scarborough, mathematics and science; Lee R. Scarborough, mathematics and civics; Mrs. Charlie Poole, lunchroom manager.

NEGRO SCHOOLS: Eight Negro schools in the county will have faculty changes. They are:

DAVIS: Emma Winfield, B.S. and M.S., Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery, has been made principal succeeding Lorene Rowe, resigned. She was transferred from Carver school.

TRENHOLM: Ora Belle Hall, made principal succeeding Cora L. McHaney, transferred to Loveless School. The new principal holds a B.S. from State Teachers College. Mary Elizabeth Vroman, who taught last year in Sylacuga, will succeed Eva Bratcher, transferred to Lomax. She holds a B.S. from State Teachers College, is the author of a story recently published in Ladies Home Journal, and of another accepted by that publication.

LOMAX: Annye M. Jackson, B. S., State Teachers College, is an added teacher; Eva Bratcher, transferred from a temporary assignment at Trenholm, is an added teacher also.

MADISON PARK: Prince Ella Madison, B.S., Alabama State Teachers College will succeed Thelma Vinson, transferred to Daisy Lawrence School to take the place of Alberta Lang, deceased.

McLemore: Thelma Payne, transferred from Lillian Dungee school, will take the place of Johnlene Lucas, transferred to Montgomery County Training School.

Lillian Dungee: Eva Bouyer B.S., Alabama State, will be transferred from Montgomery County Training School to take the place of Thelma Payne, transferred to McLemore.

Ramer: Dorothy Lee Posey B.S., Alabama State, will succeed Marjorie Young; William J. Darget, Jr., B.S., Alabama State, will be an added teacher.

Montgomery County Training School: Joseph Louis Williams, B.S., Tuskegee, will succeed C. D. Scott III, resigned. Earl A. Ball, B.S., Tuskegee, will be an added teacher; Johnlene Lucas, transferred from McLemore, will succeed Eva Bouyer.

All other faculty members in Negro schools will remain the same.

Bus Drivers School: A school of instruction for Montgomery County school bus drivers will be held Thursday and Friday with Assistant W. T. McKee in charge.

Negro drivers will meet Thursday at 8:30 a.m. at Carver School with their principals and mechanics, and white drivers will meet Friday at 8:30 a.m. at Cloverdale School with their principals and mechanics. Talks will be made on all phases of safe driving and illustrative motion pictures will be shown.

Speakers for both sessions will include L. R. Scarborough, Pintlala principal; P. H. Harris, Cloverdale principal; T. C. Carlton, Capitol Heights principal; G. L. Harris, county supervisor of school transportation, and Asst. Supt. McKee. Dr. C. M. Dannelly, superintendent, will bring greetings to each group.

Montgomery County school buses traveled a total of 541,005 miles in 1950-51 without a single traffic injury.

HERE AND THERE: Roger C. Daniel, Jr., of Pine Level, was graduated last week from State Teachers College in Troy . . . Mr and Mrs. L. H. Huey and daughter, Jule, of Ramer, visited Mrs White Smith, of Jackson, at her Gulf Coast home at Mary Esther Fla.

Five hundred families are expecting to get telephone service in the Pintlala area as a result of a new sub-station being erected there by Bell Telephone Company . . . The Montgomery County Telephone Project is still under consideration by the applications and loans division of the REA in Washington . . . Application data was revised recently with the aid of Mr. Duckworth, REA representative, at the request of the applications and loans division, and directors of the 'local' project are awaiting word of their action on the request for a loan.

The family of the late Mrs. C H. Stubbs of Ramer has asked this column to extend their thanks to neighbors and friends for their many courtesies during the long illness and death of Mrs Stubbs.

Dennis Pouncey of Sellers and Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Findley, Jr. of Snowdoun have returned from a trip to Atlanta, Ga. and Chattanooga, Tenn. . . . In Atlanta, they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Hoskins.

The Wylam School Problem

In the community of Wylam some hundred or more school-age Negro children are being denied equality of school opportunities solely because of their race. There is an all-white school in Wylam. This is an exhibit of both the dual school system and the Separate but Equal doctrine at work.

A week ago today a committee of civic leaders of Wylam went to the regular monthly meeting of the Birmingham Board of Education and presented their problem. The board listened and then advised them, but did not fulfill the obligations the board has to these and other injuriously discriminated-against citizens.

It is the duty of the Board to make surveys of school needs, find school sites and provide untaintedly equal opportunities for Negro school children to be trained. Negro school children are entitled to these equalities at the same time that they are being enjoyed by white children.

Wylam leaders have a good fight and one which they can win. Should these leaders bring the NAACP into their fight it would doubtlessly bolster it and could serve a purpose beyond the bounds of their community. It should be clear now that the City Board of Education, unless forced by the courts to do so, will never really equalize Negro and white schools. Such equalization is hardly possible any way under the dual school system.

No organization is in better position than the NAACP to undertake a fight for equal school facilities and opportunities. It has the legal talent, the research staff, the philosophy and the leadership. It has a record of success in the court.

For seven or more years Wylam civic leaders say they have been trying to get school opportunities with-in the community. There has been the hint of a temporary school. But such a school would not be equal to the all-white Wylam school. This shows one plainly that the Board does not have in mind at present providing anything but an inferior school. Wylam school leaders have the opportunity to ring the bells of freedom in a community where no school bells ring today for a Negro child.

Negro Residents Of Wylam Petition BBE For School

Negro residents of Wylam, newly incorporated area, this week petitioned the Birmingham Board of Education "to establish school facilities for the (Negro) pupils of Mylam within the community of Wylam."

An estimated 200 signatures were on the petition which was circulated by the Wylam Colored Civic League of which B. T. Bone is the president.

The members of the Wylam Parent-Teachers Association headed by Mrs. Pearlie Bone; Wylam Masonic Lodge No. 372 headed by Most Worshipful Master Willie B. Robinson; the Wylam First Baptist Church pastored by the Rev. J. S. Arrington, as organizations, sent supporting petitions in letter form.

The petition said, in part;, "That prior to the incorpation of the community of Wylam into the City of Birmingham, the school pupils of Wylam attended the County School at Westfield; that on incorporation of Wylam into the City of Birmingham the school pupils are directed to attended the City School at Ensley."

"Petitioners further state that the Negro sudents of the communiy of Wylam are placed a a great disadvantage and inconvenience in having to make the trip from Wylam to Ensley."

Civic leaders in Wylam say that there is a "White Only Elementary School" in this community. These leaders estimate that there are 200 school age Negro children in this community who will have to walk about a mile to the Birmingham Transit Company bus line and then travel an additional nine miles to get to the Ensley School.

In county schools—

White enrollment increases but Negro total drops slightly

Jefferson County white school enrollment swelled a little and Negro school enrollment dropped a little as children signed up for the 1951-52 term.

The total enrollment figure for the first day: 42,051 children.

The 28,871 report for white schools was 239 children more than the number registered the first day last year.

County Negro school enrollment of 12,180 yesterday was 271 less than last year.

ENROLLMENT figures are expected to grow, county school officials said today.

They believe some parents are keeping children out of school now because of the polio situation in this county.

Schools opened when they got a go-ahead signal from the City-County Health Department.

Children betwen 7 and 16 years of age are required to attend school by state law. Ordinarily the school attendance department gives parents legal notice to have absent children in school within three days. After that time, if the child fails to appear, a warrant is served for the parents' arrest.

Officials said today they did not know how rigidly this law would be enforced within the next two weeks because of the polio situation.

WHITE ELEMENTARY schools in the county system reported 18,582 children enrolled yesterday, an increase of 30 children over the first day of last year. White junior high schools showed an increase of 64 students when they reported 7,389 enrolled yesterday. White high schools in the county system enrolled 3,900 students yesterday, an increase of 145 over the first day of last year.

Negro elementary schools in the county showed an enrollment drop of 676 over the first day last year when they signed up 7,675 yesterday. The only gain in Negro school enrollment was on the junior high school level, with 2,980 enrolled yesterday, an increase of 351. Negro high school enrollment dropped 46 yesterday when 1,525 were reported.

The building will be brick veneer on concrete blocks, and will seat about 350 students.

Snuggs said a $100,000 Negro high school was recently completed and is among the best in the state.

Negroes Warned Against Racket By Dr. Dannelly

A NEW RACKET in which parents of Negro school children are asked to pay a "fee" to keep their children out of school was reported Monday by C. M. Dannelly, Montgomery superintendent of schools.

According to Dr. Dannelly, a white woman, impersonating the school attendence officer, has called on several Negro homes where children are absent from school.

The woman then tells the parents that, in return for a $10 fee, she will allow the children to stay away from school.

Then the next day, a male companion visits the homes to collect the $10 "fee," says Dannelly.

One Negro who reported paying the $10 told her white employer about it, and he notified school authorities.

Dr. Dannelly said the woman had no difficulty in impersonating the attendence officer, who has just been employed this year.

Selma Adding To Negro School

SELMA, July 18 (U.P.) — W. E. Snuggs, superintendent of the Selma Public Schools, said today that a $50,000 addition is being built at the Payne School for Negroes here.

The 10-room addition will be used by the elementary grades, and equipment for it will cost $6000, he said.

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Big Improvements Reported In Macon County Schools

TUSKEGEE—In a report on public education in Macon County for 1949-'50, the Tuskegee Civic Association revealed that there had been considerable improvement in public educational opportunities between 1945-'46 and 1949-'50.

There had been a definite trend toward equalization of opportunities for white and Negro pupils, but only in the length of the school term had equalization been actually achieved. One hundred and seventy-five school days were available in 1949-'50 to the pupils of each race.

The greatest inadequacy in services seemed to have been in the provision of safe and comfortable transportation for Negro pupils. According to the 1950 annual report of the Alabama State Superintendent of Education, there were twenty-two buses with a total seating capacity of 996, which transported 1,947 Negro pupils during the 1949-'50 school term, or an average of 1.95 Negro pupils per bus seat.

If each of the twenty-two buses made only one trip to school per day, there was considerable overcrowding, there being almost two pupils per bus seat.

If several buses transported two loads of pupils to school each day, there must have been some pupils who were forced to reach the school buildings much earlier or later than the time for opening school, and who had to leave much later than the time for closing in the afternoon.

If the buses, with an average seating capacity of forty-five pupils, transported an average of 1.95 pupils per bus seat, or a total of eighty-eight pupils per trip, there existed an uncomfortable and a hazardous situation. It is hoped that during the 1950-'51 school term, the transportation facilities were much better than during the previous year.

If there is still overcrowding of the school buses, school officials, parents and teachers would do well to relieve the condition before a serious tragedy occurs.

Negroes Demand Equal Schooling

Group Petitions Macon Superintendent

TUSKEGEE, Feb. 9 (AP)—Negro residents of Macon County have demanded that the county school board provide equal educational opportunities for white and Negro students in the public schools.

A petition bearing 106 names was sent to school Supt. B. L. Balch and members of the county board. It demanded that "immediate" steps be taken to insure equal "opportunities, advantages and facilities without any distinction based upon race and color."

The two races attend separate schools in Macon County, where the population is about 80 per cent Negro.

But the petition contended that white schools are superior in "plant, library, recreational facilities, laboratory facilities, supplies, gymnastic facilities, lavatory facilities, courses of instruction, classroom equipment, cafeteria facilities and in other respects."

Supt. Balch was not immediately available for comment.

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ALABAMA
DIS CRIMINATION

Segregation problem—

Proposed state law would close schools

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

Montgomery, Ala., May 31—Legislation had been prepared today to cut off all state funds to Alabama public schools and colleges, if the U. S. Supreme Court rules Negro students shall be admitted to them.

This, in effect, would close public schools and University of Alabama, Auburn and Alabama College at Montevallo—all state-supported institutions.

Bills to do this have been drafted by Macon County Rep. Sam M. Engelhardt, Jr., in an anticipation of a possible high court ruling abolishing segregation of the races in Alabama elementary and high schools and institutions of higher learning.

TAYLOR

They are in the form of amendments to the school appropriation bill which is being studied by the House ways and means committee.

This bill, backed by the administration and school forces, calls for an appropriation of $72,589,804 for the 1951-52 school year and $75,009,862 the following year.

* * *

"IF THE U. S. Supreme Court abolishes segregation in our public schools there isn't but one thing for us to do in Alabama," said Rep. Englehardt.

"We've got to do the same thing South Carolina, Virginia and other Southern states are planning to do. That is to cut off all state appropriations to public schools and establish private schools for the education of the white children of this state."

COURT PROCEEDINGS already have been filed in South Carolina seeking to force admittance of Negro students to white public schools. And Negro students already have been admitted to the graduate schools of several Southern universities as a result of Supreme Court decision.

* * *

THE MACON COUNTY lawmaker said he would seek to get the ways and means committee to adopt the two amendments he has prepared. One of these reads as follows:

"Provided, that if the Supreme Court of the United States renders any judgment or decision which effectually nullifies the requirements of Article 14 of the constitution respecting separate schools for white and colored children, this act shall be of no further force or effect, and it shall be unlawful for any person or officer to allot or pay any appropriation made herein after such a judgment or decision has been rendered."

Passage of these amendments by Rep. Engelhardt would leave no funds for operation of schools for white or Negro students, if the high court abolishes segregation.

* * *

MACON COUNTY, which Engelhardt represents in the Legislature, has a large Negro population. Its county seat is Tuskegee, where Negroes outnumber white residents. Tuskegee Institute, a privately endowed Negro college which is partly supported with state funds, is located near that city.

But Macon County is only one of several Black Belt counties in Alabama with large Negro population. In fact Negroes outnumber whites as much as five to one in some Black Belt counties.

* * *

REP. ENGELHARDT said it is because of these conditions that he and others are alarmed over the likelihood of the courts breaking down segregation laws.

The Macon County representative is the author of a pending bill in the House for purging voter lists in all Alabama counties.

This bill, which is on the House calendar, provides for re-registration of voters in Macon County and all other counties.

However, the bill contains a local option section that would put it into effect in any county only after that county's governing body approved it by adoption of a resolution.

Jim Crow Schools Legalized By Arizona Legislature

THE SCHOOL Board of Tucson —the second largest city in Arizona—has voted to abolish Jim Crow schools.

This followed the action of the State Legislature which voted to permit de-segregation in the schools. The presence in the House of the first two Negro representatives speeded an affirmative vote.

The Senate passed the bill without a dissenting vote because copper, railroad and utility interests were in favor of the measure—one school instead of two means lower taxes.

Most Arizona communities have Jim Crow schools, but in a few towns the old law making segregation mandatory was ignored in the interest of economy.

In 1949 and last November, bills to abolish segregation were defeated in the Legislature. Anti-segregationists recently introduced another bill just for the record.

When the bill was amended to make de-segregation permissive instead of obligatory, the measure passed through the Legislature with comparative ease.

In addition to Tucson, other smaller cities have voted out Jim Crow schools.

In the copper towns of Miami and Globe the firing of Negro teachers followed de-segregation action.

The courts, however, decided in their favor a test suit—instituted with the help of the Arizona Education Association.

Phoenix Refuses To Enroll Negroes In White Schools

PHOENIX, Ariz. — (ANP) — Negro school children here will have to wait until a local election approves abolishing segregation before they can attend white elementary and high schools, according to the Maricopa county school board.

The local branch of the NAACP will file suit against the school board for refusal to enroll nine colored children at Phoenix Union high and West high, Dr. R. B. Phillips, president of the NAACP said.

Registrars at the schools admitted that they denied enrollment to the Negro children on the grounds that abolishing of segregation should be approved by a local election.

Carl Sims, father of one of the children said: "I think it is a crying shame. Phoeniz, the capital city of the state, is the only one where Negro children are not integrated into the school system."

Phoenix NAACP Sues School Board On Issue

By Thomasena Grigsby

PHOENIX, ARIZ—(ANP)— The Maricopa County Chapter of the NAACP, last week filed suit in the U. S. District Court against the local high school board of education. Basis for the suit is the Boards' refusal to admit Negro pupils to high schools other than the Carver High school and the Phoenix Tecnical school.

The NAACP contends that schools set apart by the school board for white pupils are superior to those set apart for Negro pupils. Further, it contends that racial segregation in Public Schools is a violation of the 14th amendment and thus unconstitutional.

Attorneys associated in the case are W. P. Mahoney, Jr., Stewart Udall, and H. B. Daniels of Phoenix, Loren Miller and A. L. Wirin of Los Angeles also are a part of the legal staff.

The case is scheduled to be heard Oct. 29.

Mandatory Segregat'n To An End

School Districts May Use Discretion Under New Law

NEW YORK — With the signing by Governor Howard Pyle of a bill removing mandatory segregation from the public schools of Arizona, Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, this week congratulated the association's Phoenix branch on its successful efforts in behalf of this bill and expressed confidence that the branch would continue working for complete racial integration in the schools of the state.

In a telegram to Dr. R. B. Phillips, president of the Phoenix branch, Mr. White congratulated officers and members of the branch for "unflinching perseverance in the face of overwhelming odds," which he said "has set an outstanding example to those inclined to feel discouraged in the continuing bitter struggle for full civil rights in America."

The new law, sponsored in the Arizona House of Representatives by Representatives Simms and Daniels, provides permissible segregation in public schools. Representatives of the Phoenix branch, who worked with NAACP field Secretary Noah W. Griffin in securing endorsement of educational, civic, church and parents' groups for the measure, have been promised by a number of school districts that Negro and white teachers will be integrated as part of the program of ending school segregation.

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Arizona

Arizona Vetoes Jimcrow Schools

By R. Thomasena Marshall

PHOENIX, Ariz.—(ANP)— Jimcrow schools in the state of Arizona will be officially abolished when Gov. Howard Pyle signs a bill which officially abolishes all mention segregation in laws in relation to schools in the state.

This week the state senate voted unanimously in favor of a bill which says school boards may segregate pupils. This replaces the old law which stated as a duty of school boards that of segregation of pupils of the African race from those of the Caucasian race and provide the necessary accommodations therefor.

Under the new order, school boards will have local option on whether to segregate or not to segregate.

Citizens of various school districts elect the boards of education. It is up to these people, now, to work for complete integration of pupils and teachers into their systems.

Problem Faces Newly Integrated Schools

PHOENIX, Ariz.—(ANP—A new state law which recently ended forced segregation of pupils in Arizona schools has posed a great new problem—what to do about Negro teachers in newly integrated school systems.

Four Arizona cities, Tucson, Douglas, Globe, and Miami, already have abolished their Jim Crow schools, or are planning to do so.

It appears that white parents in certain districts object to having colored teachers, no matter how well qualified, instruct their children.

Mandatory Jim Crow Banned In Arizona Public Schools

NEW YORK — With the signing by Governor Howard Pyle of a bill removing mandatory segregation from the public schools of Arizona, Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, recently congratulated the Association's Phoenix branch on its successful efforts in behalf of this bill and expressed confidence that the branch would continue working for complete racial integration in the schools of the state.

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Two Fighting for Jobs

Arizona Mixes School Race Teachers Are Fir

By DOYLE J. CARR

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Using the Arizona Teachers' Tenure Law as a legal lever, two Negro teachers, dismissed from their jobs after passage of an anti-segregation school law, have begun court action to regain their positions.

Mrs. I. G. More, teacher at the Dunbar Elementary School of Globe, Ariz., and Mrs. Marietta Brown, an instructor at the Thomas Jefferson Elementary School of Miami, Fla., have started the action through Atty. Robert McGee.

Both women were released from their jobs on March 13 and 14, respectively, by the superintendents of each school board. Mrs. Bryant had taught a total of three pupils, and Mrs. Moore, eight, during the school year. In dismissing the women, the school boards maintained that both knew when they accepted their jobs that they were hired to teach only Negro students.

Attorney McGee contends that tenure and seniority are analogous and that the women should be subject to dismissal only in accordance with their seniority status. According to the tenure act, a teacher must have taught in one system for four years prior to 1950 to obtain tenure privileges. Mrs. Moore has been employed since 1944 and Mrs. Bryant since 1946.

The two boards are scheduled to hire between ten and thirteen new teachers. The plaintiffs are urging that two of these jobs be given to them.

One of the two board members, of Miami, revealed last week that Mrs. Bryant may be hired to teach in a white school. On the other hand, the Globe board has made no effort to rehire Mrs. Moore, whose case is expected to go to the Gila County Superior Court. In the event that Mrs. Bryant's dismissal is upheld, Attorney McGee has already indicated that he will appeal.

Other Negro teachers released from their jobs did not have tenure.

Both the Miami and Globe boards have announced that segregation will end in their schools.

RESIDENTS MUST SHELL OUT:

Separate Facilities Costly to Charleston

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT
(Second of three articles)

CHARLESTON, S.C. — Charleston needs a new hospital and a valiant effort to provide it is being put forth by a much-too-small group of civic-minded citizens.

The present Cannon Street Hospital and Training School had its beginning in 1897. Its 26 beds and 6 bassinets represent barely half the accommodations needed to protect afflicted Charlestonians from the embarrassment of segregation.

Despite the assurance of 50 per cent Federal aid and the availability of $88,000 in county funds to apply to the community's half-development of a half-million-dollar institution must wait for the citizenry to loosen up with a balance of well under $100,000.

Center Also Feels Pinch ...

Another institution getting far less support than its admirable program justifies is the Shaw Community Center at 22 Mary St.

John F. Potts, principal of Avery High School and outstanding civic leader in Charleston.

It is housed in a huge 3-story school building erected during the Reconstruction by the estate of Robert Gould Shaw, Union Army colonel.

Even the bare essentials in maintenance, accomplished largely through volunteer effort, are costly, and the center's 1950 budget ran under $10,000. The Community Chest provided $6,692.

The $75,000 Reid House Service Center, just completed in Charleston, S.C., by Seventh District AME's under Bishop Frank Madison Reid.

realization of several noteworthy projects.

Significantly, however, they all are results of vision and enterprise on the part of individuals or specific groups.

Allen Tibbs, young Wilberforce graduate from Clarksburg, W.Va., has directed the 12-year-old center since last October. He has a staff of seven, most of them on a part-time basis.

35 Attend Nursery

An average of 35 children is cared for daily in the center's nursery school, at normal fees graduated according to the parents' income. Mrs. Izetta J. Daniels and Mrs. Oralee Gibson are the regular teachers.

Group activities are maintained for children of all ages, but these are limited by staff shortages and must, in most cases, be conducted to the Cannon Street YMCA for lack of equipment at the center.

An auditorium seating 200 and a smaller meeting room are used extensively by various fraternal organiations, Boy Scouts, labor unions and other groups.

Seven Main Trades Taught

The building contains a small branch library and most of the first floor is being used by the Craft Shop Trade School, providing vocational training in seven fields for disabled persons.

The trade school, under an interracial executive board, was established in 1947 and is directed by the Rev. Frank McKenie.

In the midst of such struggles and handicaps as have for years beset some of its institutions, Charleston will see in 1951 the

AME Center Named for Bishop

First to be completed, in February, was the Reid House Service Center on St. Philip Street, erected by Seventh District AME's and named for Bishop Frank Madison Reid, leading figure in its development.

The new center, with 24 soundproofed rooms, will provide a variety of services on a non-denominational basis.

All approved pre-school children will be given full nursery school care, including two meals daily, for $1.50 a week. Visiting churchmen, without discrimination, will have access to the eight bed rooms, all with private bath, at $1 per night.

The nursery school facilities and cafeteria will be made available on Saturdays for the young children of rural families in town for the day.

Health Clinic Planned

A medical and dental clinic will be provided, internships will be available for students of child welfare, and extension courses under Allen University's College of Education will be given in the evenings.

The center is under the supervision of the trustees of Allen, to whom the local administrative board is responsible. It is to be opened by a full-time eight-member staff.

Basis financing of the $75,000 project was accomplished through 50-cent contributions solicited from AME's throughout the State.

Regular Office Building

By early April, a modern brick and masonry office building is to be opened at Cannon and Coming Streets. It is being erected by William A. and A. J. Clement Jr., as a practical memorial to their parents and grandparents.

Designed to allow for eventual addition of a second and third story, the building, in its initial stage, will provide space for the local offices of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., of which A. J. Clement Jr., is district manager; a six-booth beauty parlor, and two other business offices.

Washington Brothers Doing Same

Another family group is erecting a hotel—something Charleston has lacked since the old Hametic was abandoned before World War II. Located on Spring Street near the Ashley River Bridge, it will have 23 rooms and a ballroom designed to accommodate 400.

NEXT WEEK: Charleston's view is shifting from the past to the future.

SOCIAL CHANGE IS ALSO SPEEDING UP IN Arizona. A hybrid of West and South, Arizona has a Southern look owing to its Texas-Oklahoma-Arkansas immigrants, its legal segregation of white and Negro elementary school pupils, and its generally Jim Crow public accommodations. The keystone of legal discrimination fell last month when the legislature repealed mandatory school segregation and made it optional with local trustees. Already trustees are proceeding with the task of ending the practice. In the state's second city, Tucson, the board of the largest district unanimously decided to integrate the one segregated school with the district's white schools as soon as possible, probably next fall. Trustees in smaller, rapidly industrializing Sunnyside District voted unanimously for non-segregation if Negroes move in. Superintendents of the two other districts will ask their trustees to vote for integration of white and black schools. Two mining cities, Miami and Globe, have announced they will end segregation next fall. Prescott has already done so, having ignored the law. Theater, hotel, and restaurant operators who have justified their discriminatory practices by pointing to the state segregation law now face new pressures from chapters of the N. A. A. C. P., the Urban League, and the Arizona Council for Civic Unity, which have proved they can get results. Hayzel B. Daniels and Carl Sims, Sr., first Negroes to be elected to the state legislature, deserve the highest credit for their leadership in this fight against segregation. Their election was made possible when the supervisors, in redistricting war-swollen Maricopa County, yielded to the pressure of Negro civic leaders and created two predominantly Negro districts. This effective use of political means to achieve social gain should not be lost on minority groups elsewhere.

Arkansas Negroes File Suit For Equal Schools

EL DORADO, Ark. — (ANP) — Arkansas Negroes filed suit here last week demanding equal educational facilities for colored children to those for white.

The action was filed in the U. S. District court here before Judge John E. Miller. Plaintiffs are Allen Nunney, Elbert Williams and Jesse Smith, property owners of the Parker Chapel community.

The case will not be heard on the April docket, however. Judge Miller ordered the plaintiffs to file a substitute and amended complaint, naming as plaintiffs the children or allegedly injured persons and their parents.

Named as defendants in the suit were H. P. Barnes, J. E. Thomas, W. B. Carelock, J. D. Ainsworth Jr. and James W. Cook members of the board of school district 35, and Horace Williamson, county school supervisor

Negroes charge that the Negro school building is more than 50 years old and that colored children cannot get schooling beyond the 10th grade.

Pressure Expected to Get Results

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—Harold Flowers, Pine Bluff lawyer, has been retained by twenty-four leaders to file separate suits against racial segregation in public schools in Arkansas.

Four of the suits will be directed at five schools in four counties. Mr. Flowers did not reveal details of the fifth suit.

TO TEST SEGREGATION

"We plan to bring up the question of segregation and find out if it is constitutional," Flowers said.

Schools named in the Arkansas suit will be Hickory Ridge and Center in Conway County, Fordyce in Dallas County, Bowie and Parker's Chapel in Union County and Kingsland Negro Schools in Cleveland County, with a possibility of Hughes Schools in St. Francis County being included.

The attorney said that there is a possibility that his suits will not result in a direct court order ending segregation, but thinks the indirect results of the court action may accomplish the purpose of his clients.

MONEY PRESSURE

If a court order is not secured for white schools to admit Negroes, he hopes to get an order compelling equal school facilities for the two races. This will bring so much financial pressure on white taxpayers that they will tolerate the intermingling of white and Negro students.

"We have already proved that Negro students are entitled to facilities equal in every respect to those provided white students. When we press this advantage and the taxpayers find out how much it is going to cost them to set up a Negro school system equal to that now available white students, they will say, "Let's all go to school together," Attorney Flowers said.

24 Citizens To Test Legality Of Segregation

PINE BLUFF, Ark. — (ANP) — Twenty-four local citizens have engaged Harold Flowers, attorney, to file in Federal Court five separate suits aimed at breaking segregation in the public schools of Arkansas, it was announced recently.

Four of the suits will be directed specifically at five schools in four counties. Flowers declined to reveal details of the fifth suit. Filing of a sixth suit is a possibility.

Attorney Flowers said:

"We plan to bring up the question of segregation and find out if it is constitutional."

Schools named in the suit are: Hickory Ridge and Center in Conway county; Fordyce in Dallas county; Bowie and Parker's Chapel in Union county, and Kingsland Negro schools in Cleveland county.

Flowers said that a suit concerning Hughes schools in St. Francis county might be included. All the suits will be filed in Little Rock except those against Bowie and Parker's Negro schools, which will be filed in El Dorado.

The suits will be patterned after the recent South Carolina which has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court. In this case the special three-judge court upheld the legality of racial segregation in state schools but warned that equal facilities must be provided for Negroes. The court set a six month time limit for the officials to show that the Negro schools in Clarendon county, S. C., were being made appreciatively equal to the white schools.

Flowers says that the time he will file the suits will depend upon when he gets a transcript of the South Carolina case.

"We want to look over the records of that case and plan our strategy by it."

Flowers says that he will time the suits so that is an appeal is necessary, it will coincide with the South Carolina case before the Supreme Court.

An Arkansas precedent for the suits was set two years ago when a suit was brought against the Dewitt school system. In this case, a Federal judge instructed the Board of Directors of the Dewitt Special District No. 1 to equalize facilities at two Negro schools. This suit resulted in improvements in the schools and also in the employing of two new teachers.

Parents File Suit To End Segregation In Schools

LITTLE ROCK — (ANP) — Parents of 22 Negro school children last week filed a suit in United States District court seeking to end segregation of white and colored pupils in Arkansas public schools.

Atty. Harold Flowers, representing the Negro parents, asked in the suit that the question be heard by a special three-judge Federal court.

Both temporary and permanent injunctions are sought to prevent directors of the Fordyce School District No. 39 of Dallas county from enforcing a 1947 state law which called for segregation of the two races in schools.

The suit is filed against a single school district in Dallas county, but is intended as a test case for the entire Arkansas school system. It charges that white schools are superior in plant, equipment, curricular and all other material respects to schools set apart for colored students.

The Federal court is asked to rule on specific questions named in the complaint. They are:

The legal rights of the parents of Negro children named in the complaint, constitutionality of refusal of school authorities to open white schools to Negro children and the policy of segregation as a denial of rights guaranteed in the constitution.

The complaint also seeks injunctions restraining school officials from failure to provide equal school facilities for Negro children and restraining school districts from discriminating against students on the grounds of race or color.

An injunction to prevent the execution of the state school segregation law by school boards also is asked.

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California

Judge Returns Negro Children To San Pablo's Elementary School

Calif Eagle 11-23-51

SAN FRANCISCO. — (ANP) — Some 35 Negro children transferred recently by Contra Costa county officials from San Pablo's Broadway Elementary last week were ordered reinstated.

Federal Judge Oliver J. Carter heeded a request of the children's parents and granted a temporary injunction against officials of the school district, who said they had transferred the children to other schools because of overcrowded conditions. 14 d Treaty

Judge Carter said that his ruling was designed to restore conditions as they existed before the transfer. He added that he would set date for the trial. At that time not the transfere are to be permanent.

Parents of the children had charged that their children were discriminated against since white children living in the area were not transferred. Commenting on this, Judge Carter said:

"Discrimination in any form is unlawful and improper and should be prevented. That to me is the problem." P. 24

The children are all residents of Parkchester village , a predominately Negro community in San Pablo.

Letters To The Editor

Speakers In Schools

Dr. Corning's name is presently publicized in connection with this disgraceful matter of clearing a speaker's name with the House committee files before he can speak in public schools. I think Mr. Adelbert Lee's influence in the matter should be investigated. A couple of months ago I spoke briefly to Messrs. Lee and Corning on a related matter, and am convinced that Dr. Corning would never resort to such a stupid and truly un-American policy except under considerable stress. Furthermore, Mr. Lee, with his misguided zeal, seems just the man to supply the stress, particularly since he seems to consider a superintendent of schools to be a sort of clerk who should do principally nothing until told.

I found no cause to question Mr. Lee's sincerity, but was appalled at his insular mentality, his lack of imagination, insight and information. My questions concerned his determined (and somewhat successful) efforts to emasculate the textbooks of the District schools. He was sure that any book which commented that a poor man could not expect to be represented by as skillful lawyers as a rich man or company was un-American and trying to ram some "isms" down his throat.

He couldn't understand why I wanted to know about his attitudes, and seemed genuinely surprised when I pointed out that thousands of young Americans could have their lives severely affected if he had his way. He can affect every bit of their school experience, whereas some speaker accused carelessly of some association could affect them only through one appearance.

I submit that sincerity and industry are insufficient virtues, particularly when there are plenty of men who have these together with intelligence, imagination and education. Mr. Lee's high school education and subsequent 16-hour-a-day concentration on business may qualify him for the real estate business, but not for a seven-year stint on the Board of Education.

J. H. WRIGHT.

Bethesda.

In the same month in which the author of *It Can't Happen Here* died, the voice of another writer and a distinguished publicist, was stilled, on at least one important planned occasion. A great opportunity to hear a man who is wise and learned in the democratic way of life was denied to a group of young American students at Miner Teachers College. If Marquis Childs is not an outstandingly wise, loyal, reliable and capable American citizen, whose words would guide and inspire young and ambitious students, in the name of the nine muses and the eternal vigilance that is the price of liberty, who is?

IRMA E. HOCHSTEIN.

Washington.

Communications must be addressed to the editor and must carry the complete name and street address of the writer, though pen names will be permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters of less than 200 words will be given preference, and all letters are subject to condensation. No communications can be returned.

School Board Clears Tangle on Speakers

WASHINGTON

The Board of Education after a discussion in Committee on procedures of who should and should not speak to Washington public school pupils passed two recommendations made by Superintendent Hobart Corning on future methods.

Regarding the controversy in which Pearl Buck, Dr. M. E. Thompson and Dr. C. Herbert Marshall were denied privilege to speak at schools because their names appear in the Committee on Un-American Activities files, Mrs. Velma Williams, who spearheaded an attack on the superintendent's actions, said:

"The Board of Education has never authorized Dr. Corning to consult the Un-American Activities Committee to clear speakers. The Board had nothing to do with this procedure and knows nothing about it."

Could Not Speak for Board

Mrs. Williams argued that a few members of the Board or even a Committee could not speak for the Board.

She observed that she had been a member of the Board of Education for 10 years and had missed only two meetings and just a few committee meetings and does not recall a single instance in which the discussion of the Un American committe has come up.

Corning contended that since checking was required for outside speakers before adult groups, it seemed even more important that checks for student group speakers should be cleared with the records of the Committee.

Albert Steinem and Adelbert Lee attempted to place the blame for the publicity on the Pearl Buck denial to speak at Cardozo High School on Mrs. Jennie Mustapha, assistant principal, who they contended had violated the rules of the Board of Education.

They made reference to Board rules that place dismissal as a penalty for such violation.

No Consulting Agreement

Woolsey Hall asked if the Board ever agreed to consult with the Un - American Activities Committee. The answer was "No."

Steinem suggested that a public hearing be given the matter of clearing speakers so that the public could air its views to the Board.

Corning also contended that field officers disregarded and violated the regulations by inviting outside speakers before obtaining a clearance from the central office.

The request however, it has been proved earlier, was made.

Corning admitted that the present plan used to evaluate speakers should be reviewed and reappraised.

Files Unevaluated

He also admitted that since the Un - American Activities Committee files are unevaluated and are mechanical and lack significance, any action based entirely upon them is subject to serious question, and concluded that a more flexible plan should be followed.

The recommendation approved by the Board is that the approval of outside speakers shall be based on the combined judgment of the principal or other field officer concerned, the first assistant or associate superintendent and the superintendent.

Also that the school principal shall submit to the superintendent the names of all prospective outside speakers, certifying that they are suitable to participate in an educational program.

The final decision to extend an invitation will be arrived at after consulting personal and professional references.

In Case of Doubt

It also was decided that the records of the Committee on Un - American Activities be consulted only if there is doubt about an individual; that no invitations be extended by any principal or other field officer until notice in writing has been received that an agreement has been reached.

In regard to in-service training personnel it was decided that:

In the future the recommendations of the Superintendent for the employment of in-service training personnel be based upon the best combined judgment of the Superintendent and the school officers concerned.

They are to consult all available personal and professional records and references, including the records of the Committee on Un-American Activities.

"Because the employment of persons out of public funds is involved the recommendations of the Superintendent are to be presented to the Personnel Committee of the Board of Education in Executive Session."

Appeals Court Asked To End D. C. School Bias

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — A petition was filed with the U. S. court of appeals here last week asking the end of racial segregation in local public schools.

The petition, filed by Attys. Geo. E. C. Hayes and James M Nabrit, Jr., in behalf of a group of parents whose children were denied admission to the Sousa Junior High school last September because of their race, charged:

"Segregation constitutes punishment for Negro children."

It asked the court to reexamine and revise its previous decision upholdng segregated schools under the "separate but equal" doctrine laid down by the U. S. Supreme court.

"That segregation constitutes punishment is the only conclusion tnat can be reached from a consideration of the studies of segregation and its effects by recognized authorities in the fields of sociology, politics, psychology and law. Children are entitled to freedom from outrage on the feelings," the brief stated.

"The whole theory upon which a segregated school system is maintained is that the dominanet class regards the segregated group so far inferior as to require quarantining the latter during school hours to avoid contamination of the children of the dominant group. Realization of this motive, when it comes to a child of a segregated class, cannot help but cause mental anguish and repeated reminders of the implication of segregation keep one's awareness of the badge of inferiority fresh during the remainder of one's life.

Court Test of School Segregation Is Forecast

A new test of the District's right to maintain its segregated school system is being prepared and probably will be ready for the courts within six months.

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said last night the NAACP wants an end to Washington's "dual school system" right away. He said the group will seek establishment of non-segregated schools on the idea that "equal rights means the same rights."

He told an inter-racial audience of 250 persons at the third annual award dinner of the American Council on Human Rights in the Shoreham Hotel that more than 1,000 Negro students have been admitted to State-supported colleges and universities since last June.

"This points the way," he said, "but we have to move step by step." Last June 5 the United States Supreme Court upheld, in principal, equality of educational opportunity for Negros at State-supported schools.

Mr. Marshall, Solicitor General Philip Perlman and Belford V. Lawson, Washington attorney, were given the council's 1950 distinguished service awards last night for their work in the Supreme Court decisions. Commissioner F. Joseph Donohue spoke at the dinner.

The court ruled in the Henderson case that discrimination in railroad dining cars in interstate travel is unlawful. In two other decisions handed down the same day—the Sweatt and McLaurin cases—the court established the principle that equal educational facilities mean the same facilities.

Mr. Marshall did not discuss details of the case he is preparing to test school segregation here. He said afterward, however, the case is virtually ready but has "a few bugs in it—human bugs."

Commissioner Donohue told the group he is in accord with the council's program, which includes passage of a Fair Employment Practices Act, anti-poll tax and anti-lynching legislation, fair appointment of Negroes to Federal jobs and abolition of all forms of segregation in Washington.

He said the greatest threat to completion of liberal programs is Communism and added:

"The most effective work of Communism has not been in espionage, or in the recruitment of its own members, but has been in the infiltration into and contamination of legitimate, liberal American organizations. Its greatest danger lies in its strong appeal to those (who) have been betrayed by many elements here in our own country."

Elmer W. Henderson, council director, said he is extremely disappointed that President Truman has not yet issued an executive order prohibiting discrimination in defense employment.

"This has been brought to his attention in the most forceful manner," Mr. Henderson said, "and there is no rational reason why such an order has not been made."

However, the Solicitor General who intervened in all three of the Supreme Court cases for the Government, said he accepted his citation "in trust for the President and the Attorney General of the United States—leaders of an Administration that believes in these principles."

He predicted precedents established in the three cases "will never be repudiated, and it won't make any difference who is Attorney General."

"I am confident," he added, "that the Supreme Court will one day find these principles to be the law of this land." He said he was grateful of the council's recognition of the Justice Department's part in the decisions.

Mrs. Edna O. Gray, of Baltimore, head of the council's board of directors, presided at the meeting.

Tribunal Urged for Segregation Dispute

The Supreme Court has been asked to compel formation of a special three-judge lower court to consider the constitutionality of segregation in the District schools.

An initial request for appointment of the special body to rule on the Constitutional point was dismissed in District Court last April. Involved was on behalf of four Negro children who had sought admission to the white Sousa Junior High School. A month later, the entire suit was dismissed.

Writ of Mandamus Asked.

The matter reached the Supreme Court yesterday in a petition for a writ of mandamus to require that the Constitutional three-judge body be set up.

At the same time, the dismissed suit has been appealed to the United States Court of Appeals, with briefs scheduled to be filed on August 15, according to Attorney George E. C. Hayes.

Mr. Hayes said the petitioners—the same in both the appeal and the Supreme Court request—are the four children, a parent of each and the Consolidated Parent Group, Inc., an organization seeking non-segregation. The four children are listed as Valerie Cogdell, Wallace Morris, Felecia Brown and Lauretta Parker.

The attorney said the suit rests squarely on the issue of the Constitutionality of segregation in schools.

In a separate case, however, Mr. Hayes and James M. Nabrit, jr., are charging, on behalf of five other Negro children, their parents and the Consolidated organization, that school officials have no authority to enforce segregation and are misinterpreting statutes under which it functions.

Case Dismissed by Bastian.

This second case was dismissed on April 4 by District Court Judge Walter M. Bastian, but also has been appealed, Mr. Hayes said. Briefs in this suit also are to be filed on August 15. In his dismissal, Judge Bastian commented that the suit should be appealed and that "ultimately this will be a case that will make history."

In the Cogdell suit—that carried to the Supreme Court yesterday—Judge Bastian also issued the District Court dismissal, acting on May 8. The denial of the three-judge court request was made by Judge Matthew F. McGuire.

Mr. Hayes said the petitioners yesterday contended that a single judge was without power to dismiss the request.

The Supreme Court is in recess until October. The petition for the writ, it was pointed out, would not commit the Supreme Court in any way to rule on merits of the segregation controversy.

Supreme Court Agrees To Hear Part of School Segregation Issue

A suit to test the constitutionality of the District's segregated school system moved closer to decision yesterday as the Supreme Court agreed to consider one phase of the legal battle.

The Supreme Court said it would consider whether a special three-judge lower court should be set up to study the constitutionality of the dual school system here. That is the only question the court will rule on in this phase of the case.

Judge Matthew F. McGuire in District Court denied a request to set up the three-judge court last April.

Refused Admittance.

The original suit developed from refusal by school authorities to admit four colored children to the Sousa Junior High School, a white school, in September, 1950. Parties in the suit are four children, Valerie Cogdell, Wallace Morris, Felecia Brown ad Lauretta Parker; their parents and the Consolidated Parent Group, an organization seeking the end of segregation.

George E. C. Hayes, colored attorney and former member of the Board of Education, is handling the case. After the turndown by District Court for the three-judge panel, the Supreme Court then was asked to compel formation of the special court to consider the constitutionality of segregation.

Any decision of the three-judge panel would be subject to possible review by the Supreme Court.

30-Day Period Allowed.

As it stands now, 30 days have been allowed for District Court to file with the Supreme Court a petition showing why the three-judge court should not be set up. After that, the Supreme Court will consider the question and rule whether or not the special court is to be ordered.

Mr. Hayes contends that the original suit brings up squarely the issue of constitutionality of segregation in the schools here. He claimed a single judge lacked the power to dismiss the request for a three-judge court.

The action of the Supreme Court in agreeing to hear Mr. Hayes' petition does not commit the court in any way on the merits of the issue—whether segregation is constitutional—but is confined merely to whether the three-judge court should hear the case.

The original suit also was dismissed in District Court. It now is before the District Court of Appeals.

By Harry Goodwin—The Washington Post

Overflow Crowd Argues Plan to Transfer Schools

Post. Tues. 6-26-51 Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Richard Bolling

Mrs. Edna Quantrille

Gardner Bishop

Mrs. Louise Parent

Mrs. Lloyd Head

Robert F. Brooks

The Rev. James O. West

Byron Seath

Mrs. Rosnia C. Tucker

Frederick Knox

126 Negro Teachers Are Needed, Board Told

50 Provided By Salary Shift; Corning Declares Classes Too Large

By Martha J. Hall
Post Reporter

Negro schools in the District need 126 permanent teachers, the Board of Education was told yesterday.

Dr. Harold A. Haynes, assistant superintendent in charge of Negro schools, said 50 teachers have been provided for the hard-pressed schools—10 on a permanent basis and 40 temporarily—by transferring salaries from the white division to the Negro division and from anticipated savings in the school system.

He urged that steps be taken to end use of the converted salaries and payment from savings.

In addition to the 50 teachers provided, the schools need 30 salaries for elementary teachers, 45 fo rjunior high, and 11 for senior high, Dr. Haynes said. Ten additional kindergarten teachers are also needed "if we had room for them," he said.

Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of schools, reported although all classes in Negro schools are now "covered" some are "inordinately large" as a result of the shortage of salaries for the teachers.

Schools "Year Behind"

Because Congress bases its provisions for salaries on present enrollments rather than anticipated figures, District schools are "a year behind all the time," Dr. Corning said. Because 346 Negro children are on part-time, he said, consideration is being given to transfer of a white school to Negro use.

Board member Wesley W. Williams proposed that to relieve the teacher shortage in Negro schools "any person qualified to teach and so disposed" be allowed to volunteer for the emergency.

Volunteer teachers would only be a "temporary stop gap," he said, but Mrs. James W. Williams, another member, said she didn't approve of use of volunteers and asserted "that "we owe it to these children to pay for their education."

Ask For Study

The board asked Dr. Corning to study the proposal and also approved a motion offered by Mrs. Williams that school officials seek a supplementary appropriation from Congress to provide money for Negro teachers.

The theme of overcrowded and understaffed Negro schools turned up often during the meeting. Richard R. Atkinson asserted that conditions at Payne School, 15th and C sts. se., are "terrible" with 274 students on a part-time basis.

Giddings School, G st. between 3d and 4th se., and Van Ness, 4th and M se., are both overcrowded and Randall Junior High School is in "most deplorable" condition, he said. The Rev. William A. Stewart said the shortage of teachers at Francis Junior High School is "detrimental" to students and that for five weeks five social studies and math classes have been without teachers.

Corning Studies Anew Possible Nominee to Head Negro Schools

School Supt. Hobart M. Corning today began a restudy of the 11 candidates for the position of assistant superintendent in charge of colored schools, following the refusal of the Board of Education to go along with his recommended candidate.

For nearly 3½ hours, the board's personnel committee met in a secret session yesterday, debating who should get the job. The vacancy was created by the retirement of Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, who is 72 years old and has been in the school system for 46 years.

The board committee, headed by Adelbert W. Lee, did not reject Dr. Corning's candidate outright. But it couldn't reach an agreement and sent the whole matter back to the school superintendent for restudy.

Plans Cut Vacation Short.

Dr. Corning was planning to begin his vacation this Friday. Because of yesterday's developments, he may have to forget a part of the vacation in order to get another report back to the school board in the near future.

He said that, if he is unable to get it to the board before Friday he will return from Rehoboth Beach, Del., next Monday and remain here until the new assistant superintendent is chosen.

Neither the board members nor Dr. Corning would reveal what had occurred at the meeting. Under law, the Personnel Committee may meet in secret when it is considering the promotion or appointment of teachers and school officers.

"It Was Acrimonious."

"It was acrimonious," one school board member confided later.

Among the possible candidates for the position are Francis A. Gregory, principal of Armstrong High School; A. Kiger Savoy, associate superintendent in charge of colored elementary schools, and Dr. Harold A. Haynes, associate superintendent in charge of educational research. A number of civic associations have been backing Dr. Ellis O. Know of the Howard University faculty.

It is understood that a number of the candidates are from out of the school system.

The stalemate recalls the situation two years ago, when Dr. Corning recommended Miss Eleanor McAuliffe for the principalship of the Sousa Junior High School. The board at first rejected her but later changed its mind.

Acts on Changes.

The board did take action on a number of other personnel changes.

Miss Valerie E. Chase, principal of Terrell Junior High School, was transferred to the principalship of the Langley Junior High School. Only last week, the board voted to shift Langley from white to colored students to relieve overcrowding in colored junior highs.

Dr. S. Harry Baker, jr., the principal of Langley, was promoted to the position of director of special classes in the white high schools. Miss J. Anna Tennyson, assistant principal of Langley Junior High, was named assistant principal of Deal Junior High.

James I. Minor, director of elementary education in the colored schools, was promoted to be director of special classes in the colored high schools. Both this job and that to which Dr. Baker was promoted are new positions.

Negroes Told to Ask Congress for School Anti-Segregation Law

The District yesterday declared that if Washington Negroes want to get their children into white schools they should ask Congress to act, rather than the courts.

The corporation counsel's office took that stand in a legal brief filed in the United States Court of Appeals in answer to the complaint of the group of Negro parents against the District's refusal to admit their children to the white Sousa Junior High School.

The appellants are before the court protesting District Court Judge Walter M. Bastian's dismissal of their suit to force the school system to integrate the races in all its schools, and particularly Sousa. The Supreme Court at this time has another phase of the same suit under consideration. The high court must decide whether these same appellants are entitled to a three-judge constitutional court to hear the case.

The District's lawyers in their brief denied that the present system of separate but equal school facilities for the two races violates the Civil Rights Act, the United Nations Charter and the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

Chief Counsel Milton B. Korman further declared that the Supreme Court has consistently held that separate but equal school facilities are "legally and constitutionally valid."

"If the time has come," the brief stated, "to integrate the races in District schools, the arguments should be placed before Congress who made the laws. The courts should not be asked . . . to disturb the situation as they find it, however strongly judges may be impressed with arguments for the need of change."

Suit May Open One School to All Afro-American

Whites May Transfer It as Alternative

RALEIGH, N.C. — (ANP) — A school segregation suit against Pamlico County, N.C., school officials may force the county to admit colored children to the white shool or give up the white school entirely to the other children.

Residents of Oriental, where the white school in question is located, held a mass meeting last week to protest the proposal that the white school be turned over. Atty. Gen. Harry McMullan said last week that the defendants in the suit "are in a position where we have to admit that schools in Oriental are not equal."

McMullan indicated that this was one reason efforts were made to settle out-of-court the suit in which the plaintiffs are seeking admission to the white school at Oriental until equal school facilities are provided for them.

Fear Federal Action

A lawyer from the Palmico Board of Education said that unless one of the two courses to equalize facilities is followed, the Federal court will order amission of colored pupils to the white school.

The two proposals are the floating of a $60,000 bond issue to secure funds to build a new elementary school at Oriental or turning over of the present white elementary school at Oriental and transferring the pupils to other nearby schools.

14d(1) 1951 D.C.

Parents to 'Thresh Out' Strike With Corning; Pupils Return to School Awaits Meeting

Parents of Payne and Webb school students will request a conference with School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning early Monday to "thresh out" the two-day strike against a school transfer plan.

Regardless of the outcome, however, it appeared unlikely the 800 striking students would be sent back to class before a mass meeting of parents at 7:30 p. m. Tuesday.

Dr. Corning last night welcomed a meeting with a delegation from the two Negro elementary schools. He said the session undoubtedly can be arranged some time Monday.

Meantime, the Payne-Webb Parent - Teacher Association's executive board will meet at 4 p. m. today to discuss the impasse resulting from the School Board's decision to transfer a white school to Negro use. The board voted to switch Madison School, 10th and G sts. ne., to Negro use to relieve overcrowding at Payne, where 273 children are on a part-time schedule.

Strike leaders maintain the transfer plan will not solve overcrowding in the Payne-Webb school area.

The parents favored the use of Bryan School at 13th and B sts. se. because it is nearer the homes of affected students. Webb is located at 15th and Rosedale sts. ne.

At the meeting today, to be held at the home of P-TA President Lemon H. Moses, jr., the members will discuss their next move in the fight against the proposed transfer, including the suggestion of a Negro group that the parents seek an injunction against the School Board.

Mrs. Catherine W. Jones, P-TA secretary, said, however, the board definitely will attempt to see Dr. Corning today.

It was the first indication of a break in the school deadlock since the parents intiated the stay-at-home strike Wednesday.

Mrs. Jones said it is unlikely the P-TA board will accept a recommendation of the Consolidated Parents group that the parents send their children back to school Monday, and attempt to get an injunction against the proposed transfer.

She said the board hoped to discuss the matter with school authorities, air their differences and reach some possible recommendations which could be taken to the parents' meeting Tuesday at Payne School.

Mrs. Jones indicated that the parents want a long-term solution to aid school overcrowding in Maryland in the Payne-Webb area where, she said, the Negro population is steadily increasing.

School Segregation Decision Defended In High Court Brief

By Robert K. Walsh

The Supreme Court was urged today to hold that District Court properly followed local law and the separate-but-equal-facilities doctrine in refusing to have a three-judge panel rule on constitutionality of racial segregation in public schools here.

In a brief filed in accordance with a Supreme Court order last month, counsel for District Court Judge Matthew F. McGuire defended his dismissal of a request for a special three-judge court. The judge decided last spring that no substantial constitutional question was raised in legal moves made in behalf of four Negro children who were denied admission to the white Sousa Junior High School.

The group seeking the three-judge court did not press any question of inequality of school facilities for white and Negro children in the District. Its basic claim was that separation of the races in the school system here is in itself unconstitutional.

Cites Power to Decide.

The Supreme Court, at the start of its current term, gave Judge McGuire 30 days to show cause why he should not be ordered to refer the matter to a special three-judge panel in the lower court. The judge's formal answer, filed with the Supreme Court by the District Corporation Counsel's office at the expiration of the 30 days, rested on these main grounds:

1. That a District Court judge is more than a "mere ministerial officer." He has the duty as well as power to decide as a judge, whether a request by applicants for a three-judge court involves a substantial Federal question of the type which can properly be referred to such a special panel.

2. That the establishment of a three-judge court would "put a serious drain upon the Federal judicial system."

3. That, even if the complaint raised an otherwise constitutional question, it should not be referred to a special three-judge panel because the school segregation system is based on an act of Congress which applies only to the District of Columbia.

Retain Appeal Rights.

4. That the petitioners for a three-judge court have not lost their right of appeal to higher courts on the merits of the case. Judge McGuire's answer noted that Judge Walter M. Bastian last April formally dismissed the suit itself. An appeal is pending in the United States Court of Appeals here, and later could be carried to the Supreme Court.

The pending petition in the Supreme Court concerns a possible three - judge court from which an appeal could be taken directly to the Supreme Court without going through the Court of Appeals.

The brief before the Supreme Court today contended the group seeking the three-judge court arrangement went beyond the "purely and simply" procedural issue in their recent request that the Supreme Court overrule Judge McGuire.

It asserted that the group was making "a thinly veiled effort to obtain an expression from the Supreme Court on the merits of the question raised in their complaint in the District Court."

Procedural Matter.

The brief stated that Judge McGuire or any other District Court judge should not be required to argue the merits because Supreme Court consideration at this time deals solely with an essentially procedural matter.

"The question of the constitutional validity of laws requiring separate schools for white and Negro children of the District has been settled by the United States Court of Appeals for the District, and the Supreme Court has many times expressed itself upon validity of separation of the races in wholly equal facilities," the statement declared.

It concluded that these expressions are binding on a District Court judge in determining whether a three-judge court should be set up to decide issues of that kind.

Oral Arguments Undecided.

The Supreme Court has not indicated whether it will schedule oral arguments on the petition to compel formation of a three-judge court. If the high court decides, with or without further briefs or arguments, that a substantial constitutional question is involved, it probably would order the District Court to establish the three-judge panel to hear the case and rule on any constitutional question.

Three-judge courts of that kind have been convened in recent months in South Carolina and Kansas on school segregation issues. Both ruled that segregation in public schools is not, in itself, unconstitutional. Those decisions have been appealed to the Supreme Court. The tribunal has not yet said whether it will review them.

SCHOOL BIAS SEEN 'FADING' IN SOUTH

Region Held Ready to Accept Removal of Racial Barriers if High Court So Orders

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (UP)—Clarence Mitchell, local head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said today that racial segregation in schools in the South was "fading away."

The association has brought suit in several localities to have segregation in grade schools declared unconstitutional—not, says Mr. Mitchell, because of inequalities, but because segregation in itself denies Negro children their constitutional rights. Some of the cases already have reached the Supreme Court.

Asked what would happen if the Supreme Court should rule unconstitutional the South's long-established system of segregation in education, Mr. Mitchell replied:

"The whole thing would go well. There would be no problem. I get around quite a lot in Southern communities. The South more and more is getting into a mental state where it knows that segregation must go in almost everything. With this attitude, segregation sort of fades away."

Segregation in higher education has been slowly breaking down under the impact of two 1950 Supreme Court decisions directing that Negro graduate students be admitted on an equal basis at the state universities of Texas and Oklahoma. A number of similar lawsuits have resulted in the admission of Negroes to many colleges previously banned to them.

However, the high court has continued to talk in terms of "equal facilities" for all. This "separate but equal" standard, established in a famous 1896 decision, is the foundation for the South's educational pattern.

Two leading complaints on the race issue deal with segregated public school systems in Topeka, Kan., and Clarendon County, S. C. Negroes have asked that segregation be abolished in light of the Fourteenth Amendment which guarantees everyone "equal protection of the laws."

While the Negroes lost in the lower courts, the South Carolina tribunal ordered the county to begin at once an equalization program.

Segregated Schools

afro American Balt 12-29-51

Indicted In Report

142 (1) D.C.

WASHINGTON

An indictment against the District Board of Education and its segregated practices has been made in a revealing report by Dr. Ellis O. Knox of Howard University.

Dr. Knox, chairman of the NAACP's committee on education, made the report before the group Sunday at John Wesley Church, 14th and Corcoran Sts., NW.

Citing accurate data and information obtained from the U.S. Office of Education, he outlined the disparity which exists between the white and colored schools in the District.

He pointed out that colored children don't receive as much per pupil, being allotted only $212.42 as compared with $281.41 spent on each white pupil.

There is even a discrepancy in teachers' salaries. White instructors earn an average of $3,820 annually compared with $3,619 for colored teachers, and there are more white teachers nearing the salary maximum.

All of the 19 major administrative posts are held by whites.

Touching on the inequities in the classroom, Knox said there are 150 minority group youngsters unable to gain admittance to kindergarten now and over half of those in school are kept only four days a week.

In the white schools there are fewer pupils per teacher than in the colored schools.

Pupil Load Revealed

The following teacher loads were cited on the various levels:

Elementary schools, 29.5 pupils for white teachers, 37 for colored; junior high schools, 23 for whites, 30 for colored; senior high schools, 15 for whites, 22 for colored; vocational schools, 12 for whites, 13 for colored; teachers' colleges, 13 for whites, 14 for colored.

White pupils have 14 more school buildings than their counterparts in Division 2, the respective totals being 68 and 54.

Outlining other inadequacies, Knox pointed to the handicaps facing traveling teachers.

Other Inadequacies

Essentials he said that are lacking include a library for visiting secondary school teachers, physiotherapy and occupational therapy, adequate clerical staff, classrooms for convalescent pupils, and trained teachers for handicapped youngsters.

A research showed there are 31 more courses available in Division 1 than in Division 2.

The architectural designs of school buildings for colored are at least 10 years older than those of school buildings for white.

Attacking the inadequate play space for pupils in Divisions 1 and 2, Knox pointed out that the ratio is three acres to one, favoring the former.

D.C. Policy Opposed In New Suit

Seek Declaratory Judgment To Ban Pupil Separation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) — The motion to dismiss one of two suits attacking racial segregation in the local public school system joins the issue of whether various acts of Congress appropriating funds and making reference to separate schools are constitutional.

George E. C. Hayes, one of the attorneys for five colored pupils, their parents, and the Consolidated Parent Group, Inc., said this is the issue they wanted to raise.

... and the attorneys associated with him, Mr. Hayes said, had purposely avoided raising any issue as to any inequalities between the white and colored schools in order to test the constitutionality of Congressional acts whic hthe Board of Education has interpreted as authorizing separate schools here.

* * *

CORPORATION COUNSEL Vernon E. West and two of his assistants, Oliver Gasch and Milton D. Korman, last Wednesday filed a motion to dismiss one of the two suits on the ground that the bill of complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

The suit is a class action brought against members of the Board of Education, the superintendent of schools, the two first assistant superintendents, and the principal of Sousa Junior High School.

The plaintiffs seek a declaratory judgment and an injunction against the segregation of pupils on the basis of race or color.

* * *

IT IS ALLEGED that the exclusion of the five minor plaintiffs from Sousa when they presented themselves for enrollment was solely because of their race or color and that such exclusion violates existing federal civil rights statutes, the Federal Constitution, and the United Nations Charter.

Nowhere in the complaint is it alleged that the minor plaintiffs are not receiving in the local junior high school which they are attending all of the enjoyments of the educational opportunities afforded at Sousa.

Counsel for the defendants argue that the complaint fails to state any injury to the plaintiffs. They point out that there is no enumeration of the educational opportunities which are enjoyed in Sousa.

* * *

DEFENDANTS' COUNSEL also contend that the complaint is deficient in that it does not show that the minor plaintiffs are residents in the area served by Sousa.

The plaintiffs contend that the school board, in pursuing the policy and misconstruing certain acts of Congress to deny colored children admission to Sousa, deprives them of their liberty and property without due process of law.

These conventions, attorneys for the defendants assert, are answered by decisions of the United State Court of Appeals here in two school cases holding that the Constitution leaves the question of racial segregation in the hands of legislatures, and that Congress intended by various acts that separate schools should be maintained here.

School Speakers

The Board of Education's change in its procedure for qualifying speakers in the District's public schools entailed a highly commendable and altogether respectable acknowledgment of error. The system of clearance adopted by the board on Wednesday is gratifying to this newspaper; indeed it closely parallels recommendations urged here in the interest of establishing a fair and rational policy. Creation of a committee of school officers to select speakers should spare the school system in future the embarrassment—and disgrace—which it incurred through its recently revealed banning of several able and indisputably patriotic citizens.

The most important element in the changed procedure is the abandonment of the Un-American Activities Committee's unevaluated files as a definitive criterion for passing on speakers. These files will be consulted from now on, according to Superintendent Corning, only if there is "uncertainty or doubt" about a speaker. Otherwise, "if a person is well known and favorably regarded, there is no necessity to check with the files." This seems to us elementary common sense. It will, we are confident, almost wholly obviate any occasion to refer to the committee files. If it becomes necessary to refer to them at all, it ought to be with the utmost caution and skepticism. Good repute in the community will be, on the whole, a much safer guide.

Seek Ruling On L... Segregated Schools

WASHINGTON — Parents of four Negro children have asked the U. S. Supreme Court to compel District Court to set up a special three-judge lower court to rule on the constitutionality of racial segregation in the District schools.

A District Court judge last March denied a petition filed on behalf of the children requesting that the special court be formed. The request was made after parents of the children had sought to have them enrolled in [illegible] white school. A suit subsequently was initiated which also was dismissed.

New Attack Hits S. C. School Bias

CHARLESTON, S. C.—With the filing of a petition of appeal in the U. S. District Court here Friday, the NAACP entered the second stage of the fight to abolish segregation in the public elementary and secondary schools in nearby Clarendon County and thereby to set a precedent for the total abolition of segregation in public education.

The petition, filed by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, appeals from the majority opinion handed down on June 21 by a three-judge Federal court, upholding a provision of the South Carolina Constitution requiring the separation of the races in public schools. With Judge J. Waties Waring dissenting, Judges John J. Parker and George Bell Timmerman concurred in sustaining the right of the states to impose segregation of the races in public education.

VITAL STEP

The petition filed Friday is a vital step in an effort to place squarely before the United States Supreme Court the issue of the validity of states' constitutions and statutes requiring segregation. Recent decisions, as in the Sweatt case, the petition points out, tend to undermine the doctrine of "separate but equal" formulated in the famous Plessy v Ferguson case.

The NAACP notes that these decisions, together with current social trends, have created "serious and wide-spread question as to the legality and the duration of segregated public elementary and high schools." Such doubts, the petition asserts, "the Supreme Court should settle by a mentary and secondary schools is a constitutionally possible pattern which may serve to guide the future endeavors of scholars and school officials."

RACIAL LAWS ILLEGAL

The appeal is based upon the contention that statutory classifications based solely upon race or color violate the Federal Constitution. Citing legal precedents, the petition asserts that "race on the petition asserts that "race or color can not be made the basis of a statutory classification." It further contends that there is no reasonable basis for allocating educational facilities on the basis of race, and also denies that segregation laws can be upheld on the basis that they are necessary to preserve public peace and order.

Moreover, the NAACP petition asserts, the majority of the lower court erred in refusing to follow the applicable decisions of the Supreme Court.

Associated with Mr. Marshall as counsel for the plaintiffs-appellants are: Robert L. Carter, NAACP assistant special counsel of New York; Harold R. Boulware of Columbia, S. C., and Spottswood W. Robinson III of Richmond, Va. Other counsel are Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham and A. T. Walden of Atlanta.

Mrs. Williams in Losing Fight to Get School Board to Cancel Cardozo Action

Says Ratings of Principal and Assistant Should Not Be Lowered; Another Associate Supt. Okeyed

WASHINGTON

The Board of Education in its meeting Wednesday ignored a fervent plea by Mrs. Velma Williams to have a recently written reprimand by the superintendent of schools stricken from the records of Principal Robert N. Mattingly and Assistant Principal Jennie Mustapha of Cardozo High School.

In considered action of the board an additional associate superintendency for Divisions 10-13 to be assistant to Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent was authorized. The item will be included in the 1951 budget.

Carries Fight Alone

Mrs. Williams carried the fight alone after the president of the board, C. Melvin Sharpe, had previously denied members of the Cardozo Parent-Teacher Association an opportunity to appear before the board.

She read a lengthy statement from the Interdenominational Ministers' Conference deploring the action of the superintendent and asking that his action be rescinded and for a hearing.

Sharpe told the board he had written the ministers telling them they could appear at the next meeting two weeks hence and that he had also told the parents the same in a letter to them.

Letter Refutes Statement

According to the letter from the board president to Charles Greene, chairman of the parents committee that made the request, no mention was made of the group's appearing at the next meeting or at all. It merely pointed out that their request could not be granted.

Mrs. Williams told the board that it would be a shame to have the 46year teaching and administrative record of Mr. Mattingly marred with such a vicious reprimend as Corning has made in writing for a minor infraction of the rules.

Has Long Record

She pointed out that the Cardozo principal is an able administrator has cooperated with the school system in every respect since coming into it in 1905 even under most trying circumstances including a time when his pupils were on triple shifts and now because of breaking one minor rule he is to have his record besmirched. The same goes for Miss Mustapha, she stated.

Mrs. Williams added that the board members and schools officials themselves are constantly breaking one of the strictest of the board's rules. Albert Steinem asked whether that is smoking on school property, and Mrs. Williams said "yes."

She pointed out that Mr. Mattingly has five children, three of whom are instructors in the District school system and two are students. She held that they are bearing the brunt of the blot on their father's record through the embarassment it has caused.

Mr. Mattingly and Miss Mupha were reprimanded and their efficiency ratings lowered for 1950 because they allegedly accepted Miss Pearl Buck as a speaker at the Cardozo midyear graduation exercises without first clearing with the Franklin School authorities. Corning said the only thing involved here was the infraction of a directive which he sent out stipulating this procedure.

Members commenting on rescinding Miss Mustapha's written reprimand, including Woolsey W. Hall, the only other colored board member present, who championed the cause of the superintendent, were adamant in their stand against Miss Mustapha because she dared to put her name on a letter sent in by fellow faculty members of Cardozo challenging the reprimand and protesting the method inwhich the whole Buck incident was handled. The boardas such took no action on the matter.

Mrs. Williams took exception to this, stating that this is not a gestapo and that teachers as educators have a perfect right to protest and give their opinion on anything and anybody when they think they are acting or doing things not in accord with the best interest of themselves and the school system.

Mrs. Lenora Smith expressed the opinion that the principal and assistant should have come in and offered apologies to the superintendent and the board for their action.

In other action, Adelbert Lee lost a 7-1 decision on a report by the superintendent regarding certain approved textbooks in the school system which Lee contends have communistic leanings.

Lee charged that the superintendent double-crossed members of his staff on the position he took and said "somebody is going to get this fingers burned when the textbook matter comes up in Congress." which is expected to be soen.

Donohue Urges End Of Segregation in Primary Schools

District Commissioner F. Joseph Donohue last night urged an end to segregation in primary schools here as the first step toward non-segregation throughout the District school system.

A segregated school set-up is "a luxury we can no longer afford," Commissioner Donohue said in an address carried on Station WWDC's new series, "A Report to the People."

Mr. Donohue suggested that if Congress would let the District begin an integrated system in the primary grades, attended by children of all races, the goal of total abolition of segregation in the school system would be brought nearer.

Primary Beginning.

He pointed out that Catholic University, American University, Georgetown University and Howard University integrate educational programs. But he said it is hard to expect children brought up under segregation to accustom themselves to non-segregation later.

"We ought to begin by letting down the bars for all children in primary grades," he declared.

America's position as leader in the free world is being challenged because of segregation in Washington, Mr. Donohue contended. He declared the Communists make effective use of propaganda on this issue.

"If we are to maintain our position as leader of the free world, there must be only one class of Americans, regardless of race, color or creed," Commissioner Donohue told his audience.

Colored Facilities Crowded.

He pointed out that while District taxpayers are spending more than $29 million this year on education, there are more facilities for white children than are being used while those for colored children are crowded.

Enrollment figures for last October, the latest available, show 46,098 white students in the District public schools, he said. But these schools have a seating capacity of 61,051, resulting in 14,953 more seats in the white educational system than there are students.

The capacity for Negro students is 44,298, Mr. Donohue declared, but there are 46,945 students—a deficit of 2,647 seats for colored children.

After his address, Commissioner Donohue was questioned by Miss Martha Strayer of the Daily News and Woody Taylor, assistant city editor of Afro-American.

Battery Of Lawyers In School Segregation Case

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Bypassing the United States Court of Appeals here, complainants attacking racial segregation in the local public school system last Wednesday asked the United States Supreme Court for leave to file a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the convening of a three-judge court to hear their suit.

The petitioners, represented by a battery of attorneys, are four junior high school pupils between the ages of 7 and 16 years, four of their parents, and the Consolidated Parent Group, Inc., which seeks to abolish segregation in the public schools and recreational areas of the District of Columbia.

Attorneys for the petitioners are George E. C. Hayes, a leading member of the District of Columbia Bar, and James Nabrit, Jr., secretary of Howard University and a professor in its law school. Associate counsel are Julian R. Dugas, Sr., an attorney in the law firm of Cobb, Howard and Hayes; George M. Johnson, dean of the Howard University Law School; Harry B. Merican, a private practioner; Herbert O. Reid, Jr., a member of the Howard Law School faculty, and James A. Washington, Jr., also a private practioner.

* * *

THEY ARE SEEKING to have the Supreme Court direct three judges of the District Court to vacate orders dismissing the petitioners' request for a special three-judge federal court and reinstatement of their suit which Judge Walter M. Bastian dismissed.

The request for a three-judge court to hear the suit was first denied last March 8 by Judge Matthew F. McGuire on the ground that no "substantial" question was raised. Judge McGuire on April 13 denied a motion for reconsideration of the request, and on May 8 Judge Bastian denied the request and dismissed the complaint.

The juvenile petitioners in the case were refused admission to Sousa Junior High Schoool last Fall solely because they are colored. The Board of Education upheld the action of school officials excluding the four colored applicants from Sousa.

* * *

THE PETITIONERS SEEK to have the Supreme Court review the authority of Judge McGuire to deny, under the circumstances alleged in the complaint, the request for a three-judge court.

The petitioners also seek to have the Supreme Court to review the authority of Judge Bastian to deny the request for a three-judge court and to dismiss the complaint.

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Delaware

Delaware Suits Attack Segregation in Schools

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

Negro parents in five school districts in the State of Delaware have moved, through U. S. District Court for that area, to legally abolish the segregation of children in secondary schools. Filed by Louis L. Redding, one of the section's distinguished Negro attorneys, the suits are collectively designed to attack the whole structure of segregation in Delaware.

The move in the U. S. Court grew out of a formal petition by Negro parents to the Delaware State Board of Education which sought the admission of their children to high schools in New Castle county. The petition was denied by the board, which specified in its decision that the State Constitution provided for segregated education.

NO HIGH SCHOOLS PROVIDED

The legal move now pending establishes the fact that no high schools are provided for Negroes in either New Castle or Newark counties. Negro students seeking entrance to educational facilities at that level are compelled to commute to Howard High School, a segregated unit, in Wilmington. The suit also establishes that this practice also prevails in the A. I. duPont, Claymont and Hockessin school districts.

The parents, who have the support of the Delaware affiliates of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, have asked the court to decide whether the Delaware law, which specifies the maintenance of segregated schools, is not a violation of the U. S. Constitution. In that sense, it is pointed out, the move attacks the State Constitution upon the provisions of which Negroes have been segregated in Delaware since the Civil War.

'DENIED PRIVILEGES'

Supporters of the move also have emphasized that their legal appeal would hold that the application of the practice of segregation was illegal in that all of the Negro children in the school districts cited were denied "rights and privileges granted to white children so situated," without regard for ability or any other consideration, except race.

This portion of the Delaware suit, according to NAACP sources, also hinges on the fact that Negro children in the school districts concerned are called upon to seek high school education outside the established boundaries of their residence with the attendant burdens not placed upon white students of the same communities.

'FORCED TO TRAVEL MILES'

Redding emphasized, also, that even after having been forced to "travel distances of miles from their residence" to seek high school training provided by tax levies in their own communities, Negro students in Delaware were still assigned to "schools segregated on the basis of color and where they do not, and cannot, receive educational opportunities, facilities and advantages equal to those afforded and furnished" to children in the very districts from which they were barred.

Observers in this area believe that the Delaware move will serve as a companion suit to one now under consideration by Federal courts in South Carolina.

SCHOOLS ARE COMPARED

The fact that no high schools are maintained in either Newark or New Castle to which Negro children may go is looked upon as discrimination of the type already outlawed by the Supreme Court.

The movement's supporters, while confident in this regard, hope to hinge such higher court action as may be indicated on the belief that even if segregated schools were established and maintained, the history of such institutions in the State of Delaware "indicates that they would be inferior and unequal."

In this regard, while the suit does not specifically state the exigency, it is known that both the parents concerned and the NAACP are prepared to attempt to prove that the Howard High School, in Wilmington, is wholly unequal to either the high schools maintained in that city, or in Newark or New Castle.

STAFFED BY NEGROES

The institution is staffed by Negroes, but compares unfavorably with high schools to which white students are admitted in the areas of physical provisions, teacher loads, and the teaching of business courses, according to the suit's supporters.

The parents' attorney has asked the District Court to notify the chief judge of the Federal Circuit, which has headquarters here, so that he may designate two other judges to serve as members of a three-judge court to hear the combined cases. Judge William H. Hastie, the first Negro member of a U. S. Appellate Court, is a member of the Circuit Court.

SEGREGATION HELD EQUAL-SCHOOL BAR

Experts Tell Delaware Court Full Development of Negro Child Is Prevented

By DOUGLAS DALES

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 23—Experts in psychology and education declared here today that it was impossible to provide equal educational opportunity for Negroes under a system of segregated schools.

Even assuming that the schools for Negroes were superior to those for white children, they declared, the Negro child would be unable in most cases to achieve full intellectual development.

This was the gist of testimony offered in Chancery Court on the second trial day of two consolidated suits seeking to invalidate the constitutional bar in Delaware against "mixed" public schools below the college level.

The plaintiffs' attorneys are trying to prove that inherent effects of segration make the constitutional provision requiring equal educational opportunity impossible of attainment.

Dr. Jerome S. Bruner, Associate Professor of Psychology at Harvard University, declared that "whether facilities are equal or not, the fact of segregation damages the child's capacity to benefit by education." He said there could be exceptions to this general statement.

One of the most striking results of segregation, he said, was "degradation of self-esteem" and frustration.

"This frustration we know leads to hostility," Dr. Bruner said. "This hostility can be turned against the white race or against self."

A second effect of frustration, Dr. Bruner said, was apathy, which lowered "motivation" and reduced capacity for learning.

Dr. Bruner and another witness, Dr. Dan W. Dodson, director of research and curriculum at the New York University Center for Human Relations Studies, took exception to testimony yesterday by Dr. Frederic Wertham, psychiatrist at Queens General Hospital, who had said that segregatioon was practiced "by custom" in New York City schools.

A special effort has been made, Dr. Bruner said, to see that Negroes are allowed to go to any high school. If segregation exists on the grammar school level, he added, "I'm sure efforts are efforts are underway right now to correct it."

Dr. Dodson, who formerly headed the Mayor's committee on unity, said that where segregation existed in New York City it was the result of population densities in particular areas and not the result of design. His comments were not part of the court record.

In his testimony, Dr. Dodson said that in two Manhattan high schools an equal division between white and Negro students had been achieved. He said the establishment of mixed schools was not the "magic step" to end interracial problems but that it was "the first necessary step."

Dr. Otto Klineberg, Professor of Psychology at Columbia University, declared it was now a generally accepted scientific view that there were no innate differences between races with respect to intellectual potntial.

He said the average lower intelligence o fNegroes resulted from lack of educational opportunity and lack of other advantages.

Dr. George A. Kelly, Professor of Psychology at Ohio State University, said that many adverse effects resulted when Negroes, as in the case of one of the plaintiffs, were required to go long distances by bus to attend schools in other communities.

Other testimony indicated that Negro college students coming from segregated schools did not participate as fuly as others in the classroom because of "lower levels of aspiration" and that it was difficult to teach concepts of democracy to segregated pupils.

The state will begin its defense of the Delaware laws tomorrow.

Segregation Hit In School Trial

Special to The Inquirer

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 23.—Three psychology professors testified in Chancery Court today that Delaware's racial segregation of school pupils gave children unequal benefits from education.

Called as plaintiffs' witnesses on the second day of the State's segregation trial were Dr. Otto Klineberg, of Columbia University; Dr. George A. Kelly, of Ohio State University, and Dr. Jerome S. Bruner, of Harvard.

ADMISSION DENIED TWO

Their testimony supported a suit brought on behalf of two pupils denied admission to Claymont High School and the Hockessin Public School by Delaware's Constitutional provision of "separate but equal" schooling.

Dr. Klineberg said tests indicated that differences in intellectual capacity were "not determined by racial or national origin."

Dr. Kelly testified that segregation denies a child's citizenship rights if it forces him to leave his own community to find educational facilities "even though they be equal."

LOWERS CAPACITY TO LEARN

Dr. Bruner said segregation limits a child's contacts during his period of "greatest plasticity" and lowers his capacity to learn.

State Attorney General H. Albert Young has maintained that Delaware's segregation affords children equal opportunity. Chancellor Collins J. Seitz is hearing the case.

Del. Judge Inspects Schools, Trial Closes

Tours Wilmington Colored, White Schools to See Fruits of Jim Crow

WILMINGTON, Del. — Personal inspection of the four Wilmington schools involved in the suit of the NAACP to end segregation in the public elementary and high schools of Delaware was made this week as the trial drew to a close, by presiding Chancellor Collins J. Seitz.

Accompanied by NAACP attorneys and lawyers for the State of Delaware, Chancellor Seitz visited Claymont High School, Howard High School, Hockessin Elementary School No. 29 and Hockessin Elementary School No. 107 to observe facilities provided for white and colored children and determine whether there is equality within Wilmington's segregated education system.

The NAACP attempted to show in the five-day trial that the mere fact of segregation inflicts harm on colored children, creating inequalities that can be remedied only by abolishing segregation.

Segregation is Inequality

Again and again the NAACP contention that segregation in itself constitutes inequality was stressed by the long roster of eminent psychologist, sociologist anthropologists, and psychiatrists who were presented as witnesses for the plaintiffs.

Typical of these was Dr. Frederic Wertham, director of the Lafargue Clinic in New York City and director of psychiatric services at Queens General Hospital, who asserted that the mental health is impaired by the fact of segregation.

Dr. Wertham outlined for the court the results of a series of tests given white and colored pupils of Delwaware as part of a study conducted by his clinic in this case.

Long Bus Trips

The detrimental effects of depriving colored children of an important part of their recreation time by forcing them to take long bus trips to attend segregated schools was described by Dr. George Kelly, professor of psychology at Ohio State University.

Dr. Kelly said that tests have shown that keeping children confined (as in a school bus) increases their irritability and makes them less receptive to learning.

He also testified that the few hours a day that a child has for unsupervised recreation are very important in preparing him to function in a society that places a premium upon initiative, and that the travel time to and from school harms colored children in Delaware by depriving them of this recreation time.

Among the witnesses for the NAACP were three professors from the University of Delaware—Dr. Ardwin J. Dolio, Dr. Frederick Parker and Dr. George Gorham Lane. Dr. Parker, who is head of the psychology department at the university, told of a student poll indicating that students at the university, overwhelmingly favor breaking down the segregated school system.

NAACP Pushes Case For Ban On Del. School Bias

WILMINGTON, Del.—The testimony of one of the nation's outstanding psychiatrists this week highlighted the suit of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for admission of Negro pupils to the so-called white public elementary and secondary schools of the State of Delaware.

Dr. Frederic Wertham, director of the famed Lafargue Clinic in New York City, director of psychiatric services at Queens General Hospital, and author of "The Show of Violence" and other works, was a principal NAACP witness as the trial unfolded before Chancellor Collins J. Seitz in Delaware's Court of Chancery. Dr. Wertham testified that segregation in elementary and secondary schools is a tremendous factor in impairing the mental health of Negroes.

The staff of the Lafargue Clinic, Dr. Wertham revealed, examined fourteen Negro and white Delaware children selected at random, subjecting them to various tests and interviews, and determined that segregation produced a "social disorientation." He indicated that white as well as Negro children suffered adverse effects from the segregation.

No Equality in Segregation

Other distinguished witnesses hammered home the NAACP contention that there can be no real equality of opportunity where segregated facilities exist. Dr. Jerome S. Bruner, associate professor of psychology at Harvard University, stated that "the fact of segregation damages the child's capacity to benefit by education" and creates "degradation of self-esteem."

Also on the roster of NAACP witnesses were Dr. Kenneth Clark of the Northside Center for Child Development, who tested more than forty Delaware school children to determine the effects of segregation on them; Professor Otto Klineberg of Columbia University, one of the world's outstanding authorities on race differences; Professor Hadley Cantril of Princeton University, one of the country's most eminent social psychologists; Dr. George Kelly, head of the Psychological Clinic at Ohio State University; and Professor J. Kenneth Morland of the College of William and Mary in Virginia.

Principal's Testimony Barred

Chancellor Seitz refused to permit George A. Johnson, principal of Howard High School for Negroes, to testify as to whether he thought it more dififcult to teach principles of democracy in segregated schools. The question was raised by NAACP Attorney Louis J. Redding, in cross-examining Mr. Johnson, one of four school officials who took the witness stand for the state. While expressing his opposition to enforced segregation and his general sympathy with the NAACP position, Mr. Johnson said he regretted his school had been made a "scapegoat." He declared that he believed segregation to be "more of a calamity to the nation than to the individual."

State's Attorney-General H. Albert Young indicated that he did not plan to call rebuttal witnesses to reply to the assertions of the psychologists, educators, sociologists and psychiatrists who were witnesses for the NAACP.

Representing the NAACP in the suit, along with Mr. Redding is Jack Greenberg, assistant special counsel in the national office.

Delaware School Policy Attacked

WILMINGTON, Del.—Following the lead of Negro parents in South Carolina and Virginia, Delaware citizens, backed by the NAACP, last week launched a legal attack on the constitutionality of segregated schools.

NAACP Atty. Louis L. Redding filed the suit in the U.S. District court asking admission of Negro students to "white" schools in Newark and New Castle.

Segregation Suit Pending In Delaware

WILMINGTON, Del. — The suit to abolish segregation in the public elementary and secondary schools of Delaware remains on the calendar of the federal three-judge court here, following denial of a motion by the State's attorney General to dismiss the case.

The suit, instituted by local citizens, is supported by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which succeeded last year in breaking down the barriers against Negro students at the University of Delaware.

Attacking the segregation law on all fronts, the NAACP also filed a case in the state court where it is scheduled for trial early in September. Meanwhile, the federal court was petitioned to retain jurisdiction pending the outcome of the case in the state court. The attorney general sought to have the action in the federal court dismissed.

BATTLES FOR EQUALITY:

U. S. State Courts Asked to End Jim-Crow Schools

WILMINGTON, Del. — At the same time that action started in the Court of Chancery demanding that colored pupils be admitted to Claymont High School, the Federal Court here was asked not to dismiss two suits pertaining to segregation in public high schools in Newark and New Castle Special School Districts.

Action in all of the cases was filed by Louis L. Redding. In the Chancery Court case, colored defendants are asking that the State Board of Education and Claymont School officials be stopped from enforcing State laws which require racial segregation in public schools.

The court is asked to declare that these laws are unconstitutional insofar as they require the setting up of separate schools for colored and white children.

In the Federal Court cases Attorney General H. Albert Young filed motions that the cases be dismissed on the grounds that they should be tried in a State court first. Redding in his memorandum against the dismissal, stated that the Federal Court has jurisdiction in a matter regarding equal protection of the laws under the Civil Rights Act.

"The Federal Court should retain jurisdiction of the first two suits pending determination of the third in the Court of Chancery," the memorandum states.

A hearing on the dismissal petition will be held July 25.

Fighting Segregation

By Henry Lesesne

ATLANTA.—While the seventeen segregation states are waiting to learn from the Supreme Court whether they can continue separate grade schools for the races they can expect legal assaults on local patterns of segregation involving transportation, such recreational facilities as golf courses and places of public accommodation — hotels, theaters, restaurants and the like.

For this is the strategy of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as disclosed here by Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the N. A. A. C. P. Court cases in the past have centered on interstate segregation patterns and as the result segregation in travel between states has been outlawed and the curtains removed in railroad dining cars.

The N. A. A. C. P. is appealing the school segregation case, the first of its kind, which originated in Clarendon County, S. C., but it will probably be some months before the Supreme Court acts on it. A three-judge Federal District Court in Charleston, S. C., recently upheld the right of states to provide separate schools for the races, but permitted school officials six months in which to show substantial progress in a program to equalize school facilities.

This suit asks an end to segregation on the ground that segregation itself is discrimination. The state admits that facilities are not equal but it is launching a $75,000,000 bond issue in a program to equalize facilities. Far-reaching as this suit is, it is probably only the beginning of a series of such suits.

A suit almost identical with the South Carolina one has been filed in Georgia and, according to Marshall, the N. A. A. C. P. plans to push this suit as well as one involving the admittance of a Negro student to the University of Georgia Law School.

The significance of the latter legal action lies in the fact that Gov. Herman Talmadge, of Georgia, has said publicly that "As long as I am Governor, Negroes will not be admitted to white schools" and a provision was written into the 1951 appropriations bill which would cut off all state school funds if a Negro voluntarily or by court order is admitted to a white school.

Marshall as well as other Negro leaders scoff at the threats of several Southern Governors, including Gov. James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina, to turn the public schools over to churches or private interests if the Supreme Court orders Negro pupils admitted to the public grade schools in the South.

They point out that in the past Southern politicians have predicted dire consequences every time a move was made to chip away at segregation, yet by court order various segregation practices have been knocked down and nothing untoward has happened and racial relations in the South have not been strained as a consequence.

According to Marshall, the N. A. A. C. P.'s blueprint for legal action sets forth a program designed to eliminate all enforced racial segregation in the following order: (1.) Public education. (2.) Transportation, with emphasis on local street cars and buses. (3.) Health, housing and recreational facilities. (4.) Public gatherings. (5.) All places of public accommodation.

The course that some of the Southern states might take in event the Supreme Court orders an end to segregation in the grade schools is a No. 1 problem in much of the South.

IN A recent discussion of the South Carolina segregation case, the Southern Regional Council, a biracial organization of Southerners in all lines of endeavor, speculates that the Supreme Court might follow the precedent of the Sweatt case in Texas and others involving Negro higher education. In those cases, the court declined to rule on the principle of segregation, but ordered certain white graduate schools opened to Negroes, since equal facilities did not exist.

"Such a decision," the council says, "would not be as dire in its effects as some have imagined. Basically, it would substitute for state-prescribed segregation a system of local option whereby each school jurisdiction would choose its own course: whether to undertake to provide separate facilities that will satisfy constitutional requirements of equality; or whether to provide a single set of schools for all children."

The council questions whether the churches in the South would accept the responsibility of taking over the school systems in certain states, even if such a course could circumvent Federal court decisions, since a number of prominent Southern religious leaders have lately proposed that their respective churches move away from segregation.

"In fact," it goes on to say, "the Catholic church and many Protestant denominations in the South have recently opened the doors of seminaries and colleges to Negro and white students alike. In view of all this, might not one question whether the churches would be 'safe' custodians of segregated education?"

The council admits that while Negroes are now attending white state universities in a number of Southern states "without the slightest disturbance by white students and the public," the opposition to a sudden end of segregation in the elementary and secondary schools would probably be widespread. But it takes the view that "Southerners could be counted on to confine their protests to lawful and democratic means."

NAACP Leaders To Tell Of Fight

Carolina Court Battle On Schools Topic

The court fight against South Carolina's segregated school system will be described by leaders of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People when they meet in Birmingham Nov. 9-11.

Walter White, New York, national executive secretary, Clarence Mitchell, director of NAACP's Washington bureau, both are scheduled speakers. William Boyd, Atlanta, head of the Georgia NAACP, and Eugene A. R. Montgomery, South Carolina executive secretary, also are expected to be present.

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Florida

Miami Negroes Threaten School Suit To Get Better Facilities

14 d (1)

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 12—(DSN)—A threat of court action unless Dade county school board takes immediate steps to better Negro school facilities, was taking shape here last week.

A large and aroused delegation of Negro community leaders was scheduled to appear before the board this afternoon to press for school improvements, particulaly at the Douglas Primary school in the downtown Negro section.

Father Theodore Gibson, head of the Douglas delegation, said his group of some 50 Negroes will ask the board for a "peaceful adjustment.

"If we don't get it," he declared, "we will do anything necessary—even if that means taking them into court."

School officials feared the court action might come in the form of a mandamus suit to allow Negro children to attend white schools until the desired facilities are made available.

However, legal representatives of the Negro group indicated that less forceful legal steps might be taken first in an effort to get relief.

Another spokesman for the group Dr. Elmar Ward, said the school board has been "derelict in its duty to acquire land for Negro schools." maintained an "attitude of indifference" to the many requests for relief made by various Negro groups.

Southern Schools: Six Months To Live!

14 d (1) General

From the Richmond News Leader

In the series of four editorials which begins today this newspaper hopes to present some facts on public education in Virginia which must be considered in the light of the Clarendon County possibilities. It is imperative that the people of this commonwealth might in legal light look calmly and with cool heads upon the development of the situation. The problem, at this moment, is out of our hands; nothing that could be done in Prince Edward or Pulaski counties could affect the three-judge court that sits in South Carolina today—but what that court does may affect Virginia and the entire South for generations to come.

Journal and Guide
Dat. to 9-5

In an effort to relate this critical piece of evidence to the Virginia school system we have computed from reports of the state superintendent of public instruction the corresponding facts in the Old Dominion. This data is presented in the accompanying table in which the counties and cities are ranked according to their colored school population. The table, which we believe merits a closer study, offers a basis for considering the hard realities of the situation in Virginia. From the standpoint of court evidence the story it tells may be damning; from the other standpoints it is distinctly heartening.

Norfolk, Va.

On the damning side the table shows that Negro children constitute more than 50 percent of the school enrollment in 26 counties and one city (Williamsburg), but only in Surry county does the value of Negro school property constitute more than half the total school property. Negro children constitute more than 30 percent of the total enrollment in fifty counties and nine cities, but in only twenty counties and two cities do Negro school property values amount to 30 percent of the whole. In a few scattered counties the unbalance is sobering. In Brunswick, for example, 64 percent of the school population is colored but only 19 percent of the school property values lie in Negro facilities. In Nottoway the figures are 52 percent and 17 percent, in Fluvanna, 41 percent and 9 percent, in Charlotte, 47 percent and 6 percent. In nearby Hanover 36 percent and 6.9 percent.

Yet the table has its brighter aspects. It shows, among other things, that in no fewer than 14 counties and five cities the value of Negro school property exceeds the percentage of Negro school enrollment. In many other counties—Chesterfield for example — the percentage figures are substantially equal. The table, indicates clearly that no matter the motivation, Virginia is making an earnest effort to equalize its school system.

This point is especially important, in our view, to an understanding of certain equities here involved. If the courts—or anyone else — are to understand the South's problem, they must realize that for generations the Negro was, in fact, the white man's burden. Negroes contributed little or nothing to public tax funds; their contribution to this day is far below their proportionate part of the population. For decades, the South's white taxpayers were hard put to educate their own children; in an economy of postwar poverty, the wonder is that they did as much as they were able to for Negro children. We do not overlook some abuses that crept in; there was a time when many counties wilfully and knowingly diverted the state funds for Negro schools into white schools instead. Yet, over the years, Negroes have received infinitely more in public education (and in public facilities generally) than they have ever contributed in taxes. This situation still obtains. Though the point may have no legal merit, the truth is that Negro petitioners plainly are demanding that white taxpayers subsidize the education of their children. The law may lie with the Negro plaintiffs, but the equalities clearly lie with the white taxpayers who foot the largest part of the bill. This factor, we insist, should not be overlooked.

(The above excerpts from the News Leader editorials are discussed editorially this week).

'Local Option' Segregation May Be Possible In Schools

ATLANTA, July 21 —(AP)— The possibility of a U. S. Supreme Court decision giving the South local option on racial segregation in schools was raised Saturday.

In an open letter to three governors, the Southern Regional Council suggested the high court need not give a flat ruling on the legality of segregation in the Clarendon County, S. C., suit particular case where that policy deprived citizens on equality.

This is the suit in which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People attacks directly the segregation laws involving South Carolina schools.

A three-judged federal panel in a two-to-one opinion held segregation legal, but demanded that equal school facilities be provided for Negroes within six months.

Clarendon

The court has granted an appeal to the Supreme Court and, the council pointed out, the court in the past has declined to rule directly on the broad principle of segregation.

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Decision Confined

In each case, the council continued, the court has confined its decision to the specific case at hand.

Montgomery, Ala.

The Texas Sweatt case, for example, was cited by the council as one in which the court ruled that the law school for whites was superior to that provided for Negroes and hence Texas could not continue to practice segregation at the expense of equality.

"The right of the state," the council commented, "to set a legislative policy of segregation was not denied—except in the

"The Supreme Court," the council went on, "might conceivably follow that precedent in the Clarendon county case. If so, the sense of its ruling would be something like this:

"It is the duty of Clarendon County to provide equal educational opportunity to all children within its jurisdiction. That duty is a present one, not a future one; the same opportunities must be made available to Negro children as soon as they are made available to white children.

"The court is not concerned with how this obligation is met, so long as it is met. . . . If equality can be promptly obtained in a specific situation only by abandoning state-prescribed segregation then that must be done."

Such a decision, the Council concluded, would have the net effect of allowing each school district to determine whether to admit Negroes or to provide them with separate facilities which would meet the constitutional requirement of equality.

Governor Get Letter

The open letter by the Council was addressed to Governors James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, Herman Talmadge of Georgia and Fielding L. Wright of Mississippi. Each was chided by the Council for saying his state would go out of the public school business rather than end segregation.

"These," said the Council, "are heroic statements which would be worthy of inclusion in some chronicle of the Civil War. But the question is, are they worthy of statesmanship in 1950?"

The Council pointed out that South Carolina tried to give away the state's election machinery in order to maintain a "white primary" only to have its kunckles rapped by the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Council is a non-profit, non-political organization made of business men, church women, newspapermen, educators and professional men of both races.

It is devoted to the attainment "through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunities for all peoples in the South."

GOVERNORS SCORED ON SCHOOL RACISM

Regional Council Hits Plans of Byrnes, Talmadge, Wright as High Court Test Pends

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, July 21—The South's foremost inter-racial organization made public today an "open letter" criticizing the Governors of South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi for declaring that segregated schools would be retained in their states even if the practice were ruled unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

"The recent utterances of each of you have had a secessionist ring to them which echoes strangely in modern ears," the letter reads.

The Southern Regional Council, the members of which are leaders of both races in thirteen states, addressed the letter jointly to Govs. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia and Fielding L. Wright of Mississippi.

On the council, which maintains regional headquarters in this city, are some of the South's outstanding educators, clergymen, editors, civic leaders and representatives of labor and industry.

Points Made by the Council

Following, in part is the council's letter:

"It is our conviction that the vast majority of Southerners have

no wish to see their region isolated from, and at odds with, the rest of the country.

"Although national legislation or Federal Court rulings may occasionally go against their grain, they are willing to sacrifice personal and sectional preferences to a higher loyalty.

"They recognize that our system of government is a good one and that the South has more than proportionate voice in the conduct of it.

"Until proved wrong, we will continue to believe that the people of Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi will not—in the name of Southern tradition or anything else—be willing to declare a moratorium on American democracy.

"The main consideration is not what the Supreme Court will rule, or what will be the administrative outcome of its ruling; it is how we, as Southerners and Americans, will accept the results, whatever they may be.

"We sincerely urge that you use the prestige of your high offices to set an example in that regard which the whole South can follow in honor and good citizenship."

The council questioned the possibility of a proposal to turn public school systems over to churches, or other private groups, to be administered on a bi-racial basis. It pointed out that various denominations in the South recently had opened seminaries and colleges to students from both races, and added that "many sincere Southern people would be deeply distressed to see their churches cast in the role of champions of segregation."

The letter called attention to the Federal Court suit, involving public schools in Clarendon County, S. C., which attacked the principle of segregation as unconstitutional.

A three-judge bench recently handed down a two-to-one decision refusing to end segregation in the county's school, but directing immediate equalization of the facilities. The decision will be appealed directly to the Supreme Court.

In closing, the council's letter "speculated" on the possibility that the Supreme Court, in reviewing the Clarendon County case, might decline to rule on the broad principle of segregation. The "speculation" included the point that the court might substitute the choice of a system of local option whereby each school system would decide its own course of whether to provide separate facilities that would satisfy constitutional requirements of equality, or provide a single set of schools for all children.

Issue on Way to Highest Court

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 21 (UP)—South Carolina's school segregation case is on its way to the United States Supreme Court.

Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People filed petition in the Federal District Court here late yesterday to appeal the ruling upholding racial separation in education.

Judge John J. Parker, one of the three judges who heard the case, signed an order allowing the appeal, setting bond at $5,000 and giving the defendants forty days in which to answer the petition.

A group of Negro parents entered the oroginal suit against the Clarendon County School District, charging that segregation made their children feel inferior.

Accept Ruling In School Case, South Urged

Don't Fight Decision, 3 Governors Asked

ATLANTA, July 22 (U.P.) — The Southern Regional Council has appealed to three Southern governors to accept whatever ruling the Supreme Court hands down on school segregation.

The council, a liberal organization on race relations in the South, made public an open letter to Govs. Herman Talmadge of Georgia, James F. Byrnes of South Carolina and Fielding Wright of Mississippi.

The Georgia and South Carolina governors have threatened to abolish public school education and to substitute a system of private schools if their states are ordered to admit Negroes to white schools. The Mississippi governor has not endorsed such a plan as such but has said his state will "insist upon segregation, regardless of the cost or consequences."

The council framed the message to the state officials in connection with a school segregation suit in Clarendon County, S. C., which has been appealed to the Supreme Court. In a two-to-one decision, a federal court panel ruled recently that school authorities of that county must equalize school facilities within six months. The plaintiffs, a group of Negro parents, appealed the decision.

The council speculated that the high court may follow in the Clarendon case the precedent set in the so-called Sweatt decision of Texas.

In that case the court did not deny the right of Texas to establish a legislative policy of segregation except in cases where that policy deprived citizens of equality. But the court ruled that the University of Texas law school did provide superior facilities for whites as compared to any available for Negroes in the state.

But regardless of the outcome of the Clarendon case, the council urged the governors to accept the decision and to carry out its stipulations, thus "using the prestige of your high offices to set an example which the whole South can follow in honor and good citizenship."

Taft Upholds Segregation In Schools

Tells Negroes Other Issues More Vital

DURHAM, N. C., Nov. 28—(AP)—Senator Taft declared Wednesday that the federal government should not require the South to do away with its segregated public school system.

The touchy issue of Negro segregated education was presented to the Republican Presidential aspirant after he had addressed some 1,500 Negro students at North Carolina College here.

One student asked during an open forum if Taft thought the policy of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in demanding unsegregated education was "a mistake."

Taft replied that he agreed with Supreme Court decisions which permit Negroes to attend Southern graduate schools. He added:

"I do not believe the Federal government should require the abolition of separate schools in the South."

Taft declared that other issues are more important than segregation in public schools. He said a more important question is providing Federal aid for good schools so that children can get a good education in either "separate or combined schools."

Another controversial question to Southerners, the Fair Employment Practices Commission, was tossed at Taft.

He repeated a statement made at Asheville Tuesday saying he favored a "voluntary FEPC" but opposed the compulsory nature of present proposed legislation.

Taft, a frequent visitor to the South since announcing that he is a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, made several speeches during the second day of his three-day North Carolina tour.

Besides the North Carolina College appearance, he addressed students at Wake Forest College and at Duke University.

The Republican leader continued to hit the Truman administration for its foreign policy. He called the Korean war an "unnecessary war—a Truman war" that has resulted in 100,000 American casualties and in the destruction of Korea.

A $400 Million Baby

The Dixiecrats who are determined to keep segregation in the public schools of the South have a $400 million baby on their hands. At present the Supreme court insists that equal facilities must be provided for both groups and in order to do that the Dixiecrats will have to steal all the gold out of Fort Knox.

Southern school officials in 11 states estimate themselves that buildings, grounds and plant facilities for the education of white children are valued at $400 million more than those for Negro children. These estimates were obtained in a survey conducted by the United Press.

The cheapest and most intelligent way out of the dilemma facing the South would, of course, be to abolish the system of segregation. Governors Talmadge of Georgia, Byrnes of South Carolina and Wright of Mississippi have stated that they would try to kill the public school system itself, before they would scrap Jim Crow.

We do not believe that the economy of the south can afford to keep up these separate schools and at the same time comply with the mandate of the Supreme court on equalization of facilities. The only way out, short of bankruptcy, is for the South to face the realities of the 20th century and put an end to the Jim Crow system which was created by their misguided grandfathers.

Says School Segregation Fading in South

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Segregation in schools in the South is fading away because of recent decision of the U. S. A. Supreme Court and a changing mental attitude of southerners, Clarence Mitchell, local head of the NAACP, said last week.

He pointed out that the NAACP had brought suit in several localities to have segregation in grade schools declared unconstitutional, not because of inequalities, but because segregation in itself denies Negroes their rights.

Asked what would happen if the Supreme Court should rule unconstitutional the South's long-established system of segregation in education, Mitchell replied:

"The whole thing would go well. There would be no problem. I get around quite a lot in Southern communities. The South more and more is getting into a mental state where it knows that segregation must go in almost everything. With this attitude, segregation sort of fades away."

Strongest force in breaking down segregation in higher education was two 1950 Supreme Court decisions directing that Negro graduate students be admitted to the state universities of Texas and Oklahoma.

However, Mitchell said, the high court has continued to talk in terms of "equal facilities" for all. Two leading complaints on the race issue deal with segregated public school systems in Topeka, Kas., and Clarendon County, S. C. These suits for the first time in the 20th century challenged the constitutionality of segregation in the public schools.

The three judge special court upheld segregation in the Clarendon County case but ordered the county to begin at once to equalize Negro schools with white. The county was to report back within six months progress being made toward this equalization.

Truman Vetoes JC School Bill

Washington (ANP)—President Truman Friday killed by pocket veto a federal aid to education bill because it required that segregation be perpetuated in a group of schools on Federal property property which are now operating successfully on an integrated basis.

A bill dies by "pocket veto" if the President fails to sign it into law within 10 days after it has been passed by Congress.

The bill provided for the construction, maintenance, and operation of elementary and secondary schools in localities where defense activities of the federal government have created unusual burdens.

The President admitted that the bill would have been meritorious, had congress not included the provision requiring such schools to conform to state laws.

A Simple Solution

Officials of [illegible] who have maintained segregated public schools under the illusive legal phrase, "separate but equal" are being sorely tested by citizens who insist on reminding them just how unequal their bi-racial school systems are.

Plagued by suits filed by irate parents tired of seeing their children forced into dirty, ramshackle buildings while white youngsters attend clean, modern schools, these officials would seek now to wiggle out of their own trap "separate but equal."

The battle [illegible] in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia and Florida is still "separate" but now a new word has been added, "SUBSTANTIALLY equal."

Behind that word 'substantially' these officials hope to continue evasion of clearly stated Federal court decrees holding that these States must live up to their own laws or abandon segregation.

Beginning in 1937 when Chief Justice Hughes held in the historic Gaines case that "equal" must come before the "separate," a steady stream of decisions should have been the handwriting on the wall to those who insist upon segregated schools.

Now at the time when the Federal government is demanding its greatest bite of the tax funds, these States in a frantic effort to hold onto segregation, are pushing bills through their legislatures calling for the expenditure of many millions to make schools designated for colored pupils substantially equal.

In South Carolina, newly-inaugurated Gov. James F. Byrnes is asking $75 million for this purpose; in Georgia, Gov. Herman Talmadge has pushed through a $189 million appropriation; Virginia gave Gov. John S. Battle $45 million last year with this thought in mind; Mississippi voted $40 million in the mad race.

As large as these amounts appear, they are still but a drop in the bucket in the drive for educational equality. There is simply not enough money in Southern pockets to finance a dual school system even on the slippery basis of "substantial" equality.

These appropriations are already too little and too late. The Supreme Court last year held there cannot be any degree of equality; a school is either equal or it is not equal. No area lies between.

The solution of their problem is so obvious it is difficult to understand why these frantic officials refuse to grasp it.

Integration, not only in the schools, but in every facet of racial relations, is the only possible path to equality.

The quicker they come to this realization, the better it will be for all Southerners, colored and white.

Dixie Schools Lag

Educational facilities for Negroes in the South improved between 1940 and 1947 at a rate so small that it would take 84 years for a Negro child to obtain the average amount of education possessed by a southern white child, according to remarks made here yesterday by Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the Graduate School of Howard University and editor of the Journal of Negro Education.

Dr. Thompson spoke at a luncheon meeting held by the Women's Committee of the United Negro College Fund at the home of Mrs. Hall Park McCullough, 1035 Fifth Avenue. William J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the Fund, also participated in the discussion.

The luncheon was the second in a series preceding the launching of the 1951 campaign of the Negro College Fund for $1,500,000 which is scheduled to begin April 3.

Dr. Thompson said that Negro children in 17 states and the District of Columbia were forced by law to attend separate schools set apart for them. "Such schools," he stated, "have been adjudged by the U. S. Supreme Court not to contravene the civil rights of Negroes, provided they are afforded equal educational facilities. However, I have not been able to discover a single instance where Negro schools are equal to the white schools in the same community."

WHAT A DIFFERENCE RACE MAKES!

Figures made available by the U.S. Office of Education reveal that Negroes are still denied equal opportunities to learn under the South's segregation school system.

The statistics covering daily attendance for 1948-49 reveal that Alabama provided $120.50 for each white pupil and $81.83 for a Negro Child's education; Florida-$188.35 for whites and $131.85 for Negroes; North Carolina-$131.85 white, $115.02 Negro; South Carolina $148.48, white, $69.65, Negro; and Mississippi $122.74 white and $26.81 Negro.

Defender
Sat. 5-5-51
Chicago, Ill.

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Segregation Fights Bring Dixie Counter Moves

Talmadge Holds Discussions With Advisers; S. C. Case to Provide Historic Test

By JOHN N. POPHAM
New York Times News Service
Special to Atlanta Journal-Constitution

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 26—Federal court suits seeking to do away with the South's segregated public school systems have evoked high-level political reaction that in some states portends the introduction of legislative devices to circumvent the altering of the so-called "Southern way of life."

In an atmosphere made tense with assertions that nonsegregated schools would result in community "disturbances," the governors of South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi have warned that if the lawsuits are affirmed by the U. S. Supreme Court their states would move to discard the public schools rather than open the doors to both races.

In the past few months, the legislatures of Georgia and South Carolina have taken "preparedness" steps toward circumventory legislation.

Talmadge Holds Talks

The Georgia appropriations bill stipulated that all school funds were to be withheld if any Georgia white school, even under court order, admitted a Negro student. In South Carolina state laws were amended to permit school district trustees to sell or lease school buildings to private organizations or institutions.

One of the three governors—Herman Talmadge of Georgia—has discussed with his advisers the juridical history of the nullification doctrine, which was perfected by John C. Calhoun, and which was widely espoused by many states.

The doctrine concerns the process by which a state claims a constitutional right to suspend the operation of a Federal law within its owr territory.

Governor Talmadge has cited the case of Worcester vs. Georgia a milestone in nullification annals, in which the Supreme Court in 1832 upheld certain rights of the Cherokee Indians. The then governor of Georgia said that the ruling would meet with resistance and President Andrew Jackson refused to enforce the decree.

"Court Has No Bayonets"

Governor Talmadge has remarked that President Jackson was reported to have said "The Supreme Court has no bayonets" and Mr. Talmadge has expressed the belief that President Truman would be reluctant to employ force in behalf of a decision affecting education patterns in the South.

Against this background, an historic court action will take place in this city on Monday, when three Federal judges begin hearing testimony for the first time in a Southern courtroom on a plea that segregated schools be declared unconstitutional because separate facilities can never be equal facilities.

The suit is sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Attack Shifted

Since 1897, by Supreme Court enunciation, the Southern states have subscribed to the doctrine of maintaining "separate but equal" schools.

In that time there have been many court suits asking for greater equalization of facilities. Now the attack has been shifted and the Supreme Court will be asked to outlaw the entire biracial school pattern.

The case involves the schools in Clarendon County. It will serve as a test case for three similar actions filed in the past year in Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia. Whatever the decision, it will be appealed direct to the Supreme Court.

RURAL SCHOOLS STILL INFERIOR, SURVEY SHOWS

Worst Conditions Found in Such Areas

New York, April 15 — Despite recent improvements, the nation's rural schools are providing an inferior education to large numbers of children. The worst school conditions in the United States are found in rural areas; in general, the teachers are poorly prepared, the buildings are outmoded, and the course of studies inadequate.

Nearly 3,500,000 boys and girls in the rural schools are receiving an impaired education this year because of inadequate buildings, incompetent teachers, double sessions, and part time instruction. This means that one out of every four pupils in the rural schools is obtaining only a second rate schooling. Even the others are getting an education poorer than that of their city cousins.

Survey by a Newspaper

These conclusions are based on a six month nation-wide survey conducted by the New York Times. In the course of the study, a writer visited rural schools in various parts of the country, interviewed officials at the National Education association and United States Office of Education, and queried 1,500 rural teachers and superintendents.

The survey disclosed a gradual awakening in school circles to the need for better facilities in rural communities. Many educational organizations have made a determined effort in recent years to raise the rural school standards. Large numbers of one room school houses have been closed in favor of modern consolidated buildings. Some communities demand qualified teachers and have floated bond issues to construct adequate classrooms, laboratories, and other facilities.

Not a Bright Picture

But the overall picture is not too bright. Altho vast strides have been made in the last half century, the rural schools, by and large, are still the stepchildren of America's huge educational system. Rural school teachers avérage two years of college training, compared with four years for the urban teachers. Many rural children attend classes in dilapidated buildings, in converted garages, in shacks, in church basements, or, in at least one case, an undertaker's parlor.

The rural schools play an important part in the social and educational life of the United States. Of the 26,000,000 children in the nation's elementary and high schools, nearly half, or approximately 12,500,000, come from rural areas. More than half—500,000 out of 980,000—of the teachers are employed in rural schools. And the outlook is that the heaviest increases in the next 10 years will be found in the rural schools.

200,000 Illiterates

Rural schools are lagging behind the city schools, and in many instances little if anything is being done about this vital problem. For example, 1,000,000 children [for the most part those of migratory workers] go to school 60 days a year. As a result, the country is producing nearly 200,000 illiterates—persons with less than a fifth grade education. The army will not accept such men for service.

The survey shows that rural education receives much less support than does the urban program. Even tho there are almost as many children in the rural classrooms, and slightly more teachers, the rural schools get a bare 35 per cent of the total amount spent for education in this country. The urban schools get the remaining 65 per cent. This means that of the estimated 5 billion dollars expended annually for public elementary and secondary schools, the rural share is 2 billion.

Little Hope for Fair Share of $46 Million for Schools

Equitable Distribution of the Funds Not Ensured

8 Millions Going to Southern States With Segregated Public School Systems

WASHINGTON

Grants totalling $46,500,000 have been reserved for 100 school construction projects in Federally-affected school areas and on Federal property, the United States Office of Education announced recently—but how colored pupils will fare in this construction program appears to be anybody's guess.

The funds have been appropriated under Public Law 815, to meet school construction needs in localities where Federal Government activities such as military establishments and defense industries are responsible for greatly increased population pressures.

No safeguards are included, however, to ensure equitable distribution of the funds along racial lines, although nearly $8,000,000 of the $46.500,00000 will go to Southern States with segregated school systems.

No. 1 Headache

A committee of citizens representing 2 9national organizations reported this spring that America's No. 1 schoolheadache is its lack of adequate school-houses.

The report, published by the Office of Education, stated in part:

"One out of five schoolhouses now in use through-out the country should be abandoned or extensively remodeled. Many of these are admittedly firetraps. A large number lack normal sanitary conveniences, with no inside toilets or decent washrooms.

"Many others, some dating back to the Civil War, are not adapted to modern educational demands or administrative efficiency."

Anyone who has travelled through the South is aware how closely this description fits many of the schoolhouses where colored youth is educated.

Discrimination Well Known

Equally well known is the Southern pattern of discrimination based on race when it comes to school expenditures in Dixie localities.

Figures published only recently by the Office of Education pointed up the gross inequity during 1947-48 in current expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance in States with segregated school systems. In eight of the nine States which gave the racial breakdown, these expenditures were as follows:

	White	Colored
Alabama	$129.98	$74.97
Arkansas	103.29	59.57
Florita	177.38	112.70
Georgia	126	58.73
Maryland	200.51	165.06
Mississippi	114.74	23.82
North Carolina	113.80	96.39
South Carolina	146.42	67.62

In one State, Oklahoma, the expenditure for colored pupils exceeded that for white, being $167.85 per colored pupil while that for white was $142.55.

In expenditures for capital outlay in 1948-49, the same discrimination appears in the Office of Education figures. These expenditures, given in thousands of dollars for eight states listed above were as follows:

	White	Colored
Alabama	8,641	1,390
Arkansas	8,641	803
Florida	20,296	1,027
Georgia	6,689	773
Maryland	19,237	1,999
Mississippi	586*	98
North Carolina	22,123	1,935
South Carolina	6,828	895

* Cities only, 1047-48

(No capital outlay was reported for colored pupils by Oklahoma, which reported $841,000 for this item for white.)

Five of these States are scheduled to get a sizeable portion of the $46,000,000 being reserved for school construction. They are Geogia, with $785,236 reserved; Maryland, $1,067,085; North Carolina, $513,312; Oklahoma, $792,955; and South Carolina, $96,000.

Other States with segregated school systems which are to share in the $46,000,000 are Kentucky, $310,701; Louisiana, $234,484; Mississippi, $80,000; Missouri, $221,832; Texas, $2,976,187; and Virginia, $1,381,748.

3 Colored on Committee

In applying for these allotments the States were required to give no details regarding race; and in the granting of the allotments no racial stipulations are being made, either.

Members of the citizens committee who are in a position to advise and make recommendations to the Office of Education on these and other matters include Mrs. Edmonia G. Davidson, representing the National Council of Negro Women; the Rev. J. L. Horace, National Fraternal Council of Negro Churches; and P. L. Prattis, National Negro Publishers Association.

Others on the committee are:

Miss Helen Bragdon, representing the American Association of University Women; Mrs. Evalyn B. Owens, American Home Economics Association; Ralph L. Goetzenberger, Engineers Council for Professional Development; Chloe Gifford, General Federation of Women's Clubs; Jules E. Ricker, Lions International; Mrs. Kathryn Stone, League of Women Voters;
Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union;

John H. Davis, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives; Dr. William A. Irwin, American Bankers Association; Dwayne Orton, U.S. Chamber of Commerce; Walter D. Fuller, National Association of Manufacturers; James L. McDevitt, American Federation of Labor; Stanley H. Ruttenberg, Congress of Industrial Organizations; Msgr. Frederick G. Hochkwalt, National Catholic Welfare Conference;

Salo W. Baron, Columbia University; Rev. F Ernest Johnson, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; R. Worth Shumaker, American Legion; Walter C. Hess, Disabled American Veterans; Rev. Frank Tishkins, Veterans of Foreign Wars; and Alexander Brin, chairman of the board of education in Boston, Mass.

"The Time Is Not Ripe"

Southern editors, since the institution of suits by the NAACP to break down segregation at the elementary and high school level in public schools, have resorted to the age-old custom of dividing Negroes in this vital issue. As usual the attempt is made to say "the time is not ripe." The same and identical argument was made when attack came upon segregation on the graduate level.

It is considered that the softest spot to touch in promoting division among Negroes rests among the teaching profession, so that just as the attorney general of Oklahoma, in his brief in the Sipuel case, sought to show the court that elimination of segregation would deprive thousands of Negro teachers of employment, this is made a burning issue in Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi, where segregation has long been an established custom and countless Negro men and women have acquired proprietary interest in teaching in all-Negro schools.

In addition to this a few Negro editors have apparently been reached and influenced by this type of argument, as noted in opinion expressed in a few publications in the Southland. It is quite natural that where employment in a definite bracket can be declared menaced there would be considerable perturbation and unrest regarding the exact status of things. The right to work is fundamental in citizenship and the Black Dispatch can easily understand the thinking of an individual when it is suggested that his economy is about to be undermined.

But segregation across the years since Lincoln's freedom has many manifestations few Negroes seem to be thinking about just at this time, aside from the public school system. For instance, Negro schools, in which Negroes teach, are located almost invariably in Negro sections of cities, which are also creatures of segregation. It is an incredible thought most people seem to have that the moment segregation is abolished white girls will be sent down into these all-Negro districts to instruct Negro children. Thousands of Negroes absurdly seem to forget that one thesis the white man has today is that the white woman shall not daily and hourly have contact with blacks.

The all-Negro community has been forming right along with segregated schools and the very individuals who now argue Negroes will lose their jobs, are intellectually dishonest when they infer that when the NAACP legally breaks down segregation on all levels they will assist more radically in the program by pouring young white women down into a total, absolute Negro environment to labor and reside eight hours per day, for nine months of each year. Such a suggestion does not make sense in the Chinese language and certainly a Dixiecrat is talking in an unknown tongue when he loans support to such babble and chatter.

It is conceivable some day, when democracy and brotherhood blossom here in America, that Negroes will live all over and in every section of urban and rural communities, and if Negroes lived in such a manner at present, with prejudice as it is, some validity could be attached to the false alarm sounded by those who would maintain the status quo, but anyone who has an ounce of brains and realizes that segregation in Oklahoma has created a totally and completely inhabited all-Negro section in every city, does not reason clearly when he assumes the whites, overnight, would climb over all of their mores, traditions and sectionalism to invade Negro school rooms with white women and girls. It is ridiculous when one guts and examines some of the arguments made to Negroes by white people to confuse, divide and frustrate them.

Anyone who has been associated in the organization of new programs understands that in a change-over from one system to another there are always some necessary irritations and disruptions, and this of course will be true in the change-over from the old segregated school system to an integrated program. For instance, there will be some Negroes living in fringe areas who will be closer to the white school than the black, and vice versa. It is conceivable that Negro parents will under such conditions desire to send their children to the white school ,and vice versa.

Someone may laugh when we say "and vice versa," but after such a system gets underway you will be surprised how many whites will insist on sending their children to the nearest school. We recall some years ago riding out with an old white farmer from Berwyn (Gene Autry) and listening to that irate old fellow as he berated a jim crow system that made him send his girl to the city five miles each day to school "when she should be going right across the road from my house each morning to Prof. Buford's school," he shouted.

The school the old gentleman referred to was taught at that time by Prof. C. R. Buford, now the principal at Ada, and he later told this writer that not only that old gentleman but several other whites in Berwyn had indicated several times they thought it was shameful that they had to send their children out of the community to school, where there was a good school, although it was taught by Negroes, and the students were black, right across the road from their homes.

But the picture is even brighter than that. In communities where there are inhabitants of all races, like Los Angeles, Negro teachers, many of them from Oklahoma, are finding positions as instructors, and in San Francisco one former Oklahoma instructor is principal of a practically all-white school. Integration rather than injuring Negroes has materially advanced and broadened the opportunities of black instructors. It appears to the Black Dispatch that all Negro teachers have to fear (in the language of Roosevelt) "is fear itself."

But getting back to this hypocritical argument being dessiminated among Negro teachers by white evangelists of race hate. We believe as does Roy Wilkins, who in a letter to a jittery Virginia editor of a Negro weekly said recently, "There is no time table on citizenship rights due Americans . . . We believe our rights are overdue and that no time is the wrong time to demand equality for Negro Americans."

What we need today in the ranks of Negro teachers and in every segment and unit of black life is men and women willing to take a chance at a better way of living. A Negro just a few weeks ago became the assistant superintendent of the New York city school system. In this appointment one gets a full and complete picture regarding the direction in which the educational wind is blowing.

Negro teachers must face the future with the courage of the prophet Elijah, who entered the wilderness depending solely upon the ravens to feed him. While the picture we have drawn above respecting the future of Negro instructors in the United States is not as precarious as that of Elijah, we at least want leadership that is not dominated by defeatism and the thought that the black man must remain in the old ruts of segregation. Men of great faith and assurance are always willing to leave the beaten path and test the substance in things hoped for and the evidence of things not seen.

NEGROES TO CONTINUE SEGREGATION BATTLE

Say South Carolina Adverse Ruling Only A Test Case

ATLANTA, June 24. — (UP) — Negr leaders declared Sunday they would continue their legal fight to break down the South's segregation barriers despite a Federal court decision upholding segregation in a South Carolina test case.

A panel of three Federal judges Saturday ruled against an anti-segregation suit aimed at the schools in a small South Carolina County. The vote was 2 to 1.

However, officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said they would press other similar suits in Virginia and Georgia. They hinted that the South Carolina case would be appealed to the Supreme Court.

James M. Hinton, president of South Carolina's NAACP, said the Negroes were prepared to take their case to the highest court in the land. He said a transcript of the court record has already been prepared.

Hinton said the Clarendon County suit was a "test case" to decide the validity of public school segregation throughout the South.

In Richmond, Va., Negro lawyer Oliver W. Hill said the Charleston case was "merely a first step" in the NAACP's battle against segregation in education.

Hill said that the NAACP is "more determined than ever" to prosecute a similar suit in Virginia. He said the South Carolina case "may enable us to prepare a better case to present." He said the Virginia case would be taken before "three different judges."

Attorney A. T. Walton, who filed a suit against the Atlanta public school system, said he would continue to press for "non-segregation in the schools."

Two Dixie States Seek Multi-Million Dollars To Maintain Jim Crow Schools

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Seems that the white people of Mississippi and South Carolina would rather support multi-million-dollar school equalization programs than abolish segregation in their schools.

According to a hand vote taken last week at a public forum here attended by approximately 200 persons, the whites of this state are willing to support such a program, despite the fact there is a question of how to raise the money. One objection against an ad valorem tax is based on a claim that "90 per cent of the Negroes do not pay it."

Meanwhile, South Carolina has put its first big money on the line—$500,000—to keep white and Negro public school pupils segregated.

This was raised from the first sale of bonds in a $75 million school construction issue, and was made by the State Educational commission in answer to the recent Clarendon case backed by the NAACP.

A special three-judge Federal district court ruled 2-1 for segregation, but required equalization. The NAACP has appealed the decision to the U. S. Supreme court.

The forum was the first of 33 to be sponsored by the Mississippi Economic council at strategic points throughout the state.

The program developed by the Mississippi Citizens Council on Education will cost an estimated $41 million annually—about $14 million more than is now expended—in addition to a $100 million building program to be paid for during a period of 20 years.

Purpose of the program is to assure continued segregation and "equalization" of opportunities, while at the same time preparing the state's future citizens—both white and Negro—for tomorrow's world.

New School Equality Suit Filed by Parents In N.C. Federal Court

By A. M. RIVERA Jr., Staff Correspondent

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Another salvo was fired here last week in "Operation Equality" when a second suit charging discrimination against Negro children of North Carolina was filed in the Middle District Federal Court.

The complaint brought by the fathers of ten children of the Chapel Hill community named as defendants the board of trustees of the graded schools of Chapel Hill, C. W. Davis, superintendent, and Clyde A. Erwin, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

DUAL VIOLATIONS

The plaintiffs, who seek relief for all Negro children similarly situated, charge that gymnasium, lunchroom and auditorium facilities were provided and maintained exclusively for the white children in violation of the state and Federal constitutions.

A similar action brought last spring in Durham, which was supported by the most dramatic documentation of discrimination, was also directed at state and local educational officers. Judge Johnson J. Hayes, who virtually ignored the U. S. Supreme Court's decision in the Sweatt case when he denied the petition of Negro law school students to enter the University Law School, also presided in the Durham public school case. He has not given his decision nor indicated when it would be forthcoming.

Wednesday the jurist was injured in an automobile-jeep accident in his native North Wilkesboro. Doctors confined him to bed to enable him to recuperate from a severe back injury, lacerations and bruises he received when the jeep he was driving was struck in the rear by an automobile.

WANT NEW JUDGE

Negroes with whom this reporter has talked have expressed the hope that the case can be brought before another jurist. Judge Hayes will always be remembered by Negroes for his declaration that the North Carolina College Law School is equal "and in some instances superior" to the University of North Carolina Law School.

The Chapel Hill suit, as in the case of most litigation of this kind, is a last resort measure. Negro citizens have waited, begged, and threatened, but to no avail. The action which was brought in the Federal Court last week is said to have grown out of a mass meeting, or series of meetings last fall held by the Council on Negro Affairs of Chapel Hill.

A spokesman for the Council on Negro Affairs told The Courier that when the new Lincoln High School was built last year without a gymnasium or auditorium it was clear that our leadership had been deceived and we had been denied those facilities described as "essential for whites," and as "unnecessary frills for Negroes."

FACILITIES SUPERIOR

The petitioners also charged that the general construction, maintenance and appearance of the schools for white children are, "patently and notoriously superior to those of the Negroes." As in the Durham Suit, the plaintiffs charge further that vocational courses and facilities and other essential courses offered to the white students are not made available to the Negro students.

An injunction to permanently and forever restrain and enjoin the defendants from discriminating against the Negro children of Chapel Hill solely because of their race and color is sought by: Preston Weaver, John Jones Jacob James, Alfred Barbee Emerson Atwarter, David Mason, John Clark, Lee Vickers, Benjamin Baldwin and Lonnie Bynum. They are represented by Attys. C. J. Gates, Herman L. Taylor and Milton Johnson.

Sparta, Ga. Negroes Asks School Equality

SPARTA, Ga. — A petition asking "equal educational advantages and new school busses" for Negro children has been filed with Mrs. Lillie A. Chamlee, superintendent of Hancock county schools.

The county board of education will consider the petition at its regular meeting coming in the near future, the superintendent said.

"We are planning to do more in the future for Negro school children," she added. Twelve one-teacher schools have been consolidated and six busses are operating for Negroes.

Citizens expect this petition to be the first step toward another legal attack to force equal school facilities for both races. Recent suits have been dismissed in federal courts because complainants had not exhausted all local administrative remedies.

Unwise Legislation

The Georgia House of Representatives Friday passed the controversial Appropriations bill calling for the expenditure of approximately $200 million on her common schools and colleges. It is the largest appropriation ever to be set aside for schools in the state. To that extent, we commend the wisdom and foresight of the Legislature in looking ahead so as to prepare the young people for greater leadership in the state. For it is no secret that our young men, white and colored, are making poor records in the Army tests. The latest figures show that almost 40 out of each 100 fail to pass the literacy tests. This reflects upon the good name of our state.

We think, however, that the legislators made a serious blunder by not heeding the advice of some opposition leaders to delete from the bill the offensive segregation provision. We wish they had done so, for it can mean nothing but trouble for the state and for both races. It will widen the chasm between Negroes and whites at a time when we should be working in harmony for the good of all.

The United States Supreme Court has passed upon and settled, we thought, once and for all, the question of Negroes and higher education in the South. Most of the states are adjusting their programs on basis of this theory. Georgia, headed by the Regents and possibly some administration spokesmen, should take the proper steps whereby a commission of representative Negro and white citizens will work out amicable means whereby the state's professional schools will begin accepting Negroes in accordance with the Supreme Court ruling and thus clear the air of suspicion and illwill. We believe this can be done. It will go a long ways in resolving differences between us and will eliminate the necessity for having Negroes to go into the courts to win again the right to an equal education within the bounds of the state, at least as far as professional education is concerned.

In the Texas case, last June the court has declared in effect there can be no equality of education in the profession of law on a basis of separation of the two major races. To try to continue segregation in education on the professional level is wasteful and will prove futile.

Let us hope the Senate will show more wisdom and foresight when this education bill is brought to that body.

Negro Member Of Grand Jury Behind School Recommendations

Conditions At School Are "Awful" Norwood Reports

Robert Norwood, Sr., a southside citizen who served on the recent January-February Fulton County Grand Jury, modestly admits that his efforts were responsible for the Jury's recommendation that a cafeteria be built immediately at Booker T. Washington High School, and that "teacher-load" be reduced by constructing new Walker Street and Carter Schools to relieve the over-crowded conditions in those areas.

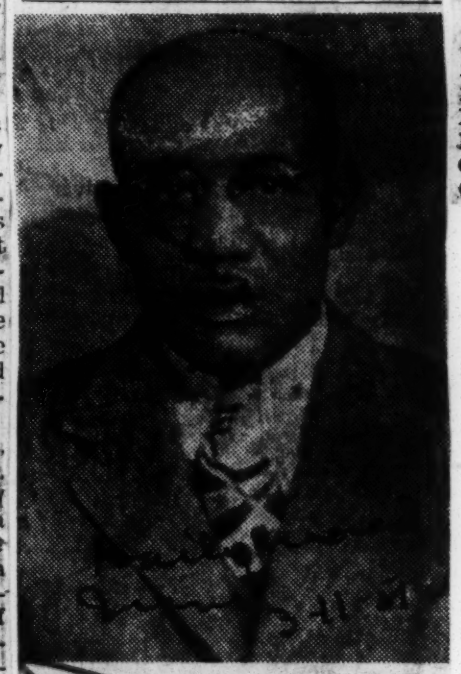
Mr. Norwood, a brickmason, who lives on Forrest Park Road in the Federal Prison section, had his first experience with jury service last month, and civic leaders are unanimous in their opinions that he performed a great service for the Negro children.

Mr. Norwood deliberated with his twenty-three colleagues on the jury to return unprecendented presentments that uncovered a "liquor empire" which allegedly influences Fulton county laws and politics. But the juryman disclosed that his primary interest was in the local schools, and as a member of the jury's sub-committee on schools he investigated the conditions and found them 'awful," in many instances.

The civic-minded brickmason, who has a son, Matthew Norwood, enrolled at Washington High, knew first-hand the great need for a cafeteria and auditorium at the city's largest high school. Atlanta board of Education officials accompanied his committee on a tour of the school and answered the jurymen's questions. He was not satisfied with an answer they gave for delaying construction of the cafeteria, and he told his jury associates so in no uncertain terms.

"I found many other things wrong with our schools," Norwood said, but I was only able to get the jury to agree to include three of them in the presentments." He said all of his colleagues were fine men and treated him with courtesy. Atlanta and Fulton County School officials were "courteous and cooperative too," he said, but he noticed that the Atlanta Board of Education officials were "evasive" in answering questions.

The jury member declared that he "lost a lot of money" by giving time to jury service, but he did not ask to be relieved. "I felt that it was worth taking this time off from work because I might get a chance to do something for my people."



ROBERT NORWOOD, SR.

Mr Norwood has successfully raised a family of eight, including three sons who are also brickmasons. The elder Norwood is a brickmason superintendent while Robert Norwood, Jr. is a brickmason foreman. Mrs. Darthula Norwood, a quiet housewife, is proud of her husband's community efforts. All of the Norwoods, except young Matthew, are registered voters and exercise the ballot at every opportunity.

Mr. Norwood, in his jury investigations, did not content himself with visits to schools. He gathered all the facts and information on file with the Atlanta Urban League, the NAACP, Parents-Teachers groups and other sources. He combined his information and presented it in an individual report to the jury. His complete findings will be published in the Atlanta Daily World Wednesday edition.

Meanwhile, disturbed parents of Washington High students scheduled a meeting at the school for next Thursday night, according to Mrs. Nell Blackshear, president of the PTA. At that meeting a committee is expected to report on a visit to the Atlanta Board of Education in regard to the immediate construction of the cafeteria. Some members of the committee who will make the report are Mrs. C. A. Bacote, Mrs. Earl F. McClendon, Prof. Thomas Curry, Mrs. Samuel Chisholm, and Principal C. N. Cornell.

Georgia Negroes to Share Equally In School Funds

ATLANTA (NNPA) May 23— The State Board of Education last Wednesday took steps to insure an equitable division of school funds between white and colored schools in a proposed multi-million dollar building program.

In acting to divide the funds equally in improving school facilities for white and colored children, the board stuck to the State law requiring separate schools for the two groups.

Regulations adopted by the board were designed to prevent discrimination against colored children in the proposed building program.

One regulation was passed after a board member warned that unless anti-discrimination safeguards were laid down, funds would be spent "on white schools in preference to Negro schools".

Herschel Lovett, of Dublin, Georgia, a board member, told his colleagues that "We are entering into a field a unrest and contention in allocating these funds. We need the Negro here and he wants to stay. We must treat him fairly but keep his schools separate."

The ruling makes it mandatory that each $200 allocated by the State for a colored teacher be spent to improve colored school facilities and each $200 allocated for a white teacher must be spent to improve white school facilities.

The board attached a provision that if the needs of one racial group are completely met, the local school system may receive permission from the State board to transfer funds from that group to the other.

Georgia Plans More Like This to Preserve JC

Here is one wing of the Alfred E. Beach High School, Savannah, Ga. It is without doubt, one of the most modern and complete high schools in the South. It has about 3000 windows, electronic clocks, loudspeaker system in the buildings, and virtually every-thing a modern school should have. Gov. Herman Talmadge has a tax program covering all goods purhcased in Georgia, to build more schools for the colored and of course to save for Ga. its system of segregation.

Segregation Tax To Pay for Keeping Schools Separate

1 Grocer Displays 'Jim Crow for Sale' Sign; Citizens' Reaction Varied

By DOUGLASS HALL

"Mister, give me a pound of butter, two dozen eggs and a quarter's worth of grits."

"Let's see. That is $3 for the goods and nine cents worth of segregation."

A colored friend of mine, who has a small grocery store, displays the following sign, when he thinks it is safe to do so "SEGREGATION FOR SALE. Three cents worth with every dollar-purchase."

Now that you have probably had a good laugh at the seemingly absurd statements above, let me assure you that they are no laughing matters in Georgia.

Protects Segregation

Georgia has a 3 cents tax on every dollar-purchase in a desperate effort to "protect its system of racial segregation in public schools."

It started on a very fitting day, it seems. April 1 nationally known as "April Fool Day." only Georgia was not fooling. The tax is real and the effort is desperate.

The 3 per cent levy engineered through a recent legislature by supporters of Gov. Herman Talmadge's segregation aims applies to virtually every form of purchase except those to the public.

A state with no experience in collecting such a tax is seeking to finance a record $180,000,000 budget designed to ward off attacks upon school segregation by giving colored pupils facilities equal to those provided white pupils.

Depend on Loyalty

Merchants, colored and white, had on hand a set of rules issued to them by Satee Revenue Commissioner Charles D. Redwine which left many questions unanswered. It seems that the commissioner depended a great deal upon "the merchants' loyalty to Governor Talmadge" for he instructed them to "figure out the details themselves."

Almost everything you do or buy in Georgia has a jim-crow tax on it.

Public services specifically taxed included: transportation, local telephone service, purchase of food and beverages, admissions to entertainment and athletic events, services of fabricating materials furnished by the consumer, and hotel rooms or other accommodations which are occupied 90 days or less. Repair and installation services are not taxable when the bill for this repair and installation charge itemizes separately the parts and materials used. The parts and materials thus expressly billed are subject to sales tax.

Collect When In Doubt

Firms in doubt were advised to go ahead and collect the tax and make refunds later if they should learn the levy doesn't apply to them.

This segregation-tax business attracted me just as I was about to leave Georgia, after spending about a month there. More than half the time, I spent in the hospital with the "flu."

However, I was in good health long enough to apply the yardstick to the progress being made there in racial relations, to check into the attitudes and activities of he people.

I found usual condiions—colored people fighting among themselves and then calling a truce long enough to get together against the white man's injustices.

AME's Squabble Biggest

The biggest all-colored squabble seemed to be the show being put on by the AME's of this state. It seems that every one, regardless of his denominational affiliation, had an opinion on this matter.

I found that there are an in increasing number of colored persons in high places who support Talmadge's policies. Usually they start off by saying, "Talmadge is not such a bad person if you get to know him. I understand that he actually likes colored persons, but has to accept the racial views for political reasons."

I did not find that strong undercurrent feeling against Talmadge among the colored persons, for instance, that I found in South Carolina building up against Gov. James Byrnes.

Some Resent 'Herman'

"We are not accepting Herman Talmadge and his race-baiting policies" an official in a high state position declared."

"We happen to know that there is a current of change in motion that Talmadge and all his followers cannot stop! We have a suit in court for educational equality. We are suing for admission to the State University. The Federal Courts will not jim crow us!"

A white woman checking her change in a dime store, asked "Did you take out the tax?" The surprised clerk explained that she had forgotten, that it was "so new", or something. The white woman seemed angered. I felt she wanted to do her share for segregation, whether or not we can create an educational equality that will be acceptable to the courts.

But a white acquaintance of mine in a small Georgia city assured me that there was much "under-hand complaining about paying such a price for segregation."

"You will be surprised to know how man folks here would just rather open the schools—especially the university.'

Not Assured Even Then

"Things that we are not assured of is that even after we go to all this trouble and expense, are

Courier Editorials

Georgia's Last Stand

AFTER four generations of educational inequalities, Georgia's politicians have suddenly decided to equalize Negro and white school facilities.

The state administration has decided to spend $170,000,000 during the next fiscal year for the operation and expansion of its tax-supported schools and colleges.

The money is coming from a 3 per cent general sales tax which became effective April 1, and the establishment of a State School Building Authority with power to issue bonds and to borrow money.

Georgia's elementary and high schools will have appropriations increased from $51,652,000 to $81,649,000, and of this huge sum $60,000,000 will be spent on teachers' salaries.

Cities and counties will contribute an additional $30,000,000 for operational costs, while the School Building Authority has launched a $60,000,000 construction program for white and Negro elementary and high schools where needed, and plans to spend up to $200,000,000 for new buildings within the next five years.

Significant is the fact that more than half of the $30,000,000 the authority will spend this year will go for Negro school buildings although Negro enrollments constitute only about one-third of the total.

Appropriations for the twelve white and three colored colleges have been doubled, amounting to $12,650,000 for operating expenses and teachers' salaries, and the University System Building Authority will spend $18,000,000 for building construction this year.

The three Negro colleges will get construction costing $2,000,000, and nearly a million dollars for operational expenses, an increase of $327,000.

In addition, Georgia has upped the appropriation for out-of-state education for Negro college students from $70,000 to $100,000.

What goes on here? Has Governor Talmadge sprouted wings and halo, and gone back on his solemn campaign promises to his wool hat boys?

No, like his "illustrious" father of "red gallus" notoriety, "Hummon" has not changed his convictions concerning the supremacy of the white race and the urgent necessity for strict racial segregation.

It is quite the contrary.

The program outlined above is designed to preserve racial segregation in Georgia tax-supported education, and Governor Talmadge is smart enough to know that unless there is compliance with U. S. Supreme Court rulings about equalization of racial facilities, integration will come.

Mr. Talmadge and his Negrophobic lads believe that by equalizing teachers' salaries and school facilities they will stall off any further efforts to destroy racial barriers in public education.

They have cannily noted that under such improved conditions a large percentage of colored citizens of the state become uninterested in the "academic" question of sitting side by side with whites in classrooms, and this is being counted upon to kill any agitation for integration.

So this is Georgia's last stand against efforts to destroy the educational color bar; but the Governor and his associates are reckoning without the new spirit abroad in colored America which is demanding complete abolition of the color bar in education, labor, religion and recreation.

Even if teachers' salaries and educational facilities are equalized in Georgia, the colored citizens of that state, like those elsewhere, will not be satisfied; and ultimately for this reason complete integration must and will come.

Ask Millions for Schools To Bolster Segregation

Administration Would Abolish System If Barriers Are Broken

The Talmadge administration Friday asked the Legislature for millions of dollars to improve Negro schools, and called for virtual abolition of the Georgia public school system if segregation is broken down.

In a proposed, record-breaking Appropriations Bill to be introduced next week, the Administration provides that any school which permits the mingling of races shall lose all State funds. It further says that should any court banish segregation in Georgia, all common-school funds for the entire State shall be cut off.

Much of the $88,530,000 proposed for schools in the $189,000,000 total State budget would go toward improving Negro educational opportunities to comply with the State Constitution requiring equal facilities.

A large share of the proposed $180,000,000 State School Building Authority building program passed by the House unanimously Friday, would be used for Negro schools.

Gov. Talmadge, commenting on the new language in the Appropriation Bill that would threaten to cut off State funds if schools mingled the races, said the State Constitution requires separate schools.

The University of Georgia has an application pending from a Negro wishing to enter the graduate school next June. A suit is pending in Federal Court seeking to eliminate segregation in Atlanta public schools.

Chairman Herschel Lovett, of the Appropriations Committee, said he wouldn't introduce the Appropriations Bill until the House passes some tax measures. Chairman Jack Ray, of the Ways and Means Committee, said the proposed three percent sales tax measure, abolition of nuisance taxes, and a measure stepping up the state income tax should be ready for House action late next week.

The proposed Appropriations Bill is $3,666,000 higher than Gov. Talmadge's original budget message requested. This amount was added to the school budget to carry out a new agreement between the Governor and the Board of Education for putting the Minimum Foundation Program into effect.

The proposed Appropriations Bill is divided into two sections. The first section calls for $145,000,000 appropriation, which State Auditor B. E. Thrasher anticipates will be produced the first year by the new tax program. The second section calls for an additional $44,000,000, allocated in event the program pays off better than anticipated. Gov. Talmadge has agreed to give the Department of Education its "contingent" as well as its "regular" budget July 1.

The budget provides for $42,986,000 for the Highway Department. Of this amount, $9,000,000 is in the contingent section. It includes a provision making it illegal to spend any maintenance funds for paving dirt roads. The Highway Department has been criticized in the past for alleged use of maintenance funds for new paving.

The proposed bill calls for $10,000,000 regular budget for the Health Department, including $3,000,000 for rural hospitals. An additional $2,800,000 was in the contingent section.

For welfare, the bill provides $22,410,000, with an additional $7,000,000 in the contingent section.

How State Services Would Fare In Proposed Budget of $189,667,923

Here's where the State's money would go under the proposed $189,667,923 budget which will be introduced in the House next week:

REGULAR SECTION

Schools	$62,328,000
Teachers' Retirement Fund	3,200,000
Highways	33,486,923
Health Services	9,050,000
Public Welfare and Pensions	20,150,000
Conservation	2,046,000
Agriculture and Farmers Markets	1,775,000
All Other	13,084,077

CONTINGENT SECTION

Education and Teacher Retirement	$23,122,000
Highways	9,500,000
Health and Welfare	9,800,000
All Other	2,125,000

Negro Schools Get $102,000 In Education Grants

ATLANTA, Ga., May 28 — Grants to public and private Negro schools in fifteen Southern states announced Friday by directors of the Southern Education Foundation, included a total of $8,200 for Negro education purposes in Georgia, Executive Director J. C. Dixon said.

Atlanta University received two grants of $1,500 each to be used in the school of Education to train school principals and supervisors, Mr. Dixon said.

He said the Georgia Department of Education also will receive $5,500 under the foundation's program of assisting Southern states in the work of county school supervisors.

Grants announced Friday by the foundation totaled $102,000, Mr. Dixon indicated and the largest share — approximately $60,000 — will go directly to state departments of education. The remainder of the grants was for professional training of school administrators, workshops and special projects.

The Southern Education Foundation, which now has headquarters at 811 Cypress St., N. E. was formed in 1937 by consolidation of the Peabody Education Fund, the John Slater Fund and the Anna T. Jeannes Foundation.

Suit for equal school facilities is dismissed

BRUNSWICK, Ga., June 14—(AP)—A Camden County suit in which five Negroes were seeking equal school facilities was dismissed yesterday by U. S. District Judge Frank Scarlett.

Judge Scarlett acted at the request of Aaron Kravitch, of Savannah, attorney for the Negroes.

Kravitch based his request on a recent decision by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, which held no person may sue for deprivation of the civil rights of others.

Camden school board members and Miss Mary Lee Clark, superintendent of Camden schools, petitioned at a hearing April 25 to have the suit dismissed. They said the Negroes, themselves, were not victims of the alleged discriminations.

Kravitch wrote Judge Scarlett that the recent Court of Appeals decision had left him representing several Negroes, none of whose children was a pupil in the schools, "but who were suing on behalf of other minor relatives and generally as citizens and taxpayers of Camden."

Answers New Yorker's Complaint on Schools

State Fights Back In Anti-Bias Suit

ATLANTA—Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook and Fulton Solicitor General Paul Webb answered the anti-segregation suit of James L. P. Rumble of New York last week.

In an answer filed in Federal court, Cook and Webb said Georgia's Constitution prohibits funds being given to schools where segregation is outlawed. They said the Negro race would not be benefited by the breakdown of the jim-crow laws. They answered further:

UP TO LEGISLATURE

"Courts do not make laws—they apply them. Those who think it is desirable that separation of the races should be abolished should apply to the Legislature and the people. If, and when the Legislature and the people prohibit such segregation and enact such laws in that respect, then will be the time when courts will have consideration of the application of those laws."

Cook and Webb claim that schools would be abolished if Rumble wins his suit, since the state Constitution and the 1951 Appropriation Law prohibit tax funds being spent on unsegregated schools.

Rumble claims Georgia's constitutional clauses relating to trains and schools tend to restrict him in his business. He named Cook and Webb as co-defendants in the suit. They in turn claim the State of Georgia should have been named in the suit and when it had given permission to be sued. They further claimed that Rumble has not exhausted his remedies in the state courts.

Says "Equal School" Efforts Do Not Impress Parents Here

Editor's Note:
Following is a report submitted to the January-February Fulton County Grand Jury by Robert Norwood, Sr., only Negro member of the jury. Mr. Norwood's facts, gathered from files of the Atlanta Urban League, the NAACP, and from his personal investigation by visits to schools and parent-teacher meetings, resulted in the jury's recommendation that a cafeteria be built at once at the Booker T. Washington High School, and that teacher loads be reduced in overcrowded west side areas by constructing new Walker Street and Carter schools.
The Atlanta World prints Mr. Norwood's report as a public information service.

"Any person who has followed the development of Public school facilities in Atlanta, Georgia, must admit that there have been considerable improvements in facilities for both white and Negro pupils under the present Superintendent and Board of Education. For Negroes, the John Hope Elementary School, David T. Howard School gymnasium and the G. W. Carver Vocational School are excellent examples of improvement and City County co-operation. On the other hand the Bush Mountain School is a disgrace to the community.

The matter of equal facilities as provided by law, is not being approached in such a way that the Negro parent can be made to feel that it will ever be realized. The laws of Georgia, requiring separate but equal schools can never be complied with unless at some point more than one-third pro-rata of funds, representing the population ratio, is spent upon Negro schools in Atlanta. Having just improved schools, or better schools than Negroes have in other parts of Georgia, will not develop these childen to the point that they can meet the standards of other citizens, nor to shoulder their full citizenship responsibilities as adults.

NOT EQUALITY

Examples of improvements, but not equality may be shown by the following data compiled from reports of the Atlanta Board of Education to the Georgia Department of Education.

"Although these conditions have been brought to the attention of the Atlanta Board of Education on several occasions, they have been ignored.

On the other hand, the Fulton County Board of Education has been very impressive in its effort to equalize facilities and teachers salaries. There is also a difference in the attitude of officials and teachers of the two respective boards. The county officials appear to be free and open in discussing defects and how they propose to remedy them; the teachers also talk and act freely. City officials are nice, but evasive and the teachers act as if they are subject to intimidation.

This situation is more definitely emphasized when it is noted that the Georgia Educational Directory for 1950-51, issued by the State Department of Education, shows six Negro Fulton County Elementary schools to be accredited but not a single Negro city elementary school is listed.

It is believed that most of the problems referred to in this report can only be remedied by more than a proportionate increase in plants and facilities if separate and equal facilities are to be obtained. Specifically some of them may be cited as follows:

HIGH SCHOOL STADIUM

Booker T. Washington High School has no auditorium, no cafeteria nor stadium, whereas all white high schools have these first two named facilities, and two new stadia have been constructed for white schools. Investigation shows no dissension among Negroes about the auditorium or cafeteria as claimed by officials.

Only two Negro schools have auditoriums where all students can be assembled at one time, and there seem to be no prospects of meeting these needs.

The needs for the two new elementary schools to serve the North west and Southwest parts of Atlanta, is more serious now, than it was in 1946 when the bond issue was voted.

Walker Street is on double session, and the size of classes in Negro schools ranged upward from thirty on an average; the schools are too large and are not community schools, forcing some children to travel two and three miles. Negro schools range from 2100 to 3500 pupils in the high school group but only 1000 to 1600 in the white schools. There are 46 white elementary schools and only 16 Negro elementary schools.

Negro teachers work under apparent tension as if they are intimidated; they will not permit their names to be used and fear to talk about school conditions. They are afraid to organize as teachers.

1946 BOND ISSUE

The 1946 Bond issue, instead of bringing Negro schools nearer to equality with white schools has widened the gap between them. Even if 1-3 of the bond money had been spent on Negro schools it would not have contributed anything toward closing the gap of inequality. A summary of school bond fund expenditures for Negro schools, compared with proposed expenditures published by the Bond Commission at the time voted is attached herewith.

In view of these facts, which can be verified thru objectives examination; and since the Atlanta Board of Education is proposing a new $10,000,000 Bond Issue, it is recommended that;

1. An objective examination by independent experts of the 1946 school bond expenditures, be requested of the incoming Grand Jury.

2. The Atlanta Board of Education utilize the funds remaining in the 1946 school bond fund, to provide the facilities promised for Negro schools in 1946.

3. That the Atlanta School Board be asked to plan the allocations of the proposed $10,000,000 bond issue in such a way as to equalize the facilities of white and Negro schools.

Respectively submitted:
ROBERT NORWOOD, SR.

	1949-1950			1948-1949		
	WHITE	NEGRO		WHITE	NEGRO	
Ratio of Pupils per Teacher-High School	14.99:1	25.81:1		15.74:1	23.56:1	
Ratio of Pupils per Teacher-Elementary	26.64:1	36.19:1		22.92:1	40.51:1	
PER PUPIL EXPENDITURES						
High School Plants	$1,132.64	$455.16		$748.08	$446.96	
Elementary School Plants	530.03	222.23		514.23	147.44	
High School Laboratory Equipment	71.07	18.31		67.67	15.57	
Elementary School Lab. Equipment	4.66	.90		4.21	.68	
High School Audio-vistal Equip.	3.15	.48		3.04	.80	
Elementary Audio-visual Equip.	2.15	.54		2.11	.56	
High School Teachers Desks	17.32	5.05		18.37	4.95	
Elementary School Teachers Desks	13.39	2.46		11.46	2.48	
High School Lunchroom Equipment	9.38	1.09		7.92	.84	
Elementary Lunchroom Equipment	9.01	1.29		8.07	.90	
Total High School Equipment	113.76	29.26		108.09	28.56	
Total Elementary Equipment	35.84	8.56		32.05	7.24	
High School Books & Teaching Aids	12.98	5.06		13.73	4.39	
Elementary Books & Teaching Aids	4.43	.79		4.40	.63	

14 d(1) 1951

Georgia

Mixed School Issue Brings Dire Threat

Complete Shut-Down Of Public Education Planned In New Bill

Special to Journal and Guide

ATLANTA, Ga. — In an obvious attempt to evade any future Supreme Court orders ending segregation in state supported schools, Georgia has formed a plan for automatically cancelling funds for schools if mixed education is forced upon the state.

The plan is contained in a bil introduced in the ligislature last week by the administration of Governor Herman Talmadge. It is designed as a "court proof" law.

The measure, part of a $189-667,923 general appropriation bill, would withhold State funds from any school system or college which admitted Negroes and whites to the same classes.

* * *

AND IF THE law itself, should be held unconstitutional "by a court of competent jurisdiction, then this entire section shall thereafter be void, invalid and unenforceable.

"And the remaining balance of the funds appropriated in this section in whole or in part shall not be paid," the bill read.

As worded, if any unit in the university system permitted mixed classes, funds would be denied all 16 units — including several Negro colleges.

No Negroes have started suit to enter higher education schools in Georgia, but a Federal court suit is on file seeking an end of segregation in the Atlanta public schools.

* * *

UNITED STATES SUPREME Court precedent against segregated classes where equal, separate facilities are not provided has been applied only in college cases.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People immediately accepted the chalenger implied in the Talmadge appropriation bill, which appeared certain of passage. Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington office, said the organization would go to court if funds are withheld from nonsegregated schools.

"We undoubtedly will initiate a case to fight it as soon as it is passed by the Legislature and signed into law," Mitchell said. "We always go straight to court whenever we can with such cases."

* * *

WHILE THE TALMADGE leaders fought to preserve segregation, the Legislature also moved to build up separate but equal school facilities at an accelerated pace. And a measure to strip the Ku Klux Klan of its terroristic trappings got a final okay and was sent to the Governor.

The House approved creation of a school building authority that would seek bond financing for $180,000,000 worth of schools for both races.

The anti - Klan measure would outlaw public masking and prohibit the burning of crosses, the keystone of Klan ritual.

In Florida, meanwhile, the State Cabinet rejected a request for $743,000 to provide four professional schools for Negroes at Florida A. and M. College. Governor Fuller Warren said the request was "most modest" but to grant it would let the budget out of line.

Georgia Legislators Okeh School Measure

ATLANTA, Feb. 15—(AP)—The Georgia Legislature Thursday sent to the governor a record $207,000,000 annual budget bill with all its segregation provisions intact.

In the next to last day of the session, it also completed action on measures to earmark millions of dollars for the highway department and to revise the state's income tax laws.

Opponents of the earmarking proposal claimed it was dangerous because it would give the highway department too much power.

The budget bill guarantees segregation in schools by providing that there will be no schools if a court orders whites and Negroes admitted to the same classrooms. It was exactly what Governor Herman Talmadge wanted.

NAACP Vows To Test Bill on Segregation

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Friday night threatened a court fight against Georgia legislation designed to keep Negroes from attending white schools.

Walter White, executive secretary of the NCAAP, wired Georgia's Gov. Herman Talmadge:

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People urges you to veto the bill passed by the Georgia Legislature permitting the withdrawal of State funds from any white public school to which Negroes may be admitted pursuant to a court order.

"You may be sure that if this measure becomes a law our organization will take appropriate legal action to challenge its constitutionality."

Gov. Talmadge is a "white supremacy" advocate. He has admitted the bill is designed to void any federal court order to admit a Negro to a white school.

Silly School Law Approved

Gov. Talmadge Signs 'White Only' Bill

ATLANTA — Gov. Herman Talmadge's desperate efforts to keep Georgia's segregated school system intact, appeared to be doomed to failure observers stated here over the week-end.

The Governor affixed his signature to a $207,000,000 budget bill, which expressly denies State funds to any school, which has been ordered to admit colored students.

You Need Not Fear:

(An Editorial)

Colored parents should not be the least concerned over the blustery act of Herman Talmade and his wool-hat boys in passing his "white supremacy" school law.

It's a safe bet that the courts, white parents, students and teachers will not stand idly by and let Talmadge close up all public schools rather than abide by the law's clear demand for educational equality.

After all Herman Talmadge is not bigger than the United States Constitution.

Before Talmadge scribbled his name across the measure, he had read a warning from NAACP Secretary Walter White that he was just whistling in the dark if he believed his new law would slow the drive for equal schools.

Court Action Threatened

"You may be sure that if this measure becomes a law our organization will take appropriate legal action to challenge its constitutionality," Mr. White wired the Georgia chief executive.

Under the terms of the new law any public school or college that admits a colored student will automatically stop receiving State support.

Should the courts hold such action a violation of the Constitution, then none of the schools in the whole college or public school system would receive any money.

This means the entire public school system and State college setup white and colored, would automatically be closed down.

Case Already Pending

A case is already pending against the all-white University of Georgia. A colored student is seeking admission to the law school, a course not offered at any of the State's colored colleges.

Should the court rule that he must be admitted, as it is likely to do, then the $12,250,000 budget for the university would be frozen and the school at Athens ordered closed.

The Supreme Court has already held in several cases that a State is obligated to furnish equal education to all of its citizens within the State.

Firm Stand Taken On Segregation

Law Preventing Aid To Mixed Classes May Abolish Schools

ATLANTA, Ga. — Some observers are predicting a crisis in the public school system of Georgia as a result of the state's move to keep the two races from ever mingling together in the classroom in Georgia. Rather than have this to happen, the state would abolish public schools.

The State Legislature last week adopted appropriations of $207,505,708 after writing into the measure provisions to withhold all state financial aid from public schools and units of the university system, both white and colored, if any court should order the admission of colored students to any white educational institution.

The legislature, which rounded out its 1951 session by taking this history-making stand, gave full backing to Governor Herman Talmadge, leading advocate of "white supremacy" in the South today.

* * *

THE SAME LEGISLATURE however, on Jan. 19 by a unanimous vote in the Senate and with all but one vote in the House adopted one of the most stringent anti - Ku Klux Klan measures in the South's history.

The school segregation provision, which is a new approach in the age-old method in keeping the system intact in the South, was introduced by Talmadge supporters. It backs the governor in his bold statement that as long as he is governor of Georgia there will be no mixed schools in the state.

The law against the Klan is widely considered a victory for civic organizations, church groups and the press. Opposition has been developing against the Klan for months. It was a good political deal, some think, to pass the anti - Klan measure.

* * *

RECENT COURT victories of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in institutions of higher learning were the main factors in causing the Georgia Legislature to suppport Mr. Talmadge's stand against mixed schools.

Dat. 2-24-51

public school system.
the Atlanta court suit is
the first of its kind in the
South. All other NAACP
sponsored suits sought to
open schools on the college
level to colored students. The
Atlanta suit raised a storm of
protest among "white supremacy" believers and

Georgia Legislature answered with the present provision to withhold aid from any such mixed schools.

A colored college graduate recently applied for admission to the law school of the University of Georgia. Because of these development it was expected that Georgia would take some steps to keep its segregated school system even at the expense perhaps, of gettting rid of all public schools.

* * *

THE GEORGIA MOVE is certain to have little influence on the program of the NAACP to oppose segregated schools by every means possible. The new program is not for equal schools for the two races but for the abolition of segregated school throughout the South.

Facilities Suit Filed By Negroes In Camden County

BRUNSWICK, Ga. — (SNS) — In an effort to strengthen school facilities, a group of five Negro citizens of Camden county has filed suit in Federal District Court, asking Judge Frank M. Scarlett to give them a favorable ruling.

The suit asks both equal facilities and also salary parity for teachers, buildings, curricula and other facilities.

Attorney Aaron Kravitch of Savannah, is counsel for the plaintiffs. Judge Scarlett set April 2 for the hearing.

CASES HELD SIMILAR

Negroes Maintain Suit On Segregation Here

Negroes attacking segregation in Atlanta schools will not drop a suit here despite an adverse decision in a similar case in South Carolina.

A. T. Walden, attorney for the Negroes, said the federal court decision upholding racial segregation in South Carolina public schools "will not have any effect on the prosecution of our case, I can safely say."

Nor will he ask for any delay in the Atlanta case while the South Carolina decision is appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court, he said. He termed the two suits "very similar."

Miss Ira Jarrell, Atlanta school superintendent, pointed out that the city already is following the line that the court directed Clarendon County, S. C. school authorities to take. They were ordered to equalize white and Negro facilities.

"The Negroes have a right to equal facilities and certainly ought to have them," Miss Jarrell said.

"We have been working hard to provide them in Atlanta in the past five years.

"Atlanta has gone along on the basis that facilities should be equalized. We are now building two Negro elementary schools, and when we take over 38 Fulton County schools in the fall, we'll go right to work on improving the Negro facilities among them."

B. D. (Buck) Murphy, special deputy attorney general aiding the defense in the Atlanta case, said that the segregation issue is similar in the South Carolina and Atlanta cases, but that another question has been raised here that didn't enter into the other suit.

It is whether the Negroes exhausted all administrative remedies before taking the case to court. The defense contends that they did not.

On that principle Atlanta won a previous suit attacking the Negro teacher pay scale. A three-judge federal tribunal ruled the Negro side should have gone through all administrative agencies before going to court, but had failed to go to the State Board of Education for relief before suing.

The current Atlanta case is pending in U. S. District Court and has not been set for hearing.

Gov. Herman Talmadge was "delighted" to hear of the South Carolina decision. "If the Supreme Court follows the precedent of more than 100 years, it will uphold the decision," he said.

Breaking down racial segregation would be "foolhardy," the governor said. "It would result in such strife and bloodshed as never before seen in the South," he said.

George P. Whitman Jr., president of the State Board of Education, said he was sure the board would be happy about the outcome of the South Carolina case.

Georgia already is moving toward equalizing facilities, he said. The board has ordered the $200 per year per teacher earmarked for capital outlay under the Minimum Foundation to be spent on white and Negro schools in ratio to the number of white and Negro teachers. If a school system has provided adequately for one race, it may ask the state board's permission to direct the funds to the other race.

Georgia's General Assembly felt so strongly about segregation that it wrote into the appropriations bill a Talmadge-sponsored provision to cut off school funds if any court ordered a school system to mix the races.

CALLED 'INFAMOUS'

Talmadge Wants To Amend 'Give Away Schools' Plan

Gov. Talmadge will make some changes in his proposal to abolish the public school system in event of abolition of segregation—a proposal which has met with ridicule and criticism.

This news came late Wednesday, as Rep. Bill Brantley of Upson prepared to ask the House of Representatives to publicly destroy the "infamous" proposition which he branded a "Second Yazoo Fraud."

House Floor Leader Frank Twitty asked the Constitution Committee No. 1 to hold the proposed constitutional amendment in committee "until a substitute plan can be drafted."

Twitty said the Governor wanted to make a change in the plan. He declined to say what the change would be.

Committee Chairman Bill Freeman, who said he personally opposes the plan, declared he wanted to get the Governor's amendment on the floor "as rapidly as possible" for fear "I might be attacked by someone as favoring abolishing segregation if I tried to kill this in committee."

Brantley said he hopes to be able to speak on his "privileged resolution" Thursday morning.

His resolution notes that common schools are the principal pride and major obligation of the State government, and that Georgians treasure their University System, which is the oldest in the nation. He observes that the Governor's resolution would destroy these institutions and give away their physical properties to "private" individuals.

"In the history of this State, no proposition so unutterably foul and evil has ever been introduced in this General Assembly," said Brantley, "except for the one instance of infamy known as the 'Yazoo Fraud.' The monstrous and sinister nature of this proposition, like the Yazoo Fraud before it, is an attack upon the dignity and integrity of this House."

Brantley's resolution asks the House to save its dignity and integrity by officially labeling the proposal the "Second Yazoo Fraud," or the "Infamous Papers," and that the Clerk of the House shall destroy the "infamous documents" in the presence of the House. He would have the Clerk expunge the records of the introduction of the proposal, writing across the books: "Expunged by order of the House of Representatives in honor of the memory of Gen. James Jackson."

Board By-passes Action on Schools

SPARTA, Ga.—No action was taken by the Hancock County School Board last week on the petition by a group of parents seeking "equal educational advantages" for their children.

J. David Dyer, board president announced that only four members of the board were present at the meeting and that there should be a full board to consider the program.

New Procedure Lifts Ban

Marquis Childs, Two Others Cleared as School Speakers

... Invited to take part in celebration at Miner Teachers College

Dr. Gallagher — Childs — Dr. Thompson

By Elsie Carper
Post Reporter

Columnist Marquis Childs and two other prominent Washington residents recently banned from speaking in District schools have been cleared under a new procedure adopted last week by the Board of Education.

The three have received written invitations to take part in the centennial celebration at Miner Teachers College March 4 to 10.

Childs and Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, special consultant in the United States Office of Education, have accepted. Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the graduate school of Howard University, is unable to appear because of a previous appointment.

The clearance was the first use of a new procedure by which a committee of school officers will screen proposed speakers for school functions. The committee in this case comprised Superintendent Hobart M. Corning, First Assistant Superintendent Garnet C. Wilkinson and Miner College President Eugene A. Clark.

The three speakers several months ago were asked informally to take part in the March celebration. Later Dr. Corning ordered the program as planned canceled because of references to the speakers in the unevaluated files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

When it was revealed why the speakers were banned, Dr. Corning explained it was the practice of the schools not to invite anyone mentioned in the files.

Committee Counsel Frank S. Tavenner, jr., said the committee supplied the schools with a list of files citations for prospective speakers without comment.

Discosure that neither the committee nor the schools were evaluating file references brought on a storm of public protest.

To a school board meeting Corning explained that in following the procedure he had "not realized" that reports based on committee files were "mechanical," that the committee in no case clears the materials . . . or that the citations may or may not be significant."

Novelist Turned Down

The school head recommended the changes in procedure which the board approved.

Use of the files to approve outside speakers for school events was first brought to light by The Washington Post in a story that pointed out that Nobel Prize Novelist Pearl S. Buck had been rejected as speaker for the January commencement at Cardozo High School because of references in the House files. Mrs. Buck has branded the references false.

Later it was disclosed that four speakers for the Miner celebration were turned down because of references in the unappraised files.

Three of the speakers now have been approved. It was learned the name of the fourth was not submitted again for clearance under the new procedure. The fourth prospective speaker lives out of town and probably would not be available, it was said.

Citations Called Meaningless

At the the time they were banned, the three Miner speakers declared citations in their files lacked significance.

Childs found he was listed for connections with two organizations. He said he had never heard of the first. He had a brief connection with the second six years before it was declared subversive, he said.

Dr. Gallagher, a ynationall known educator, a former college president and a Congregational minister, found four clippings from communist newspapers in his file. His name was mentioned in the clippings. The stories in no way even implied he had communist simpathies, Dr. Gallagher said.

Dr. Thompson was listed for signing a 1946 newspaper advertisement that protested the use of the injunction in labor disputes. It was his only connection, he said, with the sponsoring organization later declared subversive. Since then Dr. Thompson has served as United States representative to UNESCO.

Georgia Challenges the Nation

THE State of Georgia is demonstrating today how one evil man can set back the clock and lower the prestige of an important commonwealth.

The evil man is Gov. Herman Talmadge, and his followers represent the lowest level to which democracy can descend.

At his insistence and with the help of his Negrophobic camorra, the Georgia Legislature has just passed a law to withhold funds from the common schools and from units within the university system in the event the barriers against mingling of the races are lowered.

This is done to head off any decisions of the courts ruling that Negroes must be admitted to the tax-supported public school and university system.

In effect, the Legislature of Georgia is challenging the Supreme Court to make any ruling it chooses favoring educational equality, but Georgia will find a way to circumvent and flout it.

The fanatics presently running the State of Georgia have stated that they would rather see the whole school system shut down than to see colored and white children in the same classroom, and evidently they mean it.

While conceding that Georgia will have to furnish equal facilities for Negroes in order to maintain segregation, the Negrophobists admit that to do so would bankrupt the state—and they have no intention of doing that.

This is insurrection, no more and no less, and while this prejudiced cabal knows that in the long run it cannot win against the Federal Government today any more than it could during the Civil War, it evidently intends to try.

Inevitably, there must be a showdown, and on the outcome of this struggle will depend in large part the future of the Negro in the South.

Alton Segregation To End in January

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ALTON, Ill. — (ANP) — The 55-year-old battle waged by parents of Negro children against segregation in the public schools here appears to be won.

The NAACP agreed last week to a continuance of its case with the understanding that segregation in the public elementary school would end in January, 1952.

J. B. Johnson, superintendent of Alton School District and the Alton Board of Education, won a continuance of the case on the ground that at the beginning of the next semester, "transfers made, will be made without regard to race, creed or nationality or color."

Sat. 12-15-51

W. Robert Ming Jr., and Billy Jones, attorneys for the NAACP, did not object to the continuance, but indicated that if the segregation did not end in January, as promised, the plaintiffs will proceed with their suit at that time.

After segregation in schools was established in 1896 in Alton, Negro parents sponsored a boycott and the following year started litigation against the Alton School Board, the mayor and the city council. Agitation for the end of segregation has continued until the present suit filed in January, 1950, by the Alton branch of the NAACP.

The public high school here is not segregated.

14d(1) 1951

Illinois

Education Board Votes End To Act Of Racial Bias

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill.—September of this year, will see the end of racial segregation in the public schools of Edwardsville. The action came as result of a vote taken last Monday by the Edwardsville Community Unit Board of Education. Lincoln school, the only Negro school in the area, will close at the end of the present term and its 83 pupils will attend the school nearest their homes. It has been an exclusively Negro school since 1869. After complete remodeling the old school will be re-opened for use as a kindergarten with the first six grades being added.

Complying with the 1949 Ill. law which cuts segregated schools from state financial aid, Edwardsville becomes the first in Madison County to make the change. High school pupils were moved out of the Lincoln school last fall and admitted with white students to the Edwardsville Senior high school.

The school Board made the statement "It is unwise to prejudice the districts' claim on state distributive funds by continuing Lincoln School." Previously, the pupils of Lincoln elementary school have had to walk two miles to attend. It was located in the north end of town while most of the pupils lived in the south end. The three teachers employed at the Lincoln School will be dismissed, the Board said.

Illinois City Hires First Negro Teacher

MOLINE, Ill.—The city of Moline last week hired its first Negro teacher. He is William A. Jenkins, who soon will have completed work for the doctorate in education at the University of Illinois. Supt. Alex Jardine said he was the first Negro to apply for a teaching job here.

Ill. Town Hires Negro Teacher

MOLINE, Ill. — (ANP) — The city of Moline last week hired its first Negro teacher in the town's history. He was William A. Jenkins, who soon will have completed work for a doctor's degree in education at the University of Illinois.

Jenkins was hired just as any other teacher, according to Supt. Alex Jardine. He also was the first Negro ever to apply for a teaching job in Moline.

He will start work in September as an English instructor at the junior high school.

A native of Pennsylvania, he is a graduate of New York university and holds a master's degree from the University of Illinois.

Jardine said he informally told the board of education that he had received an application from Jenkins. The board, he said, told him that if qualified any applicant should be hired, regardless of creed or race.

Postpone Case As Board Shows Evidence Of 'Faith'

By OTIS N. THOMPSON, Argus Staff Writer

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill.—The nearly three-year battle against discrimination in Alton public schools was showing progress here last Wednesday morning when Judge Quintin Spivey, in Circuit Court No. 1, moved the school case up to Feb. 11, 1952 after attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People offered no objections to the Alton School Board's request for continuance. According to Atty. Robert Ming of Chicago, attorney for the NAACP, no objection to the defendant's request was made in view of representations made by the Alton School Board to the effect that it was attempting to comply with the state law which calls for admission of all pupils to schools operating on state funds.

SPIVEY

Both Ming and Attorney Billy Jones of the East Saint Louis NAACP, pointed up the fact that the Alton Board did allow ten colored pupils to enroll in the schools of Alton in September though the number represented only about one per cent of the colored pupils in Alton.

Counsel for the defense, Kenneth Kelly, sought continuance of the case on the action of Supt. of Schools J. B. Johnson who promised that applications for transfer of more Negro pupils to certain schools in Alton would be approved for the second semester which begins in February.

NO INCIDENTS

Despite the tension which prevailed in Alton over the school situation some months ago there were no incidents when the first ten Negro pupils entered the schools in September. They are attending Roosevelt, Humboldt, East and Fosterburg schools.

According to Miss June Shagaloff, NAACP field secretary, the pupils were accepted in a warm fashion when school opened and one little girl reported she was "almost smothered with attention." Miss Shagaloff also lauded the unity of the Alton citizens in their current fight.

Thus the battle waged by Alton's Negro population for equal education which began back in 1948 has moved well into its third year, but shows signs of eventual victory.

BEGAN IN 1948

It began in September, 1948, when Elijah McCoy, building contractor with five children, approached Supt. Johnson seeking registration of his children in the East Junior High School. At first he was refused and told it was an impossibility. Negro schools were becoming more and more crowded.

At a later date McCoy and another parent were told they could enter their children in the school, but no one else. Both refused on the grounds that they were representing all the Negro pupils.

With passage of the Jenkins amendment to the State Constitution of Illinois Negro parents throughout Illinois began to take vigorous action to combat discrimination. The amendment stated in effect that public schools practicing discrimination could be denied state appropriations.

A few weeks prior to the attempted enrollment in the East Junior High School by McCoy's children, the NAACP sought an injunction to hold up aid to Alton schools on the grounds that they discriminated and thereby violated state law. Judge Griffith failed to grant such injunction.

In the early part of 1950 the Alton Board sought to have the NAACP case dismissed, but Circuit Judge Edward F. Bareis rejected the motion.

Town Abolishes Separate Schools

ALTON, Ill. — Segregation in the public elementary schools here will disappear in January, 1952, for the first time in 55 years, as a result of an intensive campaign by the local branch of the NAACP.

J. B. Johnson, superintendent of Alton School District No. 11, and the Alton Board of Education won a continuance of the case filed by the NAACP on the ground that at the beginning of the next semester, "transfers made, will be made without regard to race. creed, nationality or color."

NAACP attorneys W. Robert Ming Jr. and Billy Jones did not object to the continuance, but indicated that if the segregation did not end in January, as promised, the plaintiffs will proceed with their suit at that time.

Jim Crow Since 1896

In 1896, after segregated schools were established in Alton, colored parents sponsored a boycott and the following year started litigation against the Alton School Board, Mayor and the City Council.

The legal fight, in **Bibb vs. City of Alton** lasted more than 10 years and involved seven trials and five appeals to the Illinois Supreme Court.

In the last case, in 1908, the Illinois Supreme Court ordered the admission of children to a school nearest their homes, without regard to race, but because the case was brought as an individual action and the plaintiffs had graduated when it was won, segregation continued.

In January, 1950, the Alton branch of the NAACP filed its suit to end segregation in Alton. The public high school is not segregated.

After Fifty-five Years

THE news that Alton, Ill., is abandoning segregated public elementary schools after fifty-five years, is suprising and gratifying.

Probably few people outside Illinois knew that Alton had racially segregated schools, but all will be glad that it has seen the last of them.

Of course, like so many gains, this didn't just happen—the NAACP lawvers were behind it and litigation has gone on for years.

Singularly the high school was not segregated, doubtless on the theory that after six or eight years of segregation the children would be sufficiently indoctrinated to keep them jim-crow-minded forever after.

We are glad to see another log removed from the pathway to progress.

Jim-Crow Schools Out—At Long Last

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Children In Topeka Go To Court

Seek To Enter Grade Schools; Attack Statute

By MILTON BLEDSOE

TOPEKA, Kas. — Legal counsel for a group of Negro children who through their parents are seeking to enter grade schools located in the area in which they live have filed an amended complaint in the lawsuit filed in the U.S. district court of the First Kansas district on Feb. 28. All of the plaintiffs live here.

The statute which gives cities of Kansas the right to establish separate schools is being challenged in this case.

It is likely that the litigation will be heard by a federal three-judge court.

Deep-rooted are the causes which prompted residents of this community to file action against the board of education of this city whose superintendent of schools, Kenneth McFarland, is named along with the other defendants.

The action was filed by Attorney Charles E. Bledsoe, Robert L. Carter and Jack Greenberg, the latter two being special counsel for the NAACP. On the amended petition the names of Attorneys Elisha Scott and sons, John and Charles Scott, were listed as lawyers for the plaintiffs.

Kansas has for many years had a complicated crazy-quilt educational pattern. In some Kansas communities all schools are integrated. In others the lower grades are separate, the junior high and high schools mixed. Kansas City, Kas., has with the exception of the junior college, the changeover to take place in September, a totally separate school system from kindergarten through senior high school.

All state colleges and universities accommodate students of all races including Kansas Technical Institute in this city which presently has added white and mexican students to its Negro body.

In one school in Bethel, Kas., the 28 Negro pupils are herded into one room in the new, modern building which houses white children. The lone Negro instructor teaches all eight grades and pre-school children who come along. Separate wash room facilities and drinking fountains are maintained as well as three tables for exclusive use of the Negro pupils.

Because of these conditions and the fact that young Negroes are often forced to go far from their homes to attend a jim-crow school while others are closer this suit has been filed to seek clarification of Kansas law over against federal legislation concerning schools.

Several questions are propounded in the manded document, one of them wanting to find out if customs and practices of the defendants are unconstitutional in that they deny the plaintiffs the privilege of enrolling in schools while the same privilege of going to school in the same area is granted to white children.

Whether or not the defendants can deny to Negro children, because of race, educational opportunities equal to those afforded white children, in contravention to the 14th Amendment of the United States, is challenged.

The petition points out that plaintiffs, all Negroes, who satisfy all requirements for admission to schools in their own district, have been turned down when they applied for admission. Consequently, these Negro children must attend other schools which do not measure up to those attended by whites.

This lawsuit, say counsel, is designed to present the cause of Negroes throughout Kansas who suffer similar treatment and who are so numerous as to make it impracticable to bring them all before the court.

One of the main contentions is that white children of elementary age go to schools within the designated boundaries of the district in which they live.

The federal court is asked to issue a permanent injunction restraining the defendants from setting up separate schools for Negro and white children.

The plaintiffs through counsel want to find out for now and all time to come whether or not a Negro taxpayer and citizen of this country and of Kansas can be compelled by law to pay taxes for support of schools and then be denied the right to use of such institutions when the Constitution of the United States provides otherwise.

Interest in this case is widespread and some educators are predicting an end to segregated schools in Kansas.

Two years ago the Kansas supreme court ruled in favor of Negro defendants in the widely-publicized South Park school discrimination case. Negro pupils have been attending the new $100,000 school in that town without incident ever since.

Without any effort being made several high school districts close to Kansas City, Kas., stopped the practice of sending Negro students to Sumner high school at the same time paying tuition and transportation cost.

The same year the South Park case was won Shawnee Mission high school admitted Negro students.

The Kansas City, Kas., board of education last year decided to terminate its Sumner high division of the Kansas City, Kas., junior college and permit all high school graduates within the city to attend the regular junior college building downtown. Previously Sumner high graduates had continued to attend Sumner high under the same instructors even though they were classified as junior college students.

About 10 years ago the Kansas supreme court ruled that Negro pupils of Topeka were being denied their constitutional privilges by being barred from junior high schools there. The case was won by the late William Bradshaw. Because of this ruling eighth grades in Negro schools were discontinued and some Negro teachers displaced for their position.

All Topeka high school students go to Topeka high school. Sumner high in Kansas City, Kas., is the only Negro high school in Kansas.

Defeat in Topeka

FOLLOWING closely upon the heels of the adverse Federal Court decision in the Clarendon County, S. C., public school segregation case, comes another decision of a Federal court, this time in Topeka, Kan., upholding the segregation of school children by so-called race.

While the court admitted the detrimental effect which such segregation is alleged to have upon colored children, it nevertheless upheld the right of the state to continue it.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is behind both suits, is planning to carry these cases to the United States Supreme Court. But the likelihood of the high court ruling against the district courts is remote.

So we have a second legal defeat as a result of the frontal attack strategy and no amount of rationalizing can escape the fact.

This would seem to confirm the views expressed by Miss Marjorie McKenzie of the Courier in our issue of July 7, 1951, following the Clarendon County defeat, when she looked upon the NAACP's strategy "with honest irritation and alarm" and declared that these cases "involve risk where none was necessary."

In brief, then, these two legal defeats should give pause to the NAACP strategists who decided upon making these frontal attacks; for these setbacks tend to strengthen the Plessy v. Ferguson doctrine of "separate but equal" upon which all jim crowism is based.

It is unfortunate in the extreme that there has been for a long time a strong tendency among Negro spokesmen to consider the color question in a vacuum.

For instance, there is far more involved in the attack on state's rights than racial segregation which is only one of the many that each of the sovereign commonwealths jealously fosters and preserves.

The courts realize that a precedent undermining the autonomy of states can have far wider and deeper significance and influence on the structure of our government than merely illegalizing segregation, desirable though that may be.

Such contingencies have to be anticipated in drawing up plans for group strategy in the fight on racial proscription.

A policy of constant frontal attacks in military warfare would not only be asinine but suicidal, and this is equally true in other kinds of conflict. The ultimate object must always be success.

The association should calmly take these factors into consideration and not rush into intemperate attack of those who point them out, as was done following Miss McKenzie's sound criticism.

No matter what the rights of minorities may be in theory, in a democracy the majority rules and, as Mr. Dooley remarked, "Th' Supreme Court allus follows th' election returns."

Kansas School Bias Decision to U. S. High Court

NEW YORK—As in the Clarendon County, S. C., public school segregation case, an appeal will be made to the United States Supreme Court from the decision of a three-judge Federal court which upheld the segregation of school children in Topeka, Kan., Robert L. Carter, assistant special counsel of the NAACP, has announced.

Although upholding the right of the state to segregate school children by race, the opinion of the court, delivered by Circuit Judge Walter A. Huxman, Aug. 3, admitted that "segregation of white and colored children in public schools has a detrimental effect upon the colored children."

DENOTES INFERIORITY

The impact of such segregation, the court's findings of fact concluded, "is greater when it has the sanction of the law; for the policy of separating the races is usually interpreted as denoting the inferiority of the Negro group. A sense of inferiority affects the motivation of a child to learn. Segregation with the sanction of law, therefore, has a tendency to retard the educational and mental development of Negro children and to deprive them of some of the benefits they would receive in a racially integrated school system."

The case was tried in Topeka during the last week of June with Mr. Carter, Jack Greenberg, NAACP assistant special counsel; John Scott, Charles Scott and Charles E. Bledsoe as counsel for the Negro school children and their parents who brought the suit to abolish segregated schools in that city. There are four Negro and eighteen white public grade schools in Topeka. The nigh schools are mixed.

WON 1949 CASE

By proving inequality of facilities, the NAACP was successful in breaking down segregation in the public school system of Merriam, Kan., in 1949. The state has no consistent pattern. In some communities, all schools are mixed, as are the institutions of higher learning. In others, the grade schools are segregated and the high schools mixed.

In Kansas City, both elementary and secondary schools are segregated. The state statute on

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All state colleges and universities accommodate students of all races including Kansas Technical Institute in this city which presently has added white and mexican students to its Negro body.

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File Suit Against Jim Crow In Kansas Schools

TOPEKA, Kas. — The Kansas law permitting cities to set up separate schools is challenged in a suit filed in the United States District Court by NAACP Attorney Charles E. Bledsoe on behalf of 20 Negro children and 13 of their parents of this city. Associated with Mr. Bledsoe were Robert L. Carter and Jack Greenberg, assistant NAACP special counsel.

Asking for a declaratory judgment invalidating the state statute as unconstitutional and instructing the school board to admit Negro children to the school in the district in which they live, the suit, filed on February 28, contends that the maintenance of separate schools is a violation of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United State Constitution.

When the Negro children applied for admission to the nearby Sumner elementary school they were rejected and sent to a Negro school in another district from one and-a-half to two miles away whereas their white neighbors were accepted at the Sumner school. The educational facilities of the all-Negro school, the complaint contends, are inferior to those provided for white children attending the Sumner school.

The suit further asks that the case be heard by a federal three-judge court and that a permanents injunction be issued "forever restraining the school board from denying Negro school children...on account of their race or color, the right and privilege of attending the Sumner school and from making any distinction based upon race or color in their opportunities for public education."

High Court Asked To Review Kansas Public Schools Case

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) —The United States Supreme Court was asked last Monday to review the decision of a special three-judge Federal District Court upholding racial segregation in the first six grades of Topeka, Kansas, public schools.

The petition for a review was filed by lawyers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on behalf of Oliver Brown, Mrs. Richard Lawton, Mrs. Sadie Emmanuel and other adults, who brought a class suit to enjoin the Topeka Board of Education from maintaining and operating separate public elementary schools for colored and white pupils.

The issues involved in this case are similar to those before the Supreme Court in the Clarendon County, South Carolina, case.

For school purposes, Topeka is divided into eighteen territories. An elementary school is maintained in each of these territories exclusively for white children. There are four elementary schools maintained for colored children in the city.

Colored children must attend one of the four colored schools—no matter how close the child may live to one of the white schools.

Racial segregation is enforced only in the elementary schools, which ends with the sixth grade in Topeka. After the sixth grade children enter the junior high schools, which along with the senior high schools are operated on a racially integrated basis.

With respect to teacher qualifications, class size, teacher-pupil load and courses prescribed; there is little difference between the eighteen white and the four colored schools.

At the trial, the plaintiffs introduced evidence to show that colored children who live close to Gage, State Street and Oakland Schools, which are new, luxurious, modern educational plants maintained for white children, were required to travel a considerable distance to attend one of the colored schools, which were inferior to these in physical facilities.

The record shows that 45 per cent of the white children attend schools which were newer than the newest colored school, and only 14 per cent attended schools older than the oldest colored school.

These differences in physical facilities were brought out in the testimony of Dr. Hugh Speed and Dr. James Buchanan, who made a survey of the schools for the plaintiffs.

Seven additional expert witnesses testified for the plaintiffs. Their testimony was to the effect that racial segregation in education is unreasonable and arbitrary, that colored children are relegated to an inferior status by being required to attend segregated schools, are confused and made personally insecure, and that legally enforced isolation of colored children in segregated public schools made it impossible for them to receive educational opportunities equal to those afforded other pupils.

The three-judge court found no material differences in the physical facilities of colored and white schools. But it found that segregation has a detrimental effect on colored children and that the "impact is greater when it has the sanction of law; for the policy of separating the races is usually interpreted as denoting the inferiority of the Negro group.

"A sense of inferiority affects the motivation of a child to learn. Segregation with the sanction of law, therefore, has a tendency to retard the education and mental development of Negro children, and to deprive them of some of the benefits they would receive in a racially integrated school system."

14d(1) 1951

Kentucky

Nonsegregated-School Decision Is Delayed

Clarksville, Tenn., April 9 (AP) —City Council has delayed until May 3 a decision on whether the Clarksville Board of Education will operate a school at Fort Campbell, Ky., in which Negro and white students would attend classes together.

School Superintendent C. H. Moore asked the council last Thursday to decide the question. Some councilmen have objected to the proposal.

Doyal Branson, principal of the Fort Campbell school, said, "I believe the teachers would all stay and teach in a nonsegregated school. There are only about 10 Negro students there now and I don't believe it would make any difference to us."

Clarksville Not Affected

E. O. Bradley, member of City Council's school committee, told a reporter, "I don't see how we can afford not to operate the school. I think the council will go along with the camp authorities. After all, it doesn't affect the Clarksville schools, only the children of soldiers at the camp.

Mayor William Kleeman said, "The reason Council delayed a decision is so it would have time to give the problem some thought."

Another school-committee member, Summey Hunter, said the City isn't getting any compensation and "I don't think the Board of Education should operate the school."

Federal Funds at Stake

Harry L. Law, the school-committee chairman, said he hasn't made up his mind on the matter.

Moore told Council a change in contract procedure stipulates that if federal funds are used to operate the school, a nonsegregation procedure must be followed beginning June 1.

The Clarksville Board of Education has been operating the 350-student school with 15 teachers including Branson. The 10 Negro students have been receiving instructions in a separate building under one teacher.

Board of Education Rejects Bids Of $772,228 for New Negro School

Group Censures High-Cost Plans

The Louisville Board of Education yesterday rejected bids totaling $772,228 for a new Negro elementary school because the board does not have that much money for the project.

Board members were unanimous in vetoing Superintendent Omer Carmichael's suggestion that a deficit could be made up out of next year's budget funds.

The board criticized Carmichael and the architect, T. D. Luckett, who represents D. X. Murphy & Brother, for not planning the building so it could be built for $600,000. That was the maximum set by the board months ago. To this they added $200,000 to cover all other expenses like equipment and landscaping, making the total $800,000.

Estimated Cost Over Million

Carmichael yesterday presented figures showing the estimated total cost would be $1,052,228 for the school on Bohne Avenue between 35th and 37th.

The board directed Carmichael, Luckett, and E. R. Ronald, board engineer, to confer between now and the next board meeting, November 19, on reducing the cost.

At the suggestion of Board President Morton Walker, the members also decided to visit a new school in Owensboro that was built for $400,000 and to visit a number of parochial schools in this area that have been built economically.

Saving Held Possible

Luckett and Carmichael said by eliminating workrooms between classrooms, $40,000 or $50,000 could be saved on the Negro school.

"I resent the fact that you didn't do that sooner," said Walker. Board Member Yancey Altsheler agreed, saying, "To have the bids come up this much above the amount we specified seems to me inexcusable."

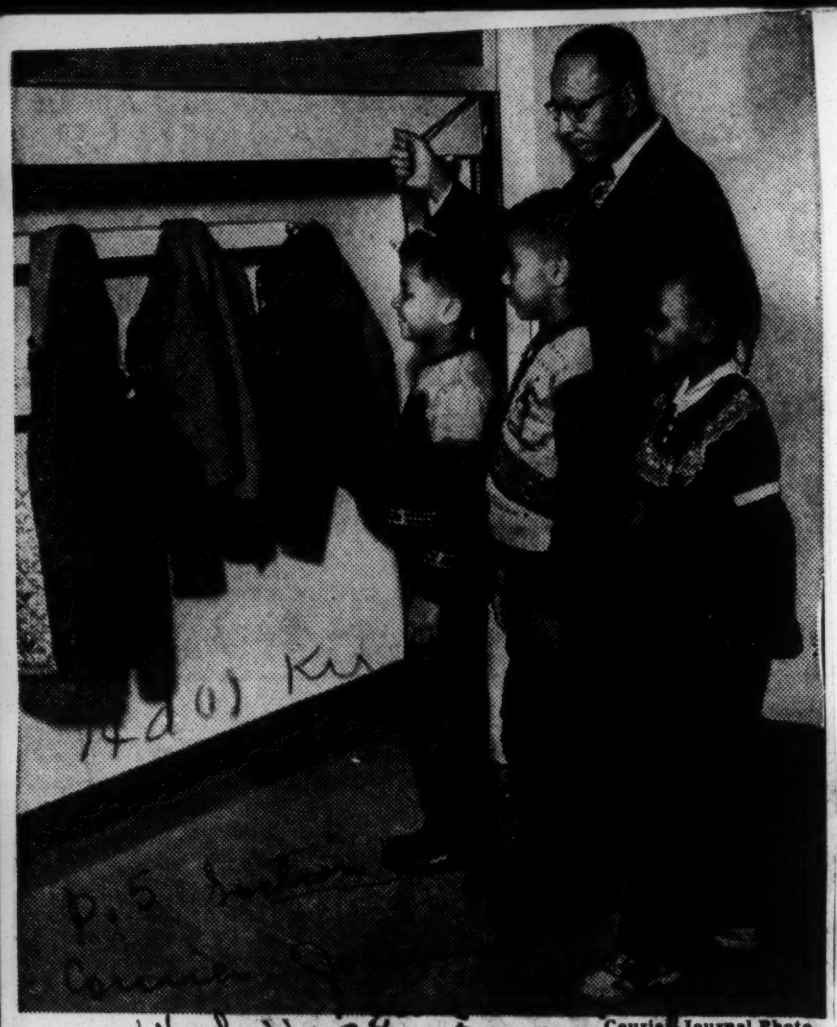
Asked if he thought the cost of the building could be cut, Ronald said, "Yes, if you pull your standards down, but I don't believe you will ever vote to do that."

May Erect Portables

Board members referred again and again to the fact that architect Thomas J. Nolan had advised that the building could be built for $600,000. Nolan's firm is the architect for the new Central High School and has built a number of Catholic schools in this area.

Board members agreed that if they are unable to build the new school at the proposed cost they probably will have to erect wooden portables to serve until more money is available.

Because the $90,000 paid for the school property was more than anticipated, the board yesterday upped the maximum cost of the school building to $650,000, plus $200,000 for other expenditures.



Courier-Journal Photo

A BULLETIN BOARD slides down to cover coat racks at the remodeled Mary B. Talbert School. Principal Carl J. Barbour shows it to pupils, from left, James Winston, Jr., 8, of 54 College Court; Russell Wigginton, 9, of 114 College Court, and Regina Studdard, 8, of 1010 W. Oak.

Work Is Nearly Completed On 'New' Talbert School

Pupils and teachers at Mary B. Talbert School, Eighth and Kentucky, are champing at the bit to move into their "new" school across the street.

The new school formerly was Parrish Hall on the campus of Louisville Municipal College. Since the college was closed in June, workmen have been busy remodeling the building into an elementary school. They are finishing up now, but a moving date has not been set.

The improvements include asphalt-tile floors, newly painted woodwork and walls, new drinking fountains, toilets, and basins, fluorescent lights, steam heat, a combination cafeteria and auditorium, and wall plugs for movie projectors.

Joseph & Joseph are architects for the job, which cost a total of $94,350.

The old Talbert School consists entirely of wooden portable buildings heated by coal stoves. There is no hot water except in the kitchen. Toilets are outdoors. When it rains, water stands in puddles on the grounds.

Last year parents repeatedly complained about conditions at the school. The Louisville Board of Education acquired Parrish Hall in an exchange of property with the University of Louisville.

New Orleans School Head Quits Post

NEW ORLEANS—A few hours after the state supreme court ruled that the board of education could not oust him without legal hearing, Lionel J. Bourgoeis resigned as superintendent of school here.

Ruled from his post last January on charges of "inefficiency, incompetency and unworthiness," observers blamed his stand for principle of equality of opportunity for all children regardless of race" for his dismissal.

La. Parish School Board Denies Inequality Charge

BY COLLIE J. NICHOLSON

MONROE, La. — (SNS) — The Ouachita Parish School Board denied charges here last week that it is refusing to furnish adequate facilities to Negro pupils "solely on account of race and color."

Macks Avants, superintendent of schools in the Parish, refuted charges that "because of policy, custom, usage and practice, schools for Negroes in the Parish were inadequate, unsanitary and inferior to those maintained for white students."

Such charges were made in a suit filed June 1, 1950 by a P. Tureaud. New Orleans Attorney, for the parents of 27 public school students.

The parents charged that, while the parish was operating schools for white students that were adequate for education in both the elementary and high School levels, the Parish school board is refusing to furnish equal facilities to Negro pupils between the ages of six and eighteen solely "on account of race or color."

The suit against the school board further accused Superintendent Avants, the Parish School Board and the State Board of Education of maintaining for Negro students schools and school facilities which are "inadequate, inferior and unhealthy."

Specifically the suit charges:

That the buildings are in a "delapidated condition, poorly lighted, unsanitary, and overcrowded."

That the courses of instruction are incomplete and the teaching load on teachers in schools provided for Negro children is much greater than the teached load allotted to each teacher in the schools maintained and provided for white students.

That there are no accredited high schools for Negro children in the Parish. It was pointed out that the board is providing accredited high schools for white children. (These schools are located in various sections of Ouachita Parish and are adequately provided with scientific equipment, Library, Home Economics and Physical Education facilities.

That so-called Negro High schools are combination, elementary schools with high school departments housed in frame structures with totally inadequate or no facilities.

That Negro children were provided with inadequate bus transportation. (This was cited as the major reason for large numbers of elementary graduates being unable to attend high school "all on account of their race and color."

The Ouachita Parish School Board denied the existence of "any discrimination" as alleged in the suit.

Monroe Negro citizens told a different story. However. Almost to the person they expressed resentment and bitterness over present school conditions.

A leading citizen, who chose to remain anonymous, pointed out that Negro students do not have access to stadium or gymnasium facilities of their own.

He further pointed out that of the 91 school buses operated by the Parish, only 17 are used for transportation of Negro students.

The Board recently obtained approval for an expected expenditure of $5,200,000 for schools in the Parish. Of the total amount, only $1,439,969.50 will be used for building and improving Negro schools.

"The whole thing is a mockery." The citizens charged when reference was made to a statement credited to Avants charging that the four high schools in the Parish, maintained for Negro high and elementary students, "are not inadequate to the needs of the Negro children."

The Superintendent specifically denied that Negro schools will lack adequate facilities for all the children who attend school in the Parish when the expenditures designated are made.

The difference between "adequate and equal" was not explained by the Superintendent.

Launch Fight On La. School Inequalities

BATON ROUGE — Negroes, in a surprise move here recently, brought a suit against the Quachita Parish school board, which prompted immediate action from the members of the state board. They also claimed violation of the Constitution.

The suit, which was filed in the western district of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, alleges that equal education facilities are not available to Negro children in this parish.

Twenty-three Negro children and their parents claim that the inability of the school board to act in the past with regard to providing them with adequate and equal facilities is damaging to them, and serves only as a source for further degradation.

This is the first suit of its kind to be submitted in Louisiana on the public school level. Some time ago, A. P. Tureaud, lawyer for the children and their parents was successful in gaining admission to LSU for Roy Wilson—first Negro to attend the lily white institution. He later withdrew due to moral charges brought against him.

14th Amendment Invoked

More specifically, the suit seeks a declaratory judgment and injunction in which it alleges that the school board is in direct violation of the 14th Amendment of the Constitution.

There are accredited high schools for Negroes in Quachita, and the schools have a decided lack of scientific equipment, libraries, home economics and physical education facilities.

Many Negro children are not able to attend the schools because of poor bus transportation. Makeshift high schools are not really high schools, but a combination of elementary and high.

Of a proposed $5,200,000 expenditure in the parish, only $1,500,000 was given to Negro schools. In addition, it points out that Negro schools have no gymnasiums or stadiums and are not granted the use of any.

Negro Parents Protest Delay In School Opening For Cotton Picking

ALEXANDRIA, La., Sept. 17. —(DSN)—Negro parents here last week protested loudly against the delay in the opening of Negro schools for cotton picking.

"Education Before Cotton," was the slogan of 30 Negro children and colored women as they marched through the streets of Alexandria protesting the two-week postponement of their schools here.

The schools were postponed in order to allow the children to pick this year's cotton crop, the largest in 10 years, according to E. S. Aiken, superintendent of schools.

The pupils marched to the courthouse and Town Talk, carrying signs which read:

"What Color Is Cotton," and "All Races Can Pick Cotton."

In a move to encourage the colored children to rally to the cotton picking, a fund was established to award a prize at least $100 to the champion picker. An official of the school board was in charge of the fund.

The two-week postponement has a two-fold result. It will get the cotton, and give time for the completion of five new schools for Negroes of the area.

The two weeks will be made up during the year on holidays and Saturdays, Aiken said, so Negro school children will get out of school about the same time as children attending regular nine months schools.

New Negro School Will Feature Inverted Roof

Connected Buildings Provide for 750 Students

An inverted type roof, product of a New Orleans architect who believes its the first of its kind in the country, will be an outstanding feature in a new 750-student elementary Negro school near Taylor Park.

Designed by Sol Rosenthal, architect, and Charles R. Colbert, associate, the building is to be erected at S. Roman and Third in the square bounded by S. Prieur and Washington.

Rosenthal said the roof is designed to render the same quality of light throughout classrooms. He said his office conducted light meter experiments on a scale model of the structure atop a New Orleans building to substantiate the fact that the design will distribute sunlight evenly in the rooms.

The sun's rays were accurately computed for location and orientation of all the buildings, Rosenthal said.

The entire school will be a departure from the usual concept of elementary schools in New Orleans, the architect said.

The school will contain kindergarten through the sixth grade and will occupy 52,900 square feet comprised of eight buildings including an administration building and an auditorium - gymnasium, Colbert, now supervising architect for the New Orleans parish school board said.

Another unusual feature will be the administration suite with teachers lounge. The room will have a radio, coffee service and will adjoin a private terrace and garden.

All the classes will have individual outdoor play areas and gardens accessible to the interior by entire walls of 30-foot long folding glass doors.

The brick structures, connected by open corridors, will have radiant heat. The kitchen will be equipped with walkin refrigerators, electric dishwashers and sterilizers, Colbert said.

Also provided will be a clinic for the students and possible community use, Colbert asserted.

A multi-purpose room will provide audiovisual study and handicraft.

Construction should begin sometime in October, according to Colbert, and completion is expected for the 1952 school year.

Rosenthal said an original appropriation estimated the cost at $750.000

Asks End Of School Bias In New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS — Negro citizens of New Orleans last week asked the Orleans Parish school board to end racial segregation in all public schools of the city.

Atty. A. P. Tureaud, legal counsel for the group, said if the request is not granted, suit will be instituted in court.

For a number of months a suit has been in court seeking equality in educational facilities.

Children's Parade Protests Postponement of Opening Date

Cotton-Picking Force Play Upsets Louisiana Schools

ALEXANDRIA, La.—An attempt to force Negro children to pick cotton for two weeks while white children attend school appeared doomed to failure here last week when Negro citizens and children protested the action of the Rapides Parish School Board in postponing the opening of Negro schools from Sept. 5 to Sept. 17. Friday it was reported that schools for Negro children would probably open Sept. 10.

Negro schools, except for the St. James Parochial School, did not open on schedule last week.

RICH COTTON CROP

The movement to postpone the opening of Negro schools began some weeks ago. An editorial in the Alexandria Daily Town Talk stated:

"It will mean $1,000,000 to Rapides Parish if this section's record-breaking cotton crop is harvested before a heavy rain or a storm comes.

"This was the opinion expressed today by a cotton man here. He suggested that opening of colored schools be postponed in order to make available more cotton pickers.

"Colored schools outside Alexandria and Pineville will not open until Oct. 1. Alexandria and Pineville colored schools are scheduled to open Sept. 4. Authority to postpone or change opening of the schools rests with the school board."

CALL ON PREACHERS

An advertisement appeared in a local daily Saturday stating:

"Colored Preachers! Please announce at your services tomorrow that the cotton picking contest for colored school children is on Labor Day. Thank you . . . John Boogaerts."

A letter addressed to the "Colored School Children of Rapides Parish" appeared in the paper, also. It said, in part:

"I believe you can do a very necessary job picking cotton, NOW, and make good money while doing this urgent work. In order to encourage all of you who will help save the present bountiful crop of cotton which the Lord has blessed with good picking weahter, I am starting the following plan:

"I am giving Mr. Blanchard of the School Board a $1 bill to start a fund to be used to reward you for your cotton-picking efforts.

"The contest will take place Labor Day between daylight and dark.

"To enter, all you have to do is get the farmer for whom you pick cotton to mail a penny post card to Box 2021, Alexandria, La., stating your name and address, how many pounds you picked of CLEAN cotton and sign.

"In the event of two or more tying for high place the money will be divided among those who tied for top place. I am asking all interested parties to please join me by sending Mr. Blanchard $1 so that we shall have at least $100. Mr. Blanchard will tabulate the cards. Hoping for favorable weather and a good size fund, I am, sinecrely, John Boogaerts."

SCHOOL BOARD ACTS

The Aug. 31 issue of the daily newspaper published an articde stating: "Negro public schools in Alexandria and Pineville will not open until Sept. 17 in order that children who wish to pick cotton for an additional two weeks may do so.

"Announcement of this decision by the parish school board executive committee was made by Superintendent of Schools E. S. Aiken. He said school board members from Ward 1 and Ward 9 decided to delay the opening to aid picking of this year's cotton crop, said to be the biggest in more than ten years."

NEGROES PROTEST

Tuesday, Sept. 4, Negro children reported to their various schools and a group of thirty children and two women marched through the streets protesting the postponement of the opening of schools.

The pupils were reportedly identified as student from Peabody and South Alexandria schools. They bore signs stating: "Education Before Cotton"; "We Need Education"; "What Color Is Cotton?" "All Races Can Pick Cotton."

The picket line visited the courthouse where the School Board offices are located, also they visited the offices of the Alexandria Daily Town Talk.

Late last week, reports were to the effect that the board had decided to open Negro schools on Sept. 10.

Iberville Parish Plaintiffs

Asked To Drop Equalization Suit Against Board; Refusec

Port Allen, La.—The plaintiffs in the educational equalization suit last week refused to drop proceedings against the Iberville Parish School Board on a suggestion of the defendant's attorney. The sale of $1,725,000 in bonds, much of which will be spent for the improvement of colored school facilities which are acceptable to the committee with which the school board has worked" was responsible for the request being made to Atty. A. P. Tureaud, counsel for the plaintiffs.

Charles H. Dameron, assistant district attorney and counsel for the defendants, stated that the suggestion by the board was done as a gesture of good faith for the plaintiffs in asking that the matter or suit be dismissed.

In reply Tureaud stated that he was aware of the bond sale. but that he could not share the sentiments for the reason that the board has dealt unfairly with its Negro teachers in punishing them for participating in filing the suit to force the board to administer its affairs without discrimination on race.

He told the DA that 14 Negro teachers were fired when the salary case was pending; that others have been dismissed since then and that the board invoked a merit system solely as a device to circumvent equalization of salaries. Besides, he said, the bonds are inadequate for Negro school needs.

A subsequent reply from the board disclosed that the authority did not agree with the allegations of the plaintiffs and advising the plaintiffs that a copy of the letter by the plaintiffs was to be made available to the Iberville Parish citizens including the committee which has worked for the program.

Tureaud did not object.
Chief plaintiff in the case is Emanuel Westley.

Miss. NAACP Plans To Combat Segregation In Public Schools

JACKSON, Miss. — Rev. W. A. Bender, president of the Mississippi State Conference of NAACP branches, announced earlier this week that the organization will take legal steps "to end segregation in public education from the elementary to the graduate and professional levels."

The resolution was adopted Sunday at the sixth annual convention. The action followed a proposal, to be submitted to the 1952 legislature in January, for the equalization of the segregated school system.

This proposal was indorsed by the State Association of Teachers in Colored Schools of which A. W. Alexander is president. Mr. Alexander is superintendent of the Brookhaven Negro high school.

In light of the teachers' indorsement of the plan, Gov. Fielding Wright indicated that he did not believe that the NAACP represented the "thinking group of Mississippi Negroes."

On the other hand, Rev. Bender, who is also the director of public relations for Tougaloo College, stated that the segregation indorsement was not "representative of the thinking of Negroes in Mississippi."

No suits against discrimination on the common school level have been filed in Mississippi. The equalization plan is, according to state officials, designed to off-set the possibility of such a suit.

It has been proposed that an expenditure of $80,000,000 be made within the next two years toward the equalization goal.

At the NAACP convention, a resolution was also passed which deplored the statement of Governor-elect Hugh White that state support of all schools would be stopped if segregation was eliminated through action of Federal Courts. He is alleged to have stated that the money would be given to private interests in a subsidy.

The NAACP resolution stated: "Such an act would be unconstitutional, illegal and would involve improper use of tax money."

"We further deplore the proposal of the incumbent Governor to close the public schools of Mississippi if they are ordered by the United States Supreme Court to admit Negro students to so-called white schools. This act would be un-American, unChristian and . . . rebellious act against the Constitution of the United States."

"We declare that any proposal to deprive Negro Americans of their rights guaranteed by the Constitution further minimizes the effectiveness of our efforts to win allies for democracy abroad and gives additional propaganda to the Communists in their attacks on the American Way of life."

The legal department of the national NAACP body was called upon to investigate cases in which Negroes were denied the right to register and vote and to take step to remedy any evils found to be in existence.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT FACES NEW OBSTACLE

'Go Slow' Advocates Fear End Of Segregation

COST OF PROGRAM HIGH

By CLEM BROSSIER
Associated Press Staff Writer

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 22.—Advocates of a "go slow" plan of school improvement are preparing a new road block they may toss into the path of the latest program for modernizing Mississippi's education system.

It again is based on fear that segregation will be outlawed by the United States Supreme Court.

Negro Improvements Voted

In 1950, spurred by court decisions in other states, the Legislature approved a $6,000,000 two-year program tagged to start Negro school and salary improvements. This was in addition to the regular $36,000,000 common school appropriation.

The task is more than a two-year job, however, and will cost much more than $6,000,000. A Citizens Committee, formed by the State Department of Education, quizzed 20,000 Mississippians, spent 18 months in research and came up with a new long range program.

Their plan, committee members said, is what the people themselves said they wanted in the school system. It is not, they add, one written by a handpicked group reflecting the desires of any pressure group.

Here is what the committee proposed:

1. Appointment of county superintendents of education by an elected School Board representing each of a county's five supervisors' districts:

2. A minimum teacher salary (both races) of $2400 for a balchelor of arts or science degree, $2600 for master's degrees and ranging down to $900 for high school graduates;

3. Establishment of a minimum standard of education, each county to put up a specified amount based on its ability to pay with the state making up the difference needed to meet the standards under a "foundation program."

4. A $5,000,000 a year, 20-year construction program.

Here is what it would cost each year:

Teacher salaries and administration: counties $6,950,000; state $34,000,000; total $40,950,000.

$40,000,000 More Asked

Construction: state, $5,000,000.

The state will be asked for an $81,000,000 appropriation each two years for salaries and administration—a $40,000,000 boost over the present spending level. In addition there will be the $10,000,000 construction appropriation request.

An increase of $7,000,000 spread over 10 years could be expected as more teachers gain increased training and experience and qualify for pay raises.

The construction program would be spread over 20 years at an eventual cost of $100,000,000.

Administrative changes and the foundation program can be put into effect no matter how much money is appropriated.

The two have been linked as almost inseparable, however, because of a belief anything less than the amounts proposed would not be fair to present teachers.

Audiences who attend forums on the subject sponsored by the Mississippi Economic Council without exception indorsed the proposals.

Newsmen covering the meetings reported that in some cities speakers said they felt there would be little grumbling about whatever increased taxes would be required.

No one denies that the whole school controversy revolves about Mississippi's sworn intention to maintain a segregated system and is an attempt to forestall Federal Court action in this state.

Carolina Ruling Noted

Supporters of the Education Committee's proposals took heart from a Federal Court ruling in South Carolina giving that state six months to show progress in equalizing facilities. A Negro family had attacked the segregation system as providing "separate but not equal" schools.

Size of the proposed school request has just plain scared many legislators. They don't know where the money is coming from.

You don't talk about borrowing money—in the Mississippi Legislature—its members have always prided themselves on paying as they go.

Also, Gov. Elect Hugh White—who indorsed the principles of the committee program but not its proposed appropriation request — is on record against any tax increases.

Latest bugaboo to crop up in the picture is White's report that the United States Supreme Court, in addition to ruling on the South Carolina case, soon will hand down a decision on a new attack on the whole theory of segregation.

Many legislators, and the incoming Chief Executive, can see no reason to spend vast sums of money in building up the present Negro school system if white schools are to be opened to both races.

They proposed another piecemeal appropriation increase — probably about $5,000,000 — to carry things over until the expected segregation ruling is handed down.

If segregation is upheld, White could call a special session of the legislature to act on the committee proposals. If segregation is outlawed, steps may be taken to convert the whole school system into a private agency.

Committee members and their backers don't agree. The school system needs a thorough overhauling, they argue, and no matter what happens to segregation it has got to be done.

The sooner the state and legislature face that fact and act accordingly, they claim, the sooner the state will get off its 60-year-old limb.

Abandoning theory for practicalities, neither side thinks abolition of segregation could be enforced in Mississippi. Their differences lie entirely in how to meet the threat.

Mississippi May Abolish Public Schools

Wait To See How High Court Rules

CLEVELAND, Miss. — If the United States Supreme Court abolishes public school segregation, Mississippi will call a special session of the state legislature to devise means of preserving separate education.

The warning was issued last week by a source that attributed it to Hugh White, governor-elect of Mississippi.

White, however refused to confirm the report. "Remember," he said, when asked about it, "I am not governor yet. I won't take office until January."

The spokesman claiming to represent White declared that the plan to maintain segregated schools calls for abolition of the public school system.

The state would then pay private schools to educate the children of the state. Since the supreme court ruling deals with public schools, the theory is that segregation could be maintained by negotiating only with private schools that have a racial policy acceptable to the state.

The school situation was the biggest issue discussed at a meeting of newsmen and legislators on problems facing the state legislature that convenes January 8.

Amplifying his earlier statement, White declared that "We all know they are making a desperate fight to get that decision and we all know that next year is a political year."

Further than that the next governor of Mississippi would say nothing concerning the subject for publication.

A similar proposal was made recently in Georgia. Action in either state, however, depends upon how the Supreme Court rules in cases challenging the separate school systems in the South now awaiting decision.

NAACP 'Damages' Efforts to Better State's Schools

Top Mississippi authorities seeking a solution to the state's pinching education problems have expressed resentment at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for agitating trouble.

In a resolution passed by the NAACP here, the group declared it would take "any necessary, legal steps to gain non-segregation in all schools from the elementary to the professional."

Governor Fielding L. Wright Tuesday remained silent on the NAACP's resolution.

Heretofore the governor has worked with recognized Negro leaders of Mississippi in constructive planning to promote the welfare of the state.

Should a statement be forthcoming from the chief executive it will probably lash at the NAACP for its "agitation" rather than trying to help the situation.

Meanwhile, a full-fledged discussion of the school problems continue's among state leaders.

Gov.-elect Hugh White, speaking in Tupelo, said that "it is difficult to determine if we should take immediate action to avoid elimination of segregation, or await actions from high courts that we hope will never be made."

A major topic of discussion at the forums sponsored by the Mississippi Press Association has been the plan of the Mississippi Citizens Council of Education for a long range program to equalize educational facilities for the races.

R. D. Morrow of Brandon, president of the Biracial Citizens Education Council, said the NAACP statement does not represent the feelings of Negro educators.

"The Negro leaders will not be misled by a few who would attempt to sabotage this worthwhile plan," Morrow said.

"I am confident the leading Negro educators and those they represent endorse the Citizens Council program. That is shown by the fact that the President of the Negro Teachers Association is a member of the council and helped draft the program, and with members of his executive committee, have endorsed it," Morrow said.

Other educators look on the NAACP as "undermining" plans to improve Negro schools in this state.

J. M. Tubb, state superintendent of education, labeled the NAACP action a "carpetbag resolution."

Council On Eductaion Plan For Segregation Endorsed Here By MEC

Proposals of the state Citizens Council on Education, which call for continued segregation in public schools with equal facilities were given new support Tuesday when the board of directors of the Missirssippi Economic Council endorsed "in principle" the overall program.

The board adopted the recommendation made by the Council's Education committee, headed by George Ben Lampton of Columbia, who presented the recommendations of the board.

Briefly, the proposals adopted call for an increased financing program, a 20-year-building program for whites and colored, changes in organization and administration, and in curruculum and instruction.

Several of the candidates for governor in the recent election, including Governor-Elect Hugh White, endorsed the program proposed by the state citizens group. The MEC is one of the largest state-wide business groups to pledge its support.

J. A. Travis, member of the Mississippi Education Association Staff, explained specific details of the program to the Council Board. He is scheduled to explain the program before the 33 public forums to be held under sponsorship of the Council over the state in October.

The board also heard various committee chairmen make progress reports, and expressed satisfaction over the progress of studies underway.

Among the committees making reports at the meeting were: national affairs, W. D. Cole, Philadelphia, vice-chairman; agriculture and conservation, A. K. Dexter, Canton; treasurer's report, Ben Stevens, Sr., Richton, treasurer; financing, A. F. Chisholm, Laurel; education, Mr. Lampton; taxation V. D. Youngblood Brookhaven; Jaycees Percy Coleman Vicksburg; and executive Frank E. Everett Jr., Vicksburg.

Mr. Everett named the following members to make a study of the Councils by-laws:

C. Arthur Sullivan, Jackson; Gerard Brandon, Natchez; and W. W. Gresham, Indianola.

The following were named to plan for the annual meeting next April:

Jere B. Nash, Greenville; H. G. Carpenter, Rolling Fork; N. B. Gillis, McComb; R. M. Ross, Hattiesburg; Pratt Thomas, Columbus; and M. M. Winkler, Tupelo.

said equal facilities for Negroes would cost the state approximately $14,000,000 annually more than the present school budget, plus a 20-year construction program which would cost an estimated $100,000,000.

MISSISSIPPIANS FAVOR EQUAL NEGRO SCHOOLS

So Vicksburg Group Tells Economic Council

Special to The Commercial Appeal

VICKSBURG, Miss., Oct. 11.—There is evidence that Mississippians want to be on with the job of putting their school houses in order.

A capacity audience attending the Mississippi Economics Council's first open forum here Thursday made by a strong show-of-hands vote in favor of a plan to equalize Negro school facilities and to preserve the state's segregation of Negro and white school children.

The school issue was one of three topics discussed at the forum, first of 33 which the MEC will conduct in Mississippi with the co-operation of local agencies.

Speakers were J. A. Travis of the Mississippi Educational Association, Jackson; S. R. Jeffers, director of the MEC Research Department and Henry Maddox, Laurel business man and civic leader. M. B. Swayze, MEC director, was moderator and Frank E. Everett of Vicksburg, MEC president, presided.

Better municipal government and an adult probation law were other topics discussed. The educational issue, however, took the limelight and drew the most thorough discussion.

Mr. Travis outlined a plan to streamline the school system by eliminating more than two-thirds of its 3759 school districts. He

MISSISSIPPI SCHOOLS TO FACE EARLY TEST OF SEGREGATION LAW

State Branches Of NAACP Ask Legal Action By National Association

ALL GRADES AFFECTED

Threats By White And Wright To Close Educational System If Necessary Are Attacked In Resolution

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Miss. Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 4.—Legal steps "to end segregation in public education from the elementary to the graduate and professional levels" will be taken by the Mississippi chapters of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

That was revealed Sunday in resolutions adopted at the sixth annual convention here of the state conference of NAACP branches. Rev. W. A. Bender of Tougaloo College for Negroes is state president.

The proposed action follows recent approval of a program for equalization of the state's dual system by a statewide bi-racial Citizens Council, including officials of the State Association of Colored Teachers.

Strategy Is Mapped

The citizens plan is designed to discourage legal action against Mississippi's dual system through eualization of teachers' salaries, facilities and transportation between the races. It calls for a two-year expenditure of $80,000,000 for common schools and inauguration of a long-range $90,000,000 building program.

Thus far, no suits challenging segregation in public education have been filed in Mississippi. However, the announced plans of the NAACP chapters reveal "any and all necessary legal steps" are contemplated.

Referring to statements of the Negro leaders affiliated with the Citizens Council and by another group at McComb that they favored "segregated schools," the resolution stated:

"We, the delegates of NAACP branches, condemn these irresponsible utterances and we delate that such statements are unauthorized and are not representative of the thinking of Negroes in the State of Mississippi."

Reject "Equal" Theory

The NAACP group also stated:

"We reject the 'separate but equal' theory, having lived in the South and having experienced through the years that we receive 'the separate' but never 'the equal.'"

"We further reject 'segregation in religion' because it is incompatible with the fundamentals of Christianity."

"We call upon our branches in Mississippi to take any and all necessary legal steps to end segregation in public education from the elementary and secondary levels to the graduate and professional levels."

The convention also "deplored" the recent statement attributed to Gov.-elect Hugh White that state support of schools would be stopped if segregation is ordered eliminated by Federal courts and this aid given to private interests through some form of subsidy.

"Such an act would be unconstitutional, illegal and would involve improper use of tax money," the NAACP resolution said.

School Closing Plan Hit

"We further deplore the proposal of the incumbent Governor to close the public schools of Mississippi if they are ordered by the United States Supreme Court to admit Negro students to so-called white schools. This act would be unAmerican, unChristian and a rebellious act against the Constitution of the United States."

"We declare that any proposal to deprive Negro Americans of their rights guaranteed by the Constitution further minimizes the effectiveness of our efforts to win allies for democracy abroad and gives additional propaganda to the Communists in their attacks on the American way of life."

The NAACP group said "we resent and we shall resist efforts on the part of public or quasi-public officials and any other person who

to remedy these evils."
...tion by the Governor, ...ey general, the mayors ...t attorneys of assgrted ...orutality and intimida... ...trated by law enforce... ...ers or private citizens ...s" was asked.
...el of Jackson was chair... ...he committee drafting ...ions, with C. R. Darden ... and Rev. Bender other members.

attempts to and who do apply pres... ...sure on Negroes to accept segrega... ...tion.
"Such terroristic tactics are the tools of communism, fascism and totalitarianism," they asserted.

Legal Study Asked

The delegates said "we are [illegible] to believe that the principles of the totalitarianism adopted the tech... ...niques of the reactionary South for voting, and to take the neces...

Brookhaven Newspaper Writer Says Enrollment In Negro Public Schools Twice That Recommended For State

Second Grade Has 84 Students, Normal Load Is 26 As Recommended By MEA

Congestion Emphasizes Shortage Of Teachers

BROOKHAVEN, Miss., Oct. 1. —(DSN)—The efforts of the Negro public school of Brookhaven to provide education and training for Negro children are being seriously handicapped by over-congestion, according to an article by Phil Stroupe, Staff Correspondent for the Brookhaven Leader-Times, published last week.

According to the article which appeared in the September 28 edition of the Leader-Times, more class room space is needed for the Negro children.

Student enrollment for each classroom teacher at Alexander High School for Negroes here is more than twice the recommended state average and almost twice that of white students at the Brookhaven elementary school.

A recent trip to Alexander High School by this reporter revealed the following facts.

1250 Students

Total number of students enrolled as of Friday, Sept. 21, was 1250. Total number of faculty members 25. Average number of students per teacher, 50.

Classroom congestion was most severe in the lower grades. For instance, in the first grade, taught by Ruby Hill and Bernice Booth, there were 72 youngsters on roll. In the second grade there were 84 students on roll.

The Mississippi Educational Association recommends 26 to be a normal load of students per teacher. Miss Inez Fishburn, principal of the white elementary school, reported that enrollment in her classes averages 33 students per teacher.

Buchanan Speaks

C. N. Buchanan, assistant principal and mathematics teacher, summarized the situation with these words.

"Our condition is very congested. We need more space, more desks, more teachers and more funds to provide the facilities.

"This is a part of the city school system and all funds for maintenance and operation of the school come from the city treasury. I feel that something needs to be done as soon as possible toward alleviating this congestion."

Built In 1939

Alexander High, a modern and well constructed building, was erected here in 1939. Its present faculty of 25 members rates high. Professor A. A. Alexander is principal. Among this faculty, ten persons have completed most of the work for their Masters Degrees, and one faculty member already has his Masters Degree.

The main building houses classrooms for the elementary grades. High school classes are held in adjacent temporary buildings which are in good shape, but do not provide ample space and equipment for the best instruction.

Library Shortage

A visit to the school library provided an excellent example of the lack of space and equipment. M. M. Buchanan, librarian and seventh grade teacher, who has completed most of her Master's Degree work at Southern University in Atlanta, said, "We need 1600 books in our library to provide the normal requirements of reading and reference. At present we have only 900."

Many of the desks are too small for the children using them. Some are old, rickety and badly scarred. Ventilation seemed to be excellent in all classrooms, but lighting needed a great deal of improvement.

33 Years On Faculty

Among Alexander High teachers with longest teaching experience was Emma J. Winston, third grade teacher with 65 pupils on roll. She has been a teacher here for more than 33 years.

The main school building is equipped with an auditorium with a seating capacity of 600. Classes are held in the auditorium, but its small size precludes a general assembly of all the student body for school functions.

A football field is available but the lack of grass sod on its surface hinders its full use in bad weather.

A gymnasium constructed at a cost of $38,000 provides space for physical education for boys and girls. Showers and dressing rooms are available.

Buie Heads Science

The science department, headed by Jessie Buie, an alumnus of Alexander High School and a graduate of Benedict College in South Carolina, is small but wisely used It is provided with one microscope and pot plants for use in laboratory work.

The school has an excellent Home Economics Department with Dorothy Lewis and M. B. Buchanan in charge. Seven electric sewing machines, a completely furnished kitchen and a model living room and bedroom are provided.

Some of the tables, book racks and other furnishings have been constructed by boys in the work shop.

A good cafeteria is provided with a staff of five to cook the noon meal for the children who eat their meals at the school.

B workshop is fairly well with various tools for use.

Wright, band director, has band with a fairly good colle n of instruments.

Win Many Trophies

Undaunted by the lack of facilities and equipment, the students of Alexander High School have proven themselves able to meet stiff competition in literary and athletic contests.

In a glass enclosed case in the hallway of the main building are more than 50 trophies and plaques

Equal, But Separate Schools For Negroes Favored In Spite Of Cost, Forum Shows

By W. M. LAUDERDALE

VICKSBURG — (Special) — The white citizens of Mississippi wholeheartedly favor maintaining equal, but by all means separate, school facilities for white and Negro children.

Furthermore, they are willing to pay for it, regardles of the size of the bill.

That was the concensus of a public forum here Thursday, first of 33 to be held at strategic points throughout the state under the sponsorship of the Mississippi Economic Council.

In a show of hands, practically all of an estimated 200 people from Warren and Claiborne counties indicated strong sentiment for a proposal offered at the meeting as one practical, though expensive, solution to the problem of public education which Mississippi faces as a result of recent United States Supreme Court decisions holding that segregation in southern public schools can be maintained only if equal facilities are provided.

The show of hands was made more emphatic by humorous "yesses" shouted at the meeting held at the Strand theatre.

The program — developed by the Mississippi Citizens Council on Education—will cost an estimated 41 million dollars annually, about 14 million more than is now expended, plus a one-hundred-million-dollar building program to be paid for over a period of twenty years.

The program is designed to assure continued segregation, equalization of opportunities, equitably-borne costs and preservation of local self-rule while at the same time preparing Mississippi's future citizens—both Negro and white—for tomorrow's world.

A similar show of hands on two other topics presented at the forum attracted less interest, but were intelligently discussed by the audience.

The first was adult probation, which endeavors to deal with the individual after conviction but before he serves in prison. It was evident that the forum was not too broadly acquainted with the subject, but little interest was expressed.

Mrs. C. A. Mitchell, Vicksburg housewife and mother of four children, said she thought adult probation was "a wonderful idea" and that she favored carrying the idea into the juvenile courts, as well. She also said she thought clergymen, regardless of faith, should be persuaded to take an active interest in the program if it is adopted.

The other topic presented dealt with the problems of municipal government and the show of hands indicated that the audience, which included a number of municipal and other government officials, favored more efficient municipal government and less taxes.

Emmett Haining, former mayor of Vicksburg and who is now associated with a Vicksburg bank, said in his opinion the city manager form of government was not the solution to the problem of more efficient municipal government and that the quality of the official was the important factor.

F. C. Englesing, mayor of Port Gibson, said that his town would hardly be interested in hiring a full-time city manager, inasmuch as the mayor was paid nothing per year and the aldermen received five dollars a meeting.

A woman who did not identify herself other than to say she was a rural resident of Warren county, objected to residents living outside cities having to pay a municipal sales tax on purchases in cities which have voted such a tax.

State Representative Russell Fox of Claiborne county, who lives at Port Gibson, said the legislature had limited enactment of a municipal sales tax to cities with a population exceeding 13,000 with the thought in mind that the farm population could protect itself from the sales tax by buying in the small towns.

Mr. Fox, in a discussion of the education problem, cautioned against consolidating Negro school districts which would increase the outlay for transportation and perhaps result in the erection of schools in areas from which the population would later migrate to the North.

Si O'Neal, of Vicksburg, county chairman of the MEC, said if Alabama, Louisiana and the Carolinas have solved this problem, it seems that Mississippi could do likewise. His remark was applauded.

Frank Everett, Jr., of Vicksburg, president of the Mississippi Economic Council, presided. Henry Maddox of Laurel, executive secretary of the Mississippi Chambers of Commerce, presented the adult probation problem. The municipal government problem was presented by S. R. Jeffers of Jackson, director of the MEC research department, while that of education was presented by J. A. Travis of Jackson, a member of the staff of the Mississippi Education Association.

Later in the day, similar forums were scheduled at Natchez and Hazlehurst. The series will lasst several days and reach every area of the state.

State Taxes To Increase Next Year, Wright Predicts, To Equal School Facilities

By FRANCES BAKER BRIGGS

Governor Fielding L. Wright today had gone on record as predicting tax increases for the purpose of equalizing school facilities for the two races.

He also scored those gubernatorial candidates who promise $50 a month to all the aged.

Wright made these statements in an address before the Jackson Day audience of the Neshoba County fair Thursday. He reviewed the accomplishments of his administration in the field of education, welfare programs and taxation.

"No man can give them (old folks) $50 a month unless he wants to wreck the economy of the state," said Wright.

"And he especially can't if he wants to reduce taxes all down the line," he added.

Wright told the audience that taxes were not going to be lowered, but would in fact be increased.

The education program will cost twice as much as it is presently costing if segregation is to be maintained, Wright continued.

Wright predicted further that Southern Democrats would bolt the National party again before they would accept President Truman to head the 1952 party ticket.

"Next year," he added, "You are going to have great leaders—Senator Harry Byrd, of Virginia, Gov. Jimmie Byrnes, of South Carolina, and Senator Richard Russell of Georgia.

"There will be other national leaders and your congressmen," Wright added.

Wright called the educational problem "the most serious problem facing the people of Mississippi today."

"If you intend to maintain that segregated system (of education) ou might as well get ready to tighten your belt and get ready to spend a lot of money," he advised.

"These candidates are not going to reduce taxes," he continued. When the legislature meets in January, taxes are going to be increased, and you are not going to object, because you realize that it is necessary to spend a lot of money."

"Your education system is going to cost you twice as much", he continued. (The state's 1950-52 appropriation for common schools totals $46,000,000).

Wright said he was glad that the State of Mississippi "didn't wait for the Supreme Court to take action on equal facilities."

"We recognize the just deserts of one-half of our state who happen to be black," he said. "We started out to do it before the Supreme Court ordered it,—as a matter of justice and equity."

"Any man that tells you he is going to put every man 65 years of age and over on the (old age assistance) rolls regardless of circumstances just doesn't know what he is talking about," declared Wright. "Besides it isn't necessary."

He said that $65,000,000 in state money would be required if all persons 65 years of age and over were given assistance.

"Your total income for one year is just about that amount. How are you going to do it?" he asked.

Wright said "some persons" were advocating reducing the cost of state government. The administrative costs total only about 3 per cent of the total budget of the state, the chief executive pointed out.

"There are 66,600 old people on the rolls today," Wright said. "There are many more that should be on them."

He said that in order to participate in federal funds, the state had to abide by regulations which fixed standards for ownership of property and ability of children to take care of their parents.

"They (the regulations) can be changed, then the people can go just as far as they want," Governor Wright said. "But let me tell you something—you are going to have to pay for it."

Governor Wright pointed out that during his administration business had been increased and the economy of the state improved.

School teacher salaries were increased about 57 per cent by the 1950 legislature; appropriations to the University and the state supported colleges were hiked by 151 per cent during the past four years; old age assistance was increased 40 per cent, Governor Wright said.

Appropriations for the state's five charity hospitals have increased 107 per cent, he stated.

He criticized a "gentlemen who charged that the State was more interested in building a multi-million dollar state office building than in taking care of its sick people" (Jimmie Walker, gubernatorial candidate).

"That isn't true," declared Wright.

He said he would like to claim credit for the State Office building, but that the credit went to the late Governor Thomas L. Bailey and the late Senator "Scrap" Woolfolk.

"This administration didn't build a new charity hospital because this administration has provided for a $8,500,000 state medical school and a training hospital."

"The 350 bed hospital will care for charity patients and will have facilities as fine as you will find anywhere in the United States," Wright said.

Governor Wright made what he called his last speech before a Neshoba County fair audience. He told them he was retiring from politics and would not be a candidate for any office in 1952.

Solons Ponder How To Pay For Equal School Facilities

Although state officials report the state is in excellent financial condition, legislators find that's no answer to the question of where to get money to equalize white and Negro school facilities.

Roddey Hough, State Tax Commission statistician, told a meeting of editors and lawmakers here Tuesday he expects the state to have a $15,000,000 surplus when the Legislature meets here next January.

But that's not much when the legislors consider a plan to increase appropriations $14,000,000 a year for school operations in addition to setting up $5,000,000 a year for 20 years to improve physical facilties.

The plan for equalizing white and Negro educational opportunities was explained by G. J. Cain, finance officer of the State Department of Education.

The meeting was the second in a series sponsored by the Mississippi Press Association at key points in the state.

After telling of the plan to spend $41,000,000 a year on schools operations—$34,000,000 in state funds and the rest from the counties—Cain told the lawmakers and editors:

"How it would be paid for is another question."

The question of where the money would come from was raised by Rep.-elect Harry Applebaum of Yazoo City.

"I'd like somebody to tell me where we're going to get the money," he said. "I am against any increase in the ad valorem tax because 90 per cent of the Negroes do not pay it," he said.

"I'm worried about cost," he said. "I think maybe we should increase the sales tax to pay for this."

Gov.-elect Hugh White, who attended the conference accompained by Lt.-Gov.-elect Carroll Gartin, pointed out that $41,000,000 a year is only the beginning.

"As the teachers get better and are eligible for higher salaries, that will be increased $1,000,000 a year or $2,000,000 at each legislative session," Gov. White said.

He also said he had "seen no plan or recommendation on where we will get the money."

Cain told the lawmakers he did not believe if the equalization program is begun there would be any justice in a lawsuit demanding that Negroes be admitted into white schools on grounds that instruction in Negro schools was inferior.

The point had been raised at a similar meeting in Meridian Monday.

Cain said he could not say flatly there would be na such suit but added he did not think it would be justified if the state had begun to provide equal facilities and salaries for its Negro students and teachers.

Thompson McClelland, mayor of West Point, president of the Mississippi Municipal association, called for a three per cent statewide sales tax, one per cent of which would be returned to the municipalities.

"Municipalities have been neglected by our state," McClelland said, "and any more ad valorem tax will drive out industry."

Hough told the legislators of an expected $15,000,000 surplus available to th. legisiture for new appropriations in 1952, but he warned that the state can expect to collect about $37,000,000 less in the next biennium than it will be called on to pay out.

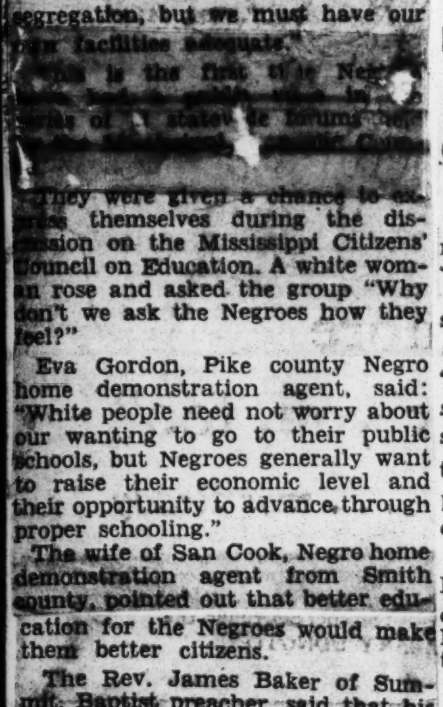
Commissioner of Agriculture Si Corley, R. M. Freeman of the State Game and Fish Commission, and William Barksdale of the Argicultural and Industrial Board, reviewed the progress of their departments and told of plans for the future.

E. D. Kenna, of the Mid-Continment Oil and Gas Association, said that Mississippi now has about 1700 producing wells in 40 field in 20 counties. These wells, he said, produce about 100,000 barrels of oil per day.

At a dinner meeting which followed the round-table session, Gov.-Elect White asked the legislature to join hands for the next four years to lead the state to greater advancement. O. C. McDavid, Tylertown publisher and president of the MPA, presided.

Negro Leaders Say Race Wants Segregated Schools "But Adequate Facilities"

McCOMB — (Special) — More than 500 citizens from four counties applauded three Negro leaders who told a town hall meeting here Wednesday morning "We want school segregation, but we must have our own facilities adequate."



They were given a chance to express themselves during the discussion on the Mississippi Citizens' Council on Education. A white woman rose and asked the group "Why don't we ask the Negroes how they feel?"

Eva Gordon, Pike county Negro home demonstration agent, said: "White people need not worry about our wanting to go to their public schools, but Negroes generally want to raise their economic level and their opportunity to advance through proper schooling."

The wife of San Cook, Negro home demonstration agent from Smith county, pointed out that better education for the Negroes would make them better citizens.

The Rev. James Baker of Summit, Baptist preacher, said that his congregation didn't want to attend the white Baptist church in McComb any more than his people wanted white people to attend their [illegible]

"We want our religion segregated, as well as our schools," he said.

Hearty applause followed the statement. About 50 other Negroes were attending the meeting held in McComb High School auditorium.

J. A. Travis, assistant secretary of the Mississippi Education Association, presented the Citizens' Council plan. Ben Stevens, Sr., of Richton, treasurer of the Mississippi Economic Council, presided.

NEGRO LEADER SCORES NAACP SCHOOL PLANS

His Race Not Opposing Dual Education, Says Pastor

COUNCIL'S MOVE FAVORED

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Mississippi, Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 11. — A spokesman for Negro educational and religious leaders has declared "The masses of Negroes in Mississippi" do not indorse plans of the state and national Association for the Advancement of Colored People chapters to file suits to end the dual public education system.

Making the declaration was Rev. H. H. Humes of Greenville, president of the General Missionary Baptist State Convention and editor of the Delta Leader newspaper.

Prefer Council Plan

Referring to NAACP resolutions calling on state chapters to take "any and all necessary legal action to end segregation." Reverend Humes said they "do not represent nor voice the sentiments of the masses of Negroes in Mississippi."

"While the Negroes, as a whole, are dissatisfied with the present conditions of public education from the elementary to the graduate and professional levels, they do not at this time indorse any steps by the NAACP or any other organization to end the dual system, which is often referred to as segregation," he said.

"At the present time, the masses of Negroes are indorsing the program of the Citizens' Council to be presented to the 1952 Legislature, and urge that the Legislature adopt the proposals without delay, Reverend Humes said.

The biracial Citizens Council's program for equal but separate opportunities for both races calls for a biennial state and local expenditure of $80,000,000 for teachers' salaries and transportation, and the inauguration of a lon-range $100,000,000 building program to equalize the overall program.

Legislative Delay Feared

Some state leaders have expressed fear that the NAACP actions may influence the Legislature to delay action on the Citizens' Council's proposals on the theory the state has no assurance segregation will continue uncontested in event the program is approved.

Reverend Humes said he contacted many of the leading Negroes of Mississippi following release of the NAACP action, and "They join me in branding the NAACP proposal as a tragic move at this time." He said those expressing that position included Prof. A. A. Alexander of Brookhaven, president of the Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, and W. M. Holmes, Negro member of the Citizens' Council.

"We urge the better-thinking Negroes in Mississippi and the masses to not be persuaded or influenced by those whose ideas and philosophy are to make sore thumbs, instead of helping the conditions in the schools by sober, thinking people," Reverend Humes said. "We are asking Negroes not to be cowards, and register their disapproval of the deplorable status of the Negro schools in Mississippi by petitioning the Legislature to adopt the Citizens' Council proposals, which call for equal facilities and equal educational opportunities for its Negro citizens."

Called A Tragic Move

"As for legal steps to end segregation in schools, before there is some revival on the part of both races, and knowing Mississippi as I do, that would be one of the most tragic moves for both races at this time.

"We call upon the white citizens and lawmakers to plan with us instead of planning for us, that we may improve all of our conditions in Mississippi and establish a better human relationship."

With reference to the NAACP resolution deploring "segregation in religion," Reverend Humes said: "We do not hold that there is or ever has been a segregation in the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ. It is a personal confession of faith, and by choice the Negro walked out and built his own churches, for reasons better known to himself."

State NAACP Would End Segregation In All Public Schools Of Mississippi

The Mississippi branches, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Sunday announced intentions of taking legal steps to "end segregation in public education from the elementary to the professional levels."

Occasion was the sixth annual meeting of the State branches, NAACP, held in Jackson.

The NAACP rejected the "separate but equal" theory of education, stating, "having lived in the South and having experienced through the years that we receive the separate' but never the equal."

The action of the NAACP follows closely the announcement by the Mississippi Teachers association, representing some 6,000 Negro teachers, that the body had endorsed the proposed program of the Citizens Council on Education.

The Foundation Program, planned to provide separate public schools for the two races, and lead to eventual equalization of facilities, calls for the biennial expenditure of $80,000,000, and a 20-year $100,000,00 building program.

The NAACP "deplored" proposals for operating private schools in place of public schools, if the Supreme Court orders an end to segregation.

"We further deplored the proposal of the incumbent governor to close the public schools of Mississippi if they are ordered by the United Supreme court to admit Negro students to so-called white schools. This act would be 'un-American, un-Christian and a rebellious act against the Constitution of the United States."

"We call upon our branches in Mississippi to take any and all necessary legal steps to end segregation in public education from the elementary and secondary levels to the graduate and professional levels," the NAACP stated.

"We resent and we shall resist efforts on the part of public or quasi-public officials and any other person who attempts to, and who do apply presspre on Negroes to accept segregation."

"Such terroristic tactics are the tools of Communism, Fascism and totalitarianism."

"We are loath to believe that the disciples of totalitarianism adopted the techniques of the reactionary Southern white man in their plan to subjugate all the peoples of the world, as it has been said was done."

The convention called on the legal department of the national headquarters of the NAACP to "investigate all instances of the denial of the right of Negroes to register and vote, of the refusal to accept payment of poll taxes which is the prerequisite for voting, and to take the necessary steps to remedy these evils."

The convention asked investigation by the governor, the attorney general, the mayors and district attorneys of asserted "acts of brutality and intimidation perpetrated by law enforcement officers or private citizens on Negoes."

Rev. W. A. Bender, of Tougaloo college, is state NAACP president.

A. J. Noel, of Jackson, was chairman of the committee drafting the resolutions. Other members of the committee were C. R. Darden, Meridian, and the Rev. Bender.

Warn Legislature Might Abandon Public Schools With Non-Segregation

By FRANCES BAKER BRIGGS

Will the State of Mississippi lose its race against time in equalizing Negro school facilities—or does the state's public school system face possible disintegration?

That is a question that is deeply disturbing the state's public officials and a large segment of Mississippi citizenry.

The maintenance of segregation in a Southern state's public school and college systems—once taken for granted—is now highly problematical.

Most white Mississippians, convinced that segregation should be maintained, have watched nervously as one by one a series of Southern States have been forced by U. S. Supreme court mandate to open professional and graduate schools to Negroes.

They have eyed with concern suits filed in Georgia and South Carolina seeking entry of Negro students into the public schools of the two states.

One of the suits, involving schools in Clarendon County, S. C., will be taken up in late May by a three-judge federal court.

Recently white Mississippians have been made more apprehensive by the following events.

1. Officials for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People losing an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeal on an equal-salary suit, announced they will seek to file in the state a series of suits seeking equal facilities for Negro public schools. "Facilities" includes salaries, school buildings, curricula, equipment and transportation.

2. A NAACP official in Birmingham announced that suits seeking entry of Negro students into professional and graduate schools would be filed in Mississippi and Alabama "as soon as the suits can be found."

3. Governor Fielding L. Wright declared that he would continue to fight for equal but separate facilities, and called on the state's Negro leaders to indicate their desire "to cooperate" in such a course.

4. No Negro leaders indicated a wish to follow the equal-but-separate plan; instead the only group to answer favored breaking down segregation in the schools.

5. Governor Wright reaffirmed his stand on segregation "regardless of cost or consequences". He made an address generally interpreted as a warning that the legislature might abandon the public school system if the U. S. Supreme Court should order the state to admit Negro students into the white schools.

On this uncertain ground the State of Mississippi stands today.

The equalization of school facilities is a problem which until recent years was given only cursory attention by the white population of Mississippi as a whole.

Like a hidden sore, the school problem became more and more critical with pressure for remedying the situation building up steadily.

Mississippi lawmakers at recent sessions began to "see the handwriting on the wall."

Not only were there threats of law suits, but there was also an increasing number of white citizens who were sincerely concerned with seeing educational facilities for Mississippi Negroes improved.

Then began the race against time.

The 1946 legislature appropriated $3,000,000 for the biennium for the construction of white and colored school, the money to be matched on a local basis. The 1948 legislature appropriated $2,000,000 under the same plan.

Under this plan a total of 907 new classrooms for Negro schools were constructed. This number does not include those classrooms constructed entirely with local funds.

However, there were complaints from some Negro schools that a major part of the building funds went to white schools which generally, were better able to match the state allocations.

By the time the 1950 legislature convened the lawmakers were faced with an ever-increasing problem of how salaries, buildings, and transportation could be equalized.

It was a foregone conclusion, the problem couldn't be settled overnight without bankrupting the State, but they were reminded at every turn that there wasn't much time.

The Gladys-Noel Bates-Equal-pay suit in Federal court was pending as the state solons debated proposals for uniform salary plans and increased appropriations for buildings.

The legislature finally adopted a salary scale based on experience and training, appropriated $36,000,000 for the overall education program, and added $6,000,000 specially earmarked for improving Negro education.

Of the $6,000,000 $2,000,000 was allocated for school building, $1,000,000 for transportation and $3,000,000 for salaries.

The money became available on July 1, beginning of the fiscal year. Since that time some $1,000,000, or about half, of the $2,000,000 school building fund has been allocated.

It is expected that some 800 to 1000 new classrooms will be constructed with the $2,000,000—matched with local and district funds.

In addition, many classrooms are being constructed entirely with local funds.

This means that at least 1800 new classrooms will have been constructed through state aid since the end of World War II.

Basing the average classroom load on 30 students, this means that some 55,000 to 60,000 Negro students will have been provided new classrooms through 1946-50 appropriations.

True, this is only about 37 per cent of the total number of Negro students (average daily attendance last year was 225,000), but state officials think it represents a start—and a good one.

Their chief fear is that the state won't have enough time to complete its program of equalizing buildings and other facilities before the courts order the end of segregation.

There is no debating the fact that hundreds of the Negro schools are in deplorable condition. Recent legislatures have been attempting to change as fast as possible a situation which was largely ignored by legislatures of past years.

The same thing is true of many county superintendents of education. Many of them, expecially in counties with heavy Negro population, are attempting to remedy situations which have become more difficult with each passing year. It is not strange that some of them feel that undue pressure is being brought to bear upon them.

The $3,000,000 and $1,000,000 appropriated this biennium for Negro salaries and transportation have apparently eased the problems contingent with these two types of facilities, though delegates to the recent Negro teachers convention were lukewarm in their comments on the worth of the two funds.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has taken the lead in court litigation, although the Mississippi Teachers association has pressed quietly but consistently for improved educational opportunites.

Now the teachers association leaders are silent as to their attitude on the separate-but-equal facilities plan. Their silence indicates they are tired of waiting, and find the equalizing process too slow—though a public statement from the association board, expected in the near future, may present a different picture.

Meanwhile, the School Building and Transportation division of the State Department of Education, cooperating with the Federal government, is making a survey of school building needs in the state. Such surveys are being made in every state of the nation and are expected to take approximately a year.

There is a possibility that the national Congress may pass legislation providing federal school building construction funds, though plans for such legislation are vague.

Federal-aid-to-education (to provide federal funds for salaries) has met a poor fate in the National congress. How far the federal aid for construction would get is a debatable matter.

If federal construction funds were handled — with no strings attached — as in the case of PWA and WPA buildings, it is possible they might be a partial answer to equalizing facilities. The matter of time is still an important factor.

Meantime, white Mississippians are keeping their fingers crossed as they pose this question: will the state win its race against time as it attempts to equalize facilities for the state's Negro students?

Rankin Favors Segregation In Southern Schools

WASHINGTON — Rep. Rankin (D., Miss.) says elimination of segregation in Southern public schools would mean the South would swing to a system of private education.

Rankin said in a statement here Monday he is wholeheartedly supporting Governors Wright of Mississippi and Byrnes of South Carolina in opposing elimination of segregation in schools.

"This communistic attempt," to wipe out segregation, if successful, would force the South to go to a private school system which would "leave the Negroes without any educational facilities at all to amount to anything," Rankin said.

Rankin said President Truman committed a blunder when he issued an order wiping out segregation in the armed forces.

Fielding Wright Vows To Fight For Segregation

JACKSON, Miss.—(SNS)—Speaking for Mississippi, Governor Fielding H. Wright declared that his state would carry out segregation in education "regardless of costs or consequences." This declaration ranked Gov. Wright with South Carolina's Gov. James Byrnes and Georgia's Herman Talmadge.

Both of the latter-named chief executives have publicly insisted that their states would stop all aid to public schools if integration were enforced by legal order.

Gov. Wright's statement came on the heels of the information that the NAACP would seek to open up white colleges in Mississippi to Negroes.

The announcement of the NAACP plans was made Wednesday in Birmingham by NAACP regional coordinator, Miss Ruby Hurley. Mississippi, South Carolina and Georgia are among the few 'hold-out' states left in the intensive campaign being waged for equality in education.

The Mississippi governor contended that he had always "been a friend to the Negro race in Mississippi." He said: "I recommended to the legislature a program designed to furnish equal opportunities, but the state of Mississippi must resist these efforts of the NAACP to the fullest extent of our resources."

He declared that the announcement of the NAACP intentions proves "nothing will satisfy them except total abolition of segregation. We shall insist upon segregation regardless of the cost or consequences."

Vice presidential candidate on the Dixiecrat ticket with South Carolina's Strom Thurmond running for the president, Wright is the key politician in the dissenting Dixiecrat party.

11 Negro Schools Allotted $152,028 For Classrooms

Eleven Negro schools in as many counties Friday morning were allocated a total of $152,028 for new classroom building projects by the State Building commission.

The allocations are from the $2,000,000 fund appropriated by the 1950 legislature for Negro school building projects.

Largest grants were $35,000, to Schlater Negro school, Leflore county, and $20,666 for Maben school, a line school for Oktibbeha and Webster counties.

Other grants follow:

Shubuta school, Clarke county, $16,500; Clarksdale school, Coahoma county, $14,000; Lucedale school, George county, $6,920; Mo-Lain school, Greene county, $8,400; Odett (Tiger Creek) school, Jones county, $7,666; Broad Street school, Leflore county, $11,159; Bellvie school, Quitman, $4,633; Sweden school, Tate county, $9,000; and West End school, Lauderdale county, $18,084.

The commission was expected to end its two-day session by early afternoon Friday.

Our State Must Exploit Resources Says Ex-Gov. White

GREENVILLE — (Special) — Despite the confusion of a threatened world, Mississippi's future is bright if it develops its opportunities for industrialization and diversification.

That's what former Governor Hugh White, again a candidate for the governorship, told the Rotary club of Greenville at its weekly meeting.

Introduced by Senator George Walker as the father of the BAWI program and the Homestad Exemption Act, Governor White traced America's empty hopes for peace following the two world wars.

"Now, six years after World War Two, we are mobilizing again. No plans for the future have been laid before the people. It is no wonder that we are confused."

Education for Negroes

Mississippi also has its confusing problem, he said, with the necessity for providing equal educational facilities for Negroes a pressing one.

"We can't stand further taxation to meet these demands," he said. "Our surplus can be wiped out without adding enough money. But we can't deny the school needs, either in equalization or in decent school plants. It will take instead a tremendous increase in state income. This can't be accomplished in one or two years, but it can be accomplished in a relatively short time by continuing to develop the state."

As proof of increases already made in state income, Governor White said that while people predicted that the $44 million appropriation in his last two years as governor would wreck the state, the legislature last year appropriated $117 million without increasing taxes. The money came in part from agricultural development and gas and oil revenues, he said, but principally from increased assessed valuation through industrial development.

Value Raised

"Mississippi's industrialization has raised the assessed valuation $170 million and provided 137,000 new jobs," he said. "Our buying power has increased tremendously. Our children have an opportunity at home. This is being accomplished without disturbing our agriculture. Instead, look at the almost unbelievable development of the cattle, dairy and poultry business."

Governor White said that today one of the nation's largest textile industries was contemplating locating several plants in Mississippi, with complete amortization, under the BAWI plant.

"This will be the first time the state has been recognized by the textile industry," he said. "They're coming back home where the raw materials are produced."

He warned, however, that the rest of the South is enacting similar BAWI legislation, and that the competition will be keener.

In conclusion, he urged that the competition will be keener.

In conclusion, he urged that Americans remember the words of the Psalmist whenever they lose heart.

Grant $132,665 For Eleven Negro School Projects

Grants totaling $132,665 for eleven Negro school construction projects in eight counties were made late Thursday afternoon by the State Building commission.

They follow:

Noxubee county: Macon High School, $30,178.

Winston county: Noxapater High School, $26,900.

Lowndes: Mitchell Memorial School, Columbus, $15,185.

Leflore : Minter City, $10,616.

Coahoma: Sherard School, $10,000; Lula, $8,000; Jonestown, $9,371.

Jackson: Ocean Springs $2,000 and Moss Point, $6,000.

Marion: Marion County Training School, $4,713.

Madison: Ridgeland, $9,700.

No graver injustice to the Negroes of Mississippi could be perpetrated than the litigation proposed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to abolish segregation in the state's higher institutions of learning. Such a move would foment racial strife of the bitterest sort, cause trouble galore, and bring to an abrupt end the splendid headway now being made in providing better higher education facilities for Negroes. Moreover, the goal sought could not be gained even through a United States Supreme Court victory. Not even federal bayonets could break down segregation in Mississippi. Well-informed leaders of the race should be well aware of this fact and bestir themselves to preserve what has already been gained in educational advancement. As Governor Wright well says, "It is now time for them to speak and assure us of their cooperation, or, in all fairness, they should advise us that they have joined the group which now seeks to coerce us by litigation."

State Negro Leaders Non-Committal On Wright's Invitation

Governor Wright's invitation to the state's Negro leaders to commit themselves on whether they favored court suits to end segregation in the state's schools had not been taken up Friday.

The Rev. W. A. Bender, of Tougaloo college near here, state and local president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Leople, had "no comment."

A. A. Alexander, suprintendent of the Brookhaven Negro schools and state president of the Mississippi Teachers association, said he could not make a statement without first consulting with the association board.

He said the board expected to meet in Jackson on the matters in the near future and would probably take up the matter contained in Governor Wright's statement.

W. W. Blackburn, executive secretary of the teachers association had "nothing to say."

Governor Wright issued a prepared statement in which he referred to the announcement by a NAACP official in Birmingham that suits seeking entrance of Negroes into graduate and professional schools in Mississippi and Alabama would be filed "as soon as the suits can be found."

Governor Wright explained that he had consistently stood for equal but separate facilities for the two races, adding "we shall insist upon segregation regardless of the costs or consequences."

He called on the Negro leaders of Mississippi to "speak, assuring us of their cooperation, or in all fairness, they should advise us that they have joined the group which now seeks to coerce us by litigation."

White Pupils Increase Here, But Negroes Drop— They're Picking Cotton

Public school enrolment this year is largest on record, showing an increase of 686 students in white and colored schools.

Total number of pupils this year recorded Monday was 12,826, as compared to 12,140 last year.

In the 16 white elementary, two Junior high and one senior High school, the total was 8,168, as compared to the 7,280 for the first day of school in 1950, showing an increase of 888.

Negro Enrolment Drops

Enrolment in colored schools showed a drop of 202 students. According to Kirby P. Walker, superintendent of schools, this is due to the youngsters picking cotton. Walker said he expected the enrolment to rise to about 6,000 after the cotton picking slacks off.

Lanier High enrolment was 485, Hill Junior High was 648. The ten colored elementary schools had 3,525 students.

Total Negro enrolment this year was 4,,658 compared with 4,860 last year, showing a 202 decrease.

Central High showed a decrease of 30 students. This year's enrolment was 1307 as compared to last year's 1'337. Enochs Junior High showed an increase from 765 last year to 891 this year. Bailey Junior High remained exactly the same—870 students!

The largest elementary school by early registration is Sykes with 481 students. Next largest are Galloway,, 399; Boyd, 398; Duling, 378; Poindexter, 374; and Lester, 364.

Other white elementary schools are: George, 362; Whitfield, 347; Lake, 340; Barr, 314; Power, 265; Watkins, 256; Davis, 255; French, 254; Bradley, 222; and Lee, 91.

Rev. H. Brent Schaeffer Former Chairman Mississippi Division Southern Regional Council Writes Letter To Candidates For Governor, Legislature And All Men Of Good Will

Letter Gives Four Point Program For Equalization Of Negro White Schools And Educational Opportunities

Jackson, Miss., July 30.—(DSN)—In a letter released here last week addressed to "Candidates for Governor and the Legislature, and all men of good will," Rev. H. Brent Schaeffer, Lutheran Pastor, and former Chairman of the Mississippi Division of the Southern Regional Council, said, "There is only one way in which there is any chance for our state to preserve racial segregation in public school education: BY PROVIDING NOW for equality of educational opportunities, advantages, and facilities for Negroes."

The letter also contained a four-point program which the writer stated as his belief was the least it would take to do the job that must be done now.

A copy of the letter is as follows:

Jackson, Miss.,
July 24, 1951.

To Candidates for Governor and the Legislature, and All Men of Good Will:

There is only one way in which there is any hope for our state to preserve racial segregation in public school education:

BY PROVIDING NOW for equality of educational opportunities, advantages, and facilities for Negroes.

The crucial situation which now exists (which our citizens do not seem to realize) and the inevitable large financial outlay to be required within a brief period of time are due chiefly to the self-imposed blindness, unwillingness, disinterestedness, and procrastination of our political and educational leaders in promoting what they could have known was bound to come. For 25 years hundreds of unselfish and thoughtful leaders of both races in our state have been urging action: a definite and adequate program toward making our educatoinal system **one in every way.** They have petitioned, written, interviewed, prayed. There have been some results: haphazard, local, piece-meal, inadequate.

And so far as I know, even now, no candidate for Governor or for the Legislature has advocated any program which might be adequate. Is there a 'conspiracy' (even though by a sort of general consensus) of silence about the matter? Just say we must have equality of education and offer no plan? I was told by a member of the Committee on Education of the Senate during the last meeting of the Legislature that such was the plan of the Committee: no information to be given outside the Committee as to discussions and proposals during the period of formulation of action. And a group seeking to present to the Committee on Education of the last two Legislatures reasons why definite, adequate, state-wide action toward equality of education should be taken at once was refused hearings.

Are our people ignorant of what is developing in this matter of equality of education? Do they know the Supreme Court ruling that Negroes are to be admitted without discrimination to graduate and professional schools, and that Negroes are now enrolled in such schools in Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas and Virginia?

Are our people indifferent to the decision of two of the judges of the three-judge Federal Court in the Clarendon S. C., case (the third judge being for a non-segregated school system):

"We think it is clear, therefore, that plaintiffs are entitled to a declaration to the effect that the school facilities now afforded Negro children in Dist ict No. 22 are not equal to the fac[illegible]corded white children in the district and to a mandatory injunction requiring that equal facilities be afforded them. How this shall be done is a matter for the school authorities and not the court, so long as it is done in good faith and equalities of facilities afforded; but it must be done promptly and the court in addition to issuing an injunction to that effect will retain the cause upon its docket for further orders and will require that defendants file within six months a report showing the action that has been taken by them to carry out the order."

Six months for Clarendon County to report to the court that adequate and honest and definite provision for equality of education for Negroes had been made:

Six months! And our Mississippi leaders have proposed no plan to meet the situation here. Do they want to wait until we no longer have the opportunity and satisfaction of doing what must be done before being compelled to do it, then blame the compulsion on others

I am not running for Governor or the Legislature. I am no educational leader. But I believe I know the least it is going to take to do the job that must be done. Here it is:

1—Remove any division in our educational system such as white section and colored section and have one administration including white and colored leaders. Let there be no distinction as to teacher requirements, school term, courses, salaries, etc. (Until a sufficient supply of accredited Negro teachers are available, substandard teachers would have to be employed temporarily.)

2—Qualified Negroes should serve on administrative and consultative boards and committees.

3—Sufficient funds should be appropriated to assure the quickest possible development of equality:

a. It will take 50 to 60 millions of dollars to bring school buildings and equipment to equal that which the white children enjoy. Through authorization of bond issues, by economizing in many less pressing areas of activity, by taxation, this fund should be made available.

b. As teachers become fully accredited in equality of training with white teachers, at least $3,000,000.00 more of edacational funds will be required annually to equalize salareis.

c. At least $5,000,000.00 should be made available at once to increase facilities for the trainin of Negro teachers and providin loans for qualified prospectiv teachers on the basis of at leas 5 years of service in the schools o the state.

d. $500,000.00 annually is now appropriated, I believe, for transportation for Negro school children. It will ultimately require $3,000,000.00 more. This should be provided for.

4. Accept without animosity, prejudice, or opposition entrance of any qualified applicants into our graduate and professional schools. Everywhere our white students have been far ahead of political and educational leaders in acceptance of men on their merits without regard to color.

If some such aggressive and determined plan as the above were promptly adopted and projected Mississippi could face any court, the world, its own conscience, with some measure of having acted justly, honestly, courageously. It is the only way that offers whereby racial segregation can hope to be continued in our public school system. And the cost will be almost as much to incorporate Negro school children into a non-segregated system. Regardless of any such motive, our constitution, conscience and courts require it. Without approving the principle of segregation which has stigmatized non-white groups as inferior and given them second or third class treatment, the complications and disruptions and conflicts of abolition of segregation in public school education make equalization of education an acceptable alternative for most of our population—white and colored.

If our political and educational leaders do not take definite, adequate, drastic, immedate action on this grave situation, do not blame Negro leaders who seek relief through the legitimate means available to them. Blame our political and educational leaders.

Too long we have said to the Negro citizens: "If a fellow man or woman has no clothes to wear and nothing to eat, and one of you say, 'Good luck to you, I hope you'll keep warm and find enough to eat,' and yet give them nothing to meet their physical needs, what on earth is the good of that?" (James 2:15).

It is not enough to say "We believe in equality of education," we must provide it.

H. Brent Schaeffer.

Session on Segregation Expected in Mississippi

By the Associated Press

CLEVELAND, Miss, Oct. 30.—A source which refused to be quoted by name said a special legislative session will be called by Hugh White to turn Mississippi's public school system into private institutions if the Supreme Court outlaws segregation after he becomes Governor.

The report was not confirmed by Mr. White.

"Remember, I am not Governor yet," said the Governor-elect who takes office in January.

The prediction came after a discussion at a meeting of Detla newsmen and legislators on problems to face the Legislature that convenes January 8. Prediction of a special session came after the forum broke up.

This source said the special session would be asked to approve a constitutional amendment allowing the State to contribute public money to support of private schools on the theory that the private schools could be maintained on a segregated basis without court interference.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL PROBLEM

Mr. and Mrs. John Taxpayer, before you go to the polls again, do a little figuring for yourself and find out just what this splendiferous spending program of Promising Paul Johnson would mean if put into effect.

The school teachers of Mississippi, both white and colored, do deserve and should be given better pay than they are now receiving. Living costs are high and inflation affects their pocketbooks just as does the purses of other persons.

But to promise a minimum salary of $2,400 per year for all teachers, white and colored, is quite beyond the ability of the taxpayers of Mississippi to pay at this time.

Moreover, the quality of teaching in some of our schools does not justify a minimum pay at that figure. That is particularly true in the colored schools.

During the scholastic term of 1950-51 there were 16,550 teachers employed in the public schools of Mississippi—white and colored.

To pay this great army minimum salaries of $2,400 per year would mean $39,720,000 per year.

In fact, it would mean far more than that, because many teachers in the well-qualified class are now receiving far above that proposed $2,400 per year minimum pay. The actual total would be something like $50,000,000 per year—maybe more.

Bear in mind, Mr. and Mrs. John Taxpayer, that sum is for teacher salaries alone. It does not include other heavier expense items in the school budget.

Our legislature at its January session is expected to do something about better pay for teachers, and will no doubt do so, but the most perplexing problem facing our lawmakers will be equalization of teacher salaries and equalization of school facilities to comply with that radical ruling of the United States Supreme Court on the subject.

The nation's tribunal of last resort has ordered that white and colored children must be given equal educational opportunity, otherwise the state must admit colored pupils in white schools.

That, of course, Mississippians will never consent to do, so our lawmakers are forced to tackle the other horn of the dilemma, which is the financial problem of providing equal educational opportunity.

That's the big question the Mississippi lawmakers must face, and don't let any piddling politician or profuse promiser tell you to the contrary.

And when the aforesaid piddling politician tells you that his splendiferous spending program can be put into effect, "and it won't cost the taxpayers a cent," he is a liar and the truth is not in him.

Ivy Predicts State Will Be Segregated Another 25 Years

Daily News
Mon. 10-22-51

MERIDIAN — (Special) — More than 175 persons from Clarke, Lauderdale and Newton counties were told Monday that Mississippi will maintain segregation in its schools for at least 25 more years.

The prediction was made by Dr. H. M. Ivy, superintendent of Meridian's city school system, at the "town meeting" conducted at the Lamar hotel here by the Mississippi Economic Council as one of a series held over the state.

Dr. Ivy asserted that the segregation would be maintained "despite any rulings of the United States Supreme Court."

Speaking during the discussion of the state's education problem, Dr. Ivy said, however, that "Mississippi needs to go ahead and equalize its school facilities, because this is needed and whether the United States Supreme Court rules or not."

When the matter of financing such a building program was brought up, the Rev. Mr. Maddox, retired Methodist minister, said he wanted to know how the audience felt about legalizing whiskey. He said he was not taking sides in the matter. On a show of hands, about one-third of those present indicated they favored legal liquor to support the program.

R. A. Harbour, superintendent of schools at Porterville, suggested that the school situation might be solved by an additional one-cent sales tax for school purposes. A majority of the gathering indicated they favored this means of raising the funds.

Mrs. I. A. Rosenbaum, Meridian, averted that better school facilities for both white and colored were necessary if the state was to go forward either in an economic or industrial way regardless of any supreme court rulings.

Mrs. Rosenbaum contended that better educational benefits must be afforded both white and Negro children to better qualify them as future employes of industries coming to the state.

Pastor Offers Equal Education

BY JAMES B. LaFOURCHE

JACKSON, Miss. -(ANP)- A bold step designed to equalize public school education in Mississippi was offered the public here last week by the Rev. H. Brent Schaeffor, pastor of Trinity United Lutheran church here.

The recommendations were contained in a letter addressed to 'Candidates for Governor and the Legislature, and All men of Good Will."

They are: (1) "Remove any division in our education system such as white section and colored section and have one administrator including white and colored leaders. Let there be no distinction as to teacher requirements, school term, courses, salaries, etc. (Until accredited Negro teachers are available, sub-standard teachers would have to be employed temporarily.)

(2) "Qualified Negroes should serve on administrative and consultative boards and committees.

(3) Sufficient funds should be appropriated to assure the quickest possible development of equality:

(a) It will take $50 to $60,000,000 to bring school buildings and equipment equal. Through authorization of bond issues, by enconomizing in many loss pressing areas of activity, by taxation, this fund should be made available.

(b) All teachers become fully accredited at least $3,000,000 more of education funds will be required annually to equalize salaries.

(c) At least $5,000,000 should be made available at once to increase training of Negro teachers and providing loans for qualified prospective teachers of at least five years of service in state schools.

(d) $500,000 annually is appropriated for transportation of Negro school children. It will ultimately require $3,000,000 more.

(4) "Accept without animosity, prejudice or opposition entrance of any qualified applicants into our graduate and professional schools. Everywhere our white students have been far ahead of political and education leaders in acceptance, of men on their merits without regard to color."

To illustrate the urgency of his recommendations, Pastor Schaeffer cited recent court decisions on admission of colored students to graduate schools in the South and South Carolina court decision ordering that state to equalize school facilities.

EQUAL EDUCATION PLAN BY CITIZENS COUNCIL TO STAND TEST OF COURTS

Daily News

By JIMMY WARD

Advocates of the program sponsored by the Mississippi Citizens Council on Education have termed the minimum plan as a measure which will "beat the federal courts to the draw."

Both J. M. Tubb, state superintendent of education, and J. A. Travis, assistant secretary of the Mississippi Education Association, made this point in talks before several hundred teachers of Central Mississippi at Central High School Thursday afternoon.

It was the fourth and largest district meeting at which the citizens council program has been explained to teachers and education minded groups.

Tubb told the gathering "let us not wait on court cases before we begin an educational program for Mississippi that will assure the dual system" of equal education for whites and Negroes.

"The price of segregation is equalization of facilities for the two races," he said. Tubb said he had submitted to the budget commission a request for $34,212,904 annually.

Travis too, said the program was predicated on continuance of the dual system.

Citing court cases that are imminent, Travis asked, "Will we sit by until a Federal court compels us to act?"

Travis said that under the proposed plan as advocated by the citizens council it would be necessary to spend 90 to 100 million dollars in order to equalize school buildings among the whites and between the whites and Negroes. This would be in addition to the expanded minimum of $34,212,904 cost annually. He said there are 100,000 more Negro children in Mississippi than whites.

"You can see that it will cost us money," he added.

Explaining the index plan for taxation, Travis said this would eliminate sectionalism among school facilities in Mississippi. In addition to the appropriations asked from the legislature, an additional $6,953,921 would be realized through local contribution.

The plan also provides for increased teachers' salaries which would put a premium on teacher training; would equalize transportation; would reorganize districts for administrative purposes and provide for teacher retirement, library and textbook programs.

W. H. Cochran of Byram, member of the MEA board of directors, presided at the meeting.

The group heard Mrs. Maud Hunter of Meridian, MEA vice president, state "Our children are our greatest resource. The process of this resource has in the past been improper. This (the Citizens Council) program will solve the difficulties."

Mrs. C. C. Clark of Natchez, a member of the council's steering committee, urged a two-way public relations program that will bind the public to the schools and "give the taxpayers a voice in policy making." She blasted at the situation which in the past has placed the teacher on a "martyr" among the people. She urged salesmanship among teachers to put the program over, explaining that both business and government sell their ideas and wares. "Let's put more emphasis on service not on cost," she added.

"When the legislature convenes we will be called a pressure group. Our only special interests are the children," she said.

Jimmy Ewing, president of the MEA, announced that the MEA's board of directors had endorsed the program unanimously and the house of delegates in a poll, approved the citizens council play by an overwhelming vote.

Mrs. Ralph Hester of Jackson, a past president of the Mississippi Congress of the PTA and a member of the council's steering committee, said but that 20,000 questionnaires had been submitted and processed to derive at the program "which the people demand."

"Mississippi ranks 33rd in the nation for effort to provide education in accordance with ability to pay," Mrs. Hester said.

Mrs. L. W. Austin of Hattiesburg, president of the state PTA, explained how the questionnaires were submitted to a cross-section of the population.

MISSOURI LOWER HOUSE GROUP VOTES 15-5 TO END SEGREGATION IN STATE'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Black Dispatch

Plea For Secret Ballot "Scotched" When "Boothell" Representative Proposes Plan To Kill Measure

14d(1)

Dut. 3-10-51

LOCAL OPTION SECTION ELIMINATED FROM BILL

Oklahoma City Okla.

JEFFERSON CITY, Miss. — (ANP) — The house education committee voted a 15-5 approval to end segregation in state public schools here Thursday after a stormy meeting behind locked doors and an undercover attempt to kill the measure.

The measure, which goes to the floor of the legislature for action, would repeal the state law requiring separate schools for Negroes. It provides that Negro chillren may attend any public grade or high school in the district in which they live.

The current measure is the first of its type to be approved in the committee session, others having failed to be reported out of committee.

Highlighting the approval of the measure was the row kicked up by Rep. John T. Buckly (Dem.), committee chairman, who sought to kill the bill by ordering a secret vote on it. Buckly, a representative of Pemiscot county in the strong "Bootheel" section of the state, was pinned back when Rep. Clyde Lee Jenkins (GOP) protested vigorously against the secret ballot. Jenkins was sided by a majority of the committee.

A secret ballot would have been at odds with the state constitution and a house rule which requires a public record of how committee members vote on legislation. However, Buckley refused to publicize the record after the meeting, saying that the bill had been reported to the house.

olish Segregation

In Missouri Schools Submitted

State Delegation

Descends On House

By FRANCES E. WATSON—(Special To The Argus)

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Following an impassioned plea by approximately 75 representatives of civic, religious and welfare organizations throughout the state, the House Committee on Education voted 15 to 5 in favor of House Bill 135, which would bar racial segregation in Missouri's public schools.

An amendment that would make admission of Negro students to schools a matter of local option was beaten in the committee. Rep. John T. Buckley, Democrat, of Pemiscot County, chairman of the committee, refused to give newsmen the record of the vote of the committee. House rules require that individual votes be made public.

Representative Walter V. Lay, Democrat, of St. Louis, chief sponsor of the bill led the huge delegation testifying before the committee. Lay said separate schools are never equal, giving breakdown on schools in Missouri. Only 48 Negro schools in 1948 and 45 counties of 205 had no Negro schools.

Also testifying for the bill from St. Louis was Dr. John J. Kessler, author of the Kessler Report, who represented 16 religious and civic organizations throughout the state. Dr. Kessler pointed out the terrific expense in the separate school system, adding that "this thing touches the pocketbook."

Hubert L. Brown, president of the St. Louis P-TA Council, said that Negro enrollment of the St. Louis schools is 31 per cent, but the Negro child is allotted only 26 per cent of the school buildings and 23 per cent of the classrooms. Brown said the St. Louis Board of Education since 1927 has either appeased or ignored the situation.

Mrs. U. P. Williamson of the Missouri Association for Social Welfare, said her organization supported the bill because, 1. It believes in the equal sharing of all public monies; 2. Every department of government should be run economically and efficiently and 3. It believes in the practices of religion and world democracies.

Representative Jennie S. Walsh, Democrat, of St. Louis, a member of the committee, asked, "How long in America will we preach freedom, dignity for all men to other countries, while failing to practice it a home?" A similar note was sounded by Henry Von Avery, president of the Federation of Block Units of St. Louis, who said, "How long can we teach democracy in a Negro school and on a white school?"

Among the representatives present were: Dr. Henry T. Reams, president of the St. Louis NAACP; Atty. Frankie M. Freeman, of the St. Louis NAACP's legal committee; Atty. Louis Clymer, Kansas City NAACP branch; Miss Garnett Hancock, AKA; Rev. W. A. Sparks, Urban League, both of Kansas City and NAACP branches of Jeffersor City, Fulton, Hannibal, Mexi and Columbia, Mo.

The bill, which is only nine lines in length, simply states, "Any child of school age shall be admitted as a pupil in any free public school in the school district in which he resides."

Districts which refused to comply would be declared as unlawfully spending their funds.

Measure To End Segregation In Schools Killed

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — (NNPA) — The Missouri House of Representatives last Wednesday virtually killed the bill to end segregation in secondary and elementary schools in the state.

Under the terms of a crippling amendment, the decision as to whether colored children would be allowed to attend public schools with white children would be left to the decision of a majority of the voters in any county.

The amendment has the effect of nullifying the bill because there are few, if any, counties in the states in which a majority of votes could be obtained for mixed schools.

AS ORIGINALLY introduced, the bill provided that colored children would have the right to attend any public school in the school district in which they were denied such admission.

Approval of the amendment, offered by Representative Warren E. Hearns, Democrat, of Charleston, followed a two-hour debate. The vote on the amendment, in which party lines were crossed, was 66 to 60.

signed to end segregation in the public schools of the state and to which a local option amendment was attached several weeks ago was virtually killed this week when House members voted 62 to 54 against reconsideration. The bill was then placed on the informal calendar, an action tantamount to killing the bill.

In its final state segregation in the state's public schools may or may not be continued depending on a majority vote in the counties.

According to James McKinley Neal, Democrat of Kansas City, this action "means the bill is dead." He made it known that he was "positive" the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People would file a suit in an attempt to gain admission of colored children into public schools that are exclusively white.

Representatives Neal, Walter V. Lay, Leroy Tyus and John W. Greene, the latter three, Democrats of St. Louis, implied they had expected little opposition in getting their motion to reconsider through. Conferences with the author of the amendment, Warren E. Hearns, Democrat of Charleston, netted them assurances that he would not oppose reconsideration if they would propose local option in third and fourth class counties. Of the 114 counties in the state only five are first and second class.

The sponsors of Bill 135 prepared the amendment suggested by Hearns, but could not submit it because of a House rule prohibiting substitution of an amendment already adopted. The local option amendment would have to be considered and rejected before the later one could be considered.

Mo. House Kills '135' On Schools

Would Have Barred Segregated Schools

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — House Bill Number 135 de-

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — (NNPA) — Representative Victor Lay, colored Democrat, of St. Louis introduced a bill in the Missouri House last Tuesday which would permit the attendance of colored students in any public school in the district in which they live.

The measure is designed to abolish segregated schools in the State. Mr. Lay said he thought if the University of Missouri is required to admit colored students, "why not start it in grammar schools when they (the children) are young.

Missouri's 1945 constitution provides that colored pupils may be permitted to attend a white school in any district where there is no colored school. But throughout its history Missouri has provided separate public schools for colored children.

Mr. Lay said all four colored Representatives are sponsoring the bill. The others are Representatives John W. Green and Leroy Tyus, St Louis Democrats, and Representative McKinley Neal, Democrat, of Kansas City.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was said to be in favor of the bill. A similar measure failed to pass in the last session of the Legislature.

Under a circuit court decision here last summer, colored students are permitted to enter the University of Missouri at Columbia if the courses they want are not offered at Lincoln University, the state-supported institution for colored students.

BACKS SEGREGATION POLL

Missouri House Favors Vote On School Question

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 5. —(AP)—The Missouri House wants every county in the state to vote next year whether to let Negroes and whites go to the same public schools.

The House passed Tuesday, 101 to 6, a bill requiring a local option voteo n the segregation question at the November, 1952, general election. The bill now goes to the Senate.

After the 1952 vote, any county can bring the issue up at a later election if 8 per cent of its citizens sign petitions demanding it.

Negro and white students have gone to separate public grade and high schools in Missouri since the state was founded in 1821. The University of Missouri was opened to Negroes last Fall for the first time if they were able to show they could not get the courses they wanted at Lincoln University for Negroes here.

Other Papers Say

High Cost of Segregation

(From St. Louis Post Dispatch)

THE HIGH COST of racial segregation in Missouri's public schools may soon be driven home to St. Louis county residents.

This is because overcrowded conditions in some of St. Louis high schools — principally the three Negro high schools— has forced the Board of Education here to consider ending the practice of accepting students from suburban districts on a tuition basis. Most of the 158 St. Louis county high school pupils enrolled in St. Louis schools last year were Negro.

The St. Louis board's position is causing county school officials much concern. And well it might. For, if the Negro pupils cannot be accommodated in the city, the county districts in which they live will be forced to provide the separate facilities required by the State Constitution. This may even involve new construction at a cost to the taxpayer far greater than the tuition of $306 a pupil currently paid.

The only real answer, of course, is to change public policy so it will conform to reason and the clear intent of the Federal Constitution.

Protest Crowded Conditions

NAACP Asks End To Jim Crow; Parents Request Transfer

A new attack on segregation in Kansas City's elementary schools was launched this week by the local branch of the NAACP because of heavy over-crowding in some Negro schools while white schools in the same or adjoining districts have ample space to accommodate more pupils.

The most serious situation prevails in the Booker T. Washington-Benton school district where the Washington school at 24th and Prospect is jam-packed with 1,280 children while only 470 are enrolled at the Benton school at 30th and Benton. Many Negro children live in the Benton school district but must attend the Washington school.

Enrollment in the kindergarten alone at the Washington school is 170. Kindergarten enrollment at the Benton school is 54.

Beginning yesterday, kindergarten pupils at the Washington school will attend class in a second floor dance hall at 22nd and Prospect which was leased by the Board of Education last week at $300 a month.

Carl R. Johnson, president of the local NAACP branch, has requested the school board to petition to the state legislature for legal authority to abandon separate schools for Negro and white children in the Kansas City school district.

Johnson pointed out that under a provision of the Missouri State Constitution the school board may petition the legislature for such authority.

Many Negro parents in the Benton school district have indicated that they would request a transfer of their children from the Washington school to the Benton school.

One such request was made this week by Mr. and Mrs J. Delmas Escoe, 2954 E. 28th St., following an unsuccessful attempt Monday morning to enroll their 4-year-old daughter, Nina Sharon, in the kindergarten at the Benton school. Escoe is city editor of The Call.

Dr. J. Leslie Lawing, principal of the Benton school, told the Escoes that he could not enroll their child at the school without authority from the school board.

Dr. Lawing admitted that Japanese children are attending his school, "but they're third generation Americans," he added.

The principal further admitted that there are two vacant rooms in his school. one of which is used as a movie room.

Dr. Lawing said he had no objection to Negro children attending his school if the school board gave him the authority to enroll them.

"We'll teach whomever they send us," he said.

In a letter to Dr. Roscoe V. Shores, acting superintendent of schools, requesting a transfer of Sharon and two other children, Antoinette, 8, and Consuelo, 6, Escoe pointed out that they live four blocks from the Benton school and nine blocks from the Washington school.

Escoe contended that his children could not possibly receive the fullest benefit of elementary training at the Washington school where there are 50 and 60 children to a classroom. In marked contrast, he said, is the situation at the Benton school where there are about 30 children in each classroom.

"Added to this contrast," the letter stated "is the fact that the School Board has made arrangements to house kindergarten pupils at the Washington school in a dance hall at 22nd and Prospect. This will result in my youngest daughter's walking two additional blocks to and from school for the highly questionable training and school orientation that she could possibly receive in a converted dance hall."

Escoe said he felt that his children "are entitled to the best public educational opportunities afforded any oth-child in Kansas City. I am convinced that opportunities at the overcrowded Washington school fall far short of being equal to those in other schools.

"I firmly believe," his letter continued, "that the School Board is not justified in perpetuating a system of segregation in Kansas City schools at the expense of my children and many others in similar circumstances."

Dr. Shores said that Escoe's request would be submitted to the school board at its next meeting on Oct. 4.

Johnson said that the evils of segregation in the Kansas City public schools "have been greatly accentuated by the overcrowded conditions in some Negro schools."

"It is up to the school board to petition the legislature for legal authority to abandon separate schools for Negro and white pupils in the Kansas City school district," he said.

The NAACP spokesman urged that all Negro parents living in the Benton school district and in other districts where Negro schools are overcrowded should request that their children be transferred to other schools.

Building Commission Allots Negro Schools $228,257

The State Building Commission Friday alloted $228,257 for classroom construction at 19 Negro schools in 12 counties.

The funds were part of a $2,000,000 appropriation by the 1950 session of the Legislature which provided that the state supply two-thirds of the cost to enable counties which qualified to expand Negro classroom facilities.

Five schools in Bolivar county which received $50,000 represented the top allocation among the counties in this allotment.

In other action the commission gave a green light to a $175,000 park project at Sardis lake.

The commission directed that the Forestry Commission proceed with plans for the construction of lodge building, supervisor's home and eight double-unit cabins. The plans are to be submitted at the next session of the building commission.

Site for the park will be on the northwest corner of the lake on an 800-acre plot leased from the Federal government. The Pinola county board of supervisors and the Federal government are to provide roads to the site, according to present plans.

Harris Powers of Greenwood was awarded a contract totaling $12,194 for equipment at the State Penitentiary laundry building. C. A. Hall of Belzoni was awarded the electrical contract for $2185 for the laundry improvement project.

The schools approved were:

Adams county: Prince Street, $14,941.

Amite county: Amite County Training, $11,050, and Liberty Rosenwald, $11,050.

Bolivar county: Deeson, $6670; Duncan, $6670; Shaw, $10,000; Rosedale, $10,00; Boyle, $16,666.

Chickasaw: Houlka $10,000; Woodland, $6,000.

Choctaw: Choctaw County Training: school, $11,800.

Copiah: Crystal Springs, $26,026.

Clay: West Point Elementary, $29,000.

Itawamba: Pleasant Grove, $333.

Kemper: Preston, $9,225; Porterville, $15,000.

Lafayette: Oxford Training, $7,721.

Lincoln: Lincoln County Training. $21,205.

Walthall; Hope Colored, $5,000.

14d(1) 1951

Missouri

St. Louis Board Acts to End School Strike

ST. LOUIS — The St. Louis Board of Education has promised to take steps within 30 days to relieve the "terrific" overcrowding in the three colored high schools. This promise was given the Citizens Protest Committee Thursday morning (Sept 20) in an emergency meeting set last Monday.

The action came after more than 1000 pupils from Sumner and Vashon High Schools staged a protest march Monday morning (Sept 17) on the Board of Education Building at 911 Locust St. in downtown St. Louis.

Chanting "We want better schools" and "Fight Communism with Democracy," the children, with a number of parents included, descended upon the board building and demanded "immediate relief."

Principal Locks Pupils In

Pupils at Washington Technical High School, which is likewise overcrowded, were locked in by Dr. Augustus C. Phillips, principal, who bodily ejected reporters and called police. Retained in the building, the pupil's overturned chairs, desks; slapped a woman teacher and set fires in waste baskets.

The citizens committee headed by Hubert L. Brown, who is also president of the Sumner High School P-TA. was organized by indignant parents and citizens after the 1951 fall semester opened in September and the board had failed to fulfill promises made earlier to ease the load.

Its first act was to call a mass meeting Sept. 9 at the YMCA Youth Center here, during which speakers asserted that the board had made numerous promises of relief but had consistently managed to bypass the matter.

Capacity Almost Doubled

Sumner High, with a capacity of 1148 pupils, had an enrollment of 2,100. Vashon, with a capacity of 1328, has 2,350, meanwhile at several "white" high schools, figures show, in many instances, enrollment below capacity.

The protesting parents asked one of the "white" schools in the area be redesignated for colored use. Under the laws of the State of Missouri, colored and white children must attend separate schools. It is the only racial separation law among the State's statutes. At the mass meeting, plans were made to make another appeal to the school board and, if no "immediate" action was taken, the group would conduct a protest march on the board building.

It was agreed that parents would be asked to seek excuses for their children to accompany them on a protest march on Monday, if the appeal Tuesday night did not gain action. Although only about 75 parents sought excuses, pupils at Sumner and Vashon staged a mass walkout and joined the demonstrators.

Atlantic City Advances in Teacher Integration

ATLANTIC CITY—Teacher integration on the high and primary levels was advanced last week when the Board of Education mixed the faculties of more schools.

Mrs. Jane M. Flipping, who came here last year from Hightstown and worked as a substitute, has been assigned to Richmond Ave. School in the heart of an all-white residential area.

Miss Frances Turner, a native, and a graduate of Glassboro State Teachers College, has been assigned to Madison Ave. School also in an all-white neighborhood, where the children of only two colored families are reported to be attending.

Other Grade Assignments

The third new colored teacher among 19 appointed by the Board is Miss Joyce Duncan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lechus Duncan, food merchants of Connecticut Ave.

Miss Duncan has been assigned to the Indiana Ave. School with an all-colored enrollment, typical of the area it serves.

Whites to Indiana

Three white teachers have been assigned to the Indiana Ave. School.

They are: Murray Cohen, of Vineland who will teach the fifth grade; Marvin Leiberman of Woodbine, who has a master's degree from Temple and will teach "slow learners"; and

Miss Delores Walters, daughter of Dr. Lew Walters of this city, who will teach in the Westside School located this year in the Indiana Ave. School Annex.

High School Appointments

Dr. John Milligan, superintendent of schools, announced also assignment of these colored teachers to Atlantic City High School:

Mrs. Marie N. Fowler, physical education; Austin Martin, general science; and Mrs. Hiawatha Hawkes, home economics.

A few years ago, Miss Nora Wood was assigned to the Pennsylvania Ave. School, which bordered on the colored residential section with practically no colored pupils.

Now a large percentage of pupils at Pennsylvania Ave. School is 'colored with parents holding offices in the P-TA and serving on important committees. Harmony and good fellowship prevail.

Board Deserves Praise

Dr. Milligan and the Board of Education deserve commendation for their efforts toward complete integration in education, which is not yet a reality here.

The superintendent in particular deserves special credit for the manner in which he interviews applicants for positions in the school system, and the method he uses to determine if they possess prejudices outlawed by State laws.

Last year, a colored teacher, Edith Martin, was assigned to the high school. All pupils above the sixth grade were placed in integrated classes with an integrated teaching staff.

Superintendent Cited

In addition, substitutes were sent to schools when needed, regardless of color, and special teachers taught classes in all schools.

Dr. Milligan and the Board of Education have thus indicated that they intend to comply with the anti-discrimination laws in the field of education.

Housing Still Segregated

It is now up to citizens of all races and creeds here to see that the Fair Housing Laws are complied with speedily by the Housing Authority.

If this were done and our public housing projects integrated, there is no doubt that the complexion of the Indiana Ave. School would change in a few years.

Some Actually Say They Want to Keep Children Separated

(Special to The Courier)

SANTA FE, N. M.—Negroes of New Mexico last week showed themselves to be a "house divided against itself," as the State Senate heard discussions on a bill proposing to end segregation in the state's public schools. Some Negro teachers warned that "a race war" might come if Negro and white children were put into the same schools. Other Negro teachers said this was not true.

Most outspoken against ending the racial segregation was E. C. Martin of Clovis, who said: "You put our children together, and there will be a race war on the East Side. You'll be putting the white man against the black man." Professor Martin then told the Senate: "Don't disturb us. We have peace and enjoyment in our schools. Democracy is coming, but you cannot hurry it. Let us sift it in day by day."

WANT SEGREGATION

Principal H. L. Davis of the Las Cruces School backed Martin. Davis told the Senate that his people want segregation in Las Cruces. "I don't want to see torn down what we have built up in Las Cruces," he declared.

But these supporters of racial segregation were bitterly opposed by several leaders and parents who told the Senate that to continue segregation in the schools would be openly aiding and abetting the cause of communism.

Hobart LaGrone of Albuquerque president of the Albuquerque branch NAACP, told the committee that passage of the anti-segregation bill would be one of the best arguments against communism. "Had we inaugurated civil rights legislation in the United States a few years ago," he declared, "we might not now be fighting in Korea. Asia would have realized that we are a true democracy."

AIDS HELPS REDS

Marcell Pick of Santa Fe, legislative chairman of the Council on Human Relations, warned the Senate "You are helping the infiltration of communism by supporting segregation. Our boys in Korea," Pick said, "are fighting for democracy, not to uphold things like segregation."

The Rev. Charles B. Hodge of Hobbs told the Senate that his five children had suffered when they were transferred from a non-segregated to a segregated school. "I immediately noticed a change in their educational interests," he testified. He pointed out also the expensiveness of maintaining separate schools and the fact that such schools are not "equal."

A MOTHER TALKS

Mrs. Frederic Gilstrap of Albuquerque, mother of four children, told the Senate that she would feel that her children would be deprived of their birthright if placed in a segregated school.

On the other side of the fence, another Negro teacher, Ralph D. Little, of the Hobbs Negro school said segregation was "as old as history."

The Rev. I. S. Swisher, for ten years pastor of the Second Baptist Church (Negro) in Las Cruces, said he did not believe there was segregation in Las Cruces. He called the proposed bill "a lizard," and said, "I hope I never go chasing lizards to the detriment of my people."

State Senator T. C. Jaramillo (R.-La Jolla) is backing the anti-segregation bill. The hearings were held before the entire Senate sitting as a committee of the whole.

Negroes Split On School Bias Bill In New Mexico

SANTA FE, N. Mox—(ANP)—Forward progress in the matter of equality and integration in education was stymied here recently by a tug of war between six Negroes testifying before the senate on a proposed repeal of the state's optional segregation school law, four against and two for.

The upshot of the differences of opinion caused the measure to be referred to the judiciary committee for the third time. The committee is headed by Sen. A. B. Carpenter (D-Roswell) one of the leading opponents of the bill.

Responsibility for the failure of the senate to act favorably on the measure rested with four of the six Negroes, who in typical "Uncle Tom" fashion, sided with senate opponents in their testimony. They were E. C. Martin, teacher in the colored school at Clovis; H. L. Davis principal, Washington school, Las Cruces Rev. I. S. Swisher, pastor, Colored Second Baptist church and husband of a Washington school teacher; and Ralph D. Little, teacher in Hobbs Negro school.

Pitted against them and favoring passage of the measure were yours truly as president of the Albuquerque NAACP branch; and the Rev. C. B. Hodge of Hobbs. They were supported by Marcell Pick, legislative chairman of the Council on Humar relations, and Mrs. Frederick Gilstrap, Albuquerque, both white.

The proposed repealer, senate bill 154, was aimed at removing the "optional segregation" clause from the school law and permitting the integration of Negro and white children in the public schools. It would have effected the two school system practiced in 10 cities—Clovis, Hobbs, Boswell, Artesia, Las Cruces, Carlsbad, Alamogordo, Vado, Silver City and Wood.

Sponsored by Sen. T. C. Jaramillo (R.-La Jolla), it was introduced into the senate on Feb. 9, through the efforts of the New Mexico Council on Human relations. This body is composed of the NAACP, LULACS, B'nai B'rith, AFL, AAUW locals Masons, Catholis and the New Mexico Council of church women.

The bill was immediately sent to the judiciary committee for study. The council presured the bill to the floor of the senate on Feb. 19 with an unanimous "do pass" recommendation. However, it was quickly re-committed to the senate sub-group by the opposition senators who represent the southern part of the state where the segregated schools exist. The excuse given was that further testimony should be heard by the committee.

Failure of witnesses to appear before the sub-group brought the repealer back to the senate with the same "do pass" plea and a recommendation that further testimony be given on the senate floor.

It was at this point, on Feb. 27, that the tug of war between Negro witnesses occurred. Martin, in opposing the passage, told the senators that "efforts to mix Negro and white children in public schools might result in a race war."

"Don't disturb us," he said. "We have peace and enjoyment in our schools. You put our children together and there will be a race war. You'll be putting the white man against the black man.

"Democracy is coming, but you cannot hurry it. Let us sift it in a day by day, year by year."

P. E. A. Begins Drive to Defend Public Schools

Links Five Organizations to 'Irresponsible Attacks,' Accuses 'Superpatriots'

In reply to "irresponsible attacks" on the public schools, the Public Education Association last night opened a campaign to give the public the facts about enemies of public education and about the aims and values of modern education.

At a dinner marking "The Fight for Free Schools," at the Waldorf-Astoria, the organization released a bulletin naming the National Council for American Education, the Friends of the Public Schools of America, the Sons of the American Revolution, the American Education Association and the Conference of American Small Business Organizations as "front" organizations composed of "profiteers in hysteria, misguided zealots and superpatriots" who are attacking modern education.

Says Foes Ignore Failings

William B. Nichols, president of P. E. A., told the 700 guests that the "organization's sole purpose has been to work for the betterment of the city's public schools," during its fifty-six years of existence. "Today," he said, "the P. E. A. is deeply concerned over the irresponsible attacks being made against our schools. They are leveled against the very best features of modern education and not against the lacks and failings."

The bulletin said that many schools systems are vulnerable to attack by "front" organizations because of "the failure of administrators to enlist citizens in school policy making."

In the keynote address, Dean Millicent C. McIntosh of Barnard College said: "The future of New York City is at this moment being moulded by our present attitude to our public schools. If we want a free society we must move heaven and earth to train responsible citizens. If we want a good society we must educate the whole individual.

Dean McIntosh Defends Costs

"This kind of education is expensive, but it is th emost important thing our city can buy," Dean McIntosh said. "It requires, first of all, superior teachers who work happily in their profession, rewarded for their efforts because they have adequate salaries and honor in their community. It requires good buildings and modern equipment that is the best available. No price is too great to pay for the achievement of this kind of education."

Roy E. Larsen, president of Time, Inc., and chairman of the National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools, told the gathering of "a great resurgence of citzien interest in our schools," but such interest, he said, "must be based on a calm, reasoned approach to school problems by a broad cross-section of the most intelligent members of the community."

The commission's three criteria for effective citizen co-operation on behalf of the schools, Mr. Larsen said, are that a committee include full representation of all groups in the community; that it "research the problem of the schools and get the facts" before coming to conclusions, and that it co-operate fully with school authorities.

"The Public Education Association," he said, "certainly subscribes to all these points."

Such procedure, he added, would have prevented a recent upheaval in the Pasadena school system, where the emotional rather than factual approach to school problems "permitted the reactionary forces in the community, aided and abetted by a quasi-fascist group operating under the guise of super-patriotism, to take control of the schools."

"The "shocking and wholly unfounded barrage of criticism of our modern schools," Quentin Reynolds told the meeting, is being conducted under the labels of "patriotism, religion and citizenship." In addition to the five organizations listed in the bulletin as "fronts," Mr. Reynolds named the Guardians of American Education, the Employers Association of Chicago, the Church League of America and the Institute for Public Service in New York.

Mr. Reynolds served as narrator for a documentary drama, "Children Ahead," by Virginia Mazer, broadcast from the meeting by the Mutual Broadcasting System and station WOR from 9:30 to 10 p. m.

Other speakers at the meeting were Miss Edna Ferber and Sam Levenson.

Colored Teacher Up North Forced To Sue For Work

Albany, N. Y., July 12.—Miss Dorothy J. Brown of St. Albans, L. I., will become the first Negro teacher of Nassau County, following a ruling this week by the New York State Court of Appeals, ordering the school board of Nassau County to hire her. The School Board has until September to act on the court's ruling.

Miss Brown had applied to teach in the Elmont School District No. 16, Nassau County, and had been refused employment because of her race. Jawn Sandifer, chairman of the legal redress committee of the New York State Conference of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, handled the case for the NAACP.

Negroes Hold Only 2½ Percent Of N. Y. Teaching Jobs

NEW YORK (ANP)—Although Negroes are about 8 per cent of the total population of New York they account for only 2 1-2 per cent of the teachers jobs in the public system, according to a survey conducted by the Harlem Committee of the Teachers Union.

All of the data has not come in, but that is the conclusion arrived at from 6 questionnaires returned by teachers in 104 schools in the city with a total staff of almost 10,000.

The published report said:

"In a city having more than 750,000 Negroes — or about 10 per cent of the total population—the number of Negroes on the school staff comprises only 2 1-2 per cent of the total. This percentage is reduced to 1 1-2 per cent if we consider only regularly appointed teachers.

"A complete survey would undoubtedly reduce even those percentages since questionnaire returns were heavy for those areas which have at least some Negro teachers and relatively poor from areas which are known to have the lowest number of Negro teachers."

The situation in the high schools and the vocational high schools is even more disturbing, the survey declares. In these schools there are only 40 Negro regular teachers out of a total of 6,495. This is about one-half of one per cent of the high school staff covered by the survey.

School after school with faculties close to 200 did not show a single Negro on the staff. Half of the high schools surveyed (26 of 52) fall into this category. Many of these schools have large numbers of colored pupils.

The survey also revealed that 92 1-2 per cent of the Negro teachers in the elementary and junior high schools are teaching in areas where colored persons are concentrated.

Harlem School Gets Clean-Up Award for Year

Herald Tribune

P. S. 133 Principal Thanks Neighborhood as Whole and Parents for Helping

Thurs. 10-25-51

The annual award offered by the Outdoor Cleanliness Association to the school which carried out the "most outstanding clean-up project" during the 1950-'51 school year will be presented to Public School 133, Fifth Ave. and E. 130th St., at an assembly tomorrow morning.

Though the award is being made to the children, Mrs. Margaret S. Douglas, principal of the school, emphasized that parents and the neighborhood as a whole played a major role in the project that has made P. S. 133 a bright spot among city schools in general and in Harlem in particular.

Admittedly, in some respects P. S. 133 had a head start on cleanliness. The first post-war school construction project completed in Manhattan, the modern three-story plant, with the pastel interiors, large window areas and movable furniture was opened in 1949. On the other hand, the newer and shinier the school, the more likely it is to show dirt and deterioration.

Can Go Down in Year

"A place like this," Mrs. Douglas said, "can go down in a year."

The clean-up campaign was spearheaded by the Civics Club, with forty fifth and sixth-graders who, under the faculty advisorship of Miss Georgia Washington, operate on the theory that good citizenship begins at home. The club joined forces with the School Improvement Committee of the P. T. A., under the chairmanship of Mrs. Lillian Chesson. Before long the 1,250 children in the school, their parents and neighborhood residents for blocks around were involved in the project.

"The only time the school administration was called in," Mrs. Douglas said, "was on matters of policy, like time for meetings, and so on. But the parents and children carried the ball."

In school every class had a project of some kind, whether it was a play about cleanliness to be presented, a song about sanitation to be chorused over the school's public address system, or posters to be designed to decorate the school. There were poetry contests on keeping clean, and slogans were styled by all. The climax came with a giant assembly program that featured parades and poster displays.

Literature and Speakers

The Outdoor Cleanliness Association and the Department of Sanitation provided literature, posters and speakers for the school and for the Block Clean-up campaign that followed the two-week School-Clean-up program. Neighbors were made conscious of the need for neatness; storekeepers contributed their windows for display purposes and the leaders of the Riverton and Abraham Lincoln housing projects, from which most of the school's population comes, lent their support.

As the O. C. A. award notes, there was no letdown after the campaign. Mrs. Douglas noted some of the continuing results—a clean-up squad of pupils who get to school early and pick up any trash that may be landed on the fenced-off lawns of the school over night and a spic-and-span committe on each floor of the school that patrols its bailiwick twice a day to see that all is neat and tidy.

The award—a blue-and-white O. C. A. banner—will be presented by Mrs. Hazel Hayes Putt, chairman of the association's education committee. Mrs. M. K. Graveson, director of sanitary education for the Department of Sanitation, who worked closely with the children will also participate in the ceremonies.

They Made Their School the City's Cleanest

Herald Tribune 10-25-51

Don Rice

Members of the Clean-Up Club of P. S. 133, Fifth Ave. and 130th St., who took part in the "most outstanding school clean-up project," according to the Outdoor Cleanliness Association. At left rear is Miss Georgie Washington, faculty adviser to the group, and at right rear is Mrs. Margaret Douglas, principal of the school, which is one of the newest in New York City

Figures in Suit—Hubert Eaton Jr., in whose name the Wilmington equality school suit has been recorded, eats his lunch from his desk in the Williston Elementary School. Children refer to this arrangement as a "halfteria."—Rivera Photo.

Virginians Join Local Attorneys In Equality Case

Courier Sat. 8-11-51

By A. M. RIVERA Jr.
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

WILMINGTON, N. C.—"I advance it, therefore, to you, not as problematical, but as an unshakable and forever immovable fact, that your full glory and happiness, as well as all other colored people under Heaven, shall never be fully consummated, but with the entire emancipation of your enslaved brethern all over the world."

Thus spoke David Walker, Wilmington ex-slave, in 1829, antedating the late Wendell Wilkie's "One World" philosophy more than a hundred years, and spelling out the doom of racial segregation in all its hateful aspects.

In this Carolina seaport city, some time next fall, the white supremacists whose memories keep fresh the almost bloodless reign of terror of the infamous Wilmington race riots in November, 1898, will find themselves challenged in a school equality suit.

14 a 01

As a result of recent action of the local Negro citizens affairs committee, Atty. Robert Bond, assisted by Martin A. Martin and Oliver W. Hill, Richmond, Va., is instituting court action in Eastern District Federal Court to forever enjoin city school officials against discriminating against Negro school children because of their race. The plaintiffs are basing their suit upon the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

VEILED THREATS MADE

Notice of Negroes' intention to seek Federal relief was met with attempted reprisals and threats on the part of some whites who reminded Negroes of the reign of terror that accompanied the "riots" of 1898. Negroes replied they had not forgotten. Action continues to challenge the half century pattern of inequality in this city.

Before this Courier representative was permitted to tour the grounds and photograph the buildings, a Federal court order had to be obtained from Judge Don Gilliam by plaintiff's lawyers.

In other cases of this nature I have covered, this action had never been necessary.

STUDY MADE

Another bit of historical irony occurred several weeks ago with the publication of an excellent study of this section of the state during the Nineties. The author of the book is Dr. Helen G. Edmonds, professor of history at North Carolina College, Durham.

In an exhaustive study called "The Negro in Fusion Politics in North Carolina, 1894-1901," Dr. Edmonds discredits some of the extravagant claims of white writers about the incompetencies of Negroes who were in power at the time.

Reception of the book hereabouts, however, has been little short of violent. A local historian charged the University of North Carolina Press (publishers of the book) with a deliberate attempt to smear the good name of this city. Protest was also registered because the book was allegedly written at a time to coincide with the present "racial unpleasantness."

FEW SCHOOLS ACCREDITED

Only one of New Hanover County's seven Negro schools is accredited. However, twelve of the fourteen of the white schools have accredited status.

The action in Wilmington has served to heighten the concern of whites in school equalization problems. Various estimates have been made of the amount of money that would be needed to bring white and colored schools up to a basis of "equality."

Governor W. Kerr Scott thinks it could be done with about $80,000,000. Other estimates, however, have given sums in excess of $100,000,000. Informed school men and veteran correspondents admit frankly that the cost is "astronomical," and few venture exact appraisals.

STAGGERING COST

A complicating factor in the money estimates is the source of the additional revenue that would be needed. North Carolinians are already staggering under one of the heaviest tax loads in the country.

Just last week a minor furor was created in the state when the U. S. News and World Report magazine said: "North Carolina . . . has the highest tax rate of any state that does not permit the deduction of Federal taxes in computing the state tax." A Tar Heel editor observed that this state's 3 per cent sales tax is equal to the biggest in the United States (over $50,000,000).

Governor Scott defends this state's tax system on the basis of the numerous services and functions which the state renders, whereas in other states, similar functions which are rendered by county and local governmental units. At the same time, however, it is to be noted that this state would appear to be near its wits' end for more revenue.

INTEGRATION NEAR

The influential Greensboro Daily News commented editorially last week, "Strictly on the economic side there arises the question of North Carolina's ability to bear such a burden as a dual system of schools imposes . . . It is a dollars-and-cents challenge which goes out to our leadership and which argues in its own right for a meeting of minds."

"Integration" of schools may be much nearer than a whole lot of white folks realize.

All Children Now Attend Schools; Segregation Out

Hicks Article Last May Told of Jim Crow School Facilities Paid for by U.S. Government

FORT BRAGG, N.C.—The expose in the AFRO of June 2, 1951, of the fact that racial segregation was rampant last spring in this Army installation has led to the complete abandonment of jim-crow educational facilities here.

In May, 1951, James L. Hicks, former Army captain in the Pacific in World War II and more recently AFRO war correspondent in Korea, made a tour of Defense Department installations in the United States and in the first of a series of Articles on Fort Bragg exposed a "witches' caldron" of segregation here.

Among the evils that his investigation brought to light were the facts that:

Colored soldiers were segregated in a remote section of the post, which had become known as "Fort Bragg's Harlem." They were forced to live with their families without privacy in Army barracks which are adjacent to open barracks occupied by troops.

The kindergarten children were forced to attend a jim-crow kindergarten and a jim-crow nursery; and their children of elementary school age were forced to ride a bus into town to a jim-crow school, despite the fact that government funds were used to pay for lily-white schools on the post.

"These are serious charges," Hicks declared in his AFRO, June 2, article about the fort, going on to point out that he had not stopped at witnessing these conditions, but had bluntly told Major N. E. Sloane and General Hickey, personnel officers, that such conditions were clearly in violation of the President's directive on equality in the Armed Services.

AFRO Publicity Effective

Although not assured at the time that immediate steps would be taken to comply with the President's directive, the AFRO's expose was effective, and such steps have been taken subsequent investigation reveals.

It was learned here recently that beginning with the fall term, Fort Bragg's schools have been unsegregated and other improvements have been made in compliance with the order to bring about equality of opportunity and treatment issued by Mr. Truman.

Fort Bragg parents were told on Sept. 6 that their schools would be unsegregated, and that one of the schools' 43 teachers would be colored. The colored teacher now has 25 children in the kindergarten class she leads, all of whom are white but one.

Mrs. Mildred Poole, director of education on the post, reports that she has had only one complaint after announcement that the schools would completely abolish segregation.

Single Complaint Listed

She said that a white officer's wife tearfully telephoned her stating that her husband had forbidden her to send their daughter to school with colored children and that he was going to send her back home with the child.

Mrs. Poole said she replied to the woman:

"I hope the child won't look back 25 years from now and be ashamed to say you wouldn't let her go to school with these children."

The educator remarked that she heard no more of the matter and for all that she knew the child is attending one of the schools.

"The school children hardly have had time to learn each other's names, but the post already abounds with tales of spontaneous, unaffected friendship sprung up in the school yard," Mrs. Poole said, adding:

"A colored girl in the sixth grade was stung on the face by a wasp. A general's daughter brought the crying girl to me. I called a bus driver to take her to the outpatients' clinic. Then the general's daughter spoke up and asked, 'May I go with her? I think she's scared.' The two little girls went together."

Col. Tyler Calhoun Jr. of Nashville, Tenn., post chief of staff, said that, under the law, the posts schools must operate on an unsegregated basis. This is because the schools are wholly supported by Federal funds. (Hicks reminded officials of this fact.)

The colonel, who has two children in the post schools, told of his five and one-half-year-old daughter's first day in kindergarten:

"I asked her if there was any colored children in her class, 'Yes,' she replied. 'His name is Butch and he can wiggle his ears. He's going to teach us how to wiggle ours.'"

Brig. Gen. Pearson Menoher, deputy post commander, said Fort Bragg, which boasts it is the largest military establishment in the United States, is run on a non-segregated basis.

"We have colored personnel in every housing unit," he said, pointing out that colored persons at Fort Bragg compose 10 to 15 per cent of the 40,000 population, although not nearly as many of them as whites have families.

The general, born in Fort Monroe, Va., now makes his home at Southern pines. He said he has observed no reaction from neighboring areas to the post's unsegregated education policy.

N. C. Students Strike For Equal Schools

KINSTON, N. C. — (INS) — A strike by 740 Negro students against what they termed "inadequate" school facilities at the Adkins High School in Kinston ended Monday.

The five-day strike, interrupted by the Thanksgiving holiday, found students demonstrating against what they termed dilapidated conditions of the school plant. The protesting students demanded the school board order improvements at the school.

C. B. Stewart, principal of the school, said that "normal attendance was recorded Monday, and it appears our trouble is over."

He said the regular bi-weekly assembly of the student body Monday morning had a "better than average attendance."

Surprise Ruling Admits Inequality; Case Dismissed

RALEIGH, N. C.—The high cost of segregation shown as bright throughout Tarheelia last week as the highly publicized Carolina moon, as implications of the recent ruling by Federal Court Judge Johnson J. Haynes to equalize the schools for white and Negro children began to crystalize.

In an interview with G. H. Ferguson, acting director of the Division of Negro Education, State Department of Public Instruction, it was disclosed that to equalize the buildings and facilities of present plants will cost at least $200,000,000.

Since this is the first major city that has been able to secure a favorable decision in this area, there is much speculation as to its effect on education throughout the South.

DISPARITY ADMITTED

Point 9 in Judge Hayes' judgment spelled out the areas of discrimination existing in the local school system as a matter of underlining the most flagrant inequalities in the Durham system.

"Educational opportunity is not accorded to Negro childen in the city of Durham School District in that:

"A. School buildings for Negro pupils are unequal to those furnished white children.

"B. The inadequacy of buildings results in the overcrowding of Negro children and a heavier load of pupils per teacher.

"C. The facilities for art, music and library are unaqual."

DECISION IS "SURPRISE"

The judge's surprise decision dismissed the action against the State Board of Education and the state superintendent of public instruction.

There is no official word from the defendants, but as stated by the newspaper, Public Appeal, "There are growing indications that the case will be appealed if for no other reason than to give the school officials time to recover from the shock and correct the discriminations that exist."

Counsel for the plaintiffs have remained non-commital, also, but highly placed Durham observers have expressed the hope that the defendants will resort to an appeal. Such an action, they point out, would enable the plaintiffs to appeal that portion of the judgment which dismissed action against the state.

NAACP MAY ARGUE

Though Negro and white citizens of Durham contributed approximately eight thousand dollars through the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs to finance the suit, there has been a great deal of speculation as to whether the NAACP would be interested in filing an appeal as to the portion of the judgment relating to the state.

It has been pointed out that this case, regarded as one of the best prepared and best presented of the civil rights cases, would make the chances of reversal very good.

The widely read, influential Carolina Times declared, "A Middle District Federal Court judge ruled here last week what every observing citizen of Durham has known for years." The Raleigh News and Observer, commenting on the unprecedented decision, stated that the jurist's recognition of discrimination in Durham, where the schools for both races are admittedly better than in most North Carolina counties, indicted the rest of the state.

Governor W. Kerr Scott, in his Tuesday press conference admitted discrimination in many areas of North Carolina, but stated that he knew of few places where the Negro facilities were superior.

In Chapel Hill, where Negro citizens have brought a similar suit, Dr. C. H. Thompson told a reporter he thought the ruling in the Durham suit would "help" Chapel Hill Negroes.

Citizens in other cities who have been in constant contact with plaintiffs' lawyers in Durham are known to be studying similar suits. Dr. Thompson heads the Chapel Hill Negro Affairs Committee.

Attorneys have been hired and preliminary steps taken in Wilmington, Wilson and Plymouth, and negotiations are in process in Raleigh, High Point and Sanford—all of whom are planning school equality suits.

DURHAM, N. C. — (INS) — Durham school officials received court orders Saturday to provide Negro children educational facilities on a par with those offered white students.

The ruling was handed down yesterday by Judge Johnson J. Hayes, of the federal district court, from his home in Wilkesboro, N. C.

Judge Hayes declared that Durham had failed to furnish equal facilities in buildings, recreations, music and library material.

The judgment also said the cost of equalizing the facilities must be borne by the city of Durham.

Hail Ruling in N.C. School Suit

DURHAM, N. C.—A permanent injunction against local school officials to prevent further discrimination against colored school children, was issued last Friday by Federal Judge Johnson J. Hayes.

However, Judge Hayes absolved State officials, named jointly in the suit filed May 18, 1949, and heard in June, 1950, of charges of discrimination.

Judge Cites Inequalities

This is the first time colored parents have won a favorable decision in a suit for equal facilities involving a major Southern city. Lawyers in the case were M. Hugh Thompson and J. H. Wheeler of Durham, and Hill, Martin and Robinson of Richmond.

Judge Hayes cited unequal opportunities in four categories in his findings of fact:

(1) Buildings for colored children are unequal to those for white children; (2) Inadequacy in building results in overcrowding of colored and a heavier load of pupils per teacher; (3) recreational facilities are unequal; (4) Facilities for music, art and library are unequal.

The court pointed out further that white students receive "more and better supervision, greater extra curricular opportunities, better laboratory equipment, and that white students have three junior high schools and colored students none."

Not Substantially Equal

The judgment also declared that: "Arrangements exist for cafeterias, gymnasiums, music, art, home economics, laboratories and equipment, and playgrounds for white students, while some of these facilities are denied many colored schools."

Judge Hayes said: "While the buildings and facilities for colored children may be adequate, they are not substantially equal to those afforded the whites.

"Under laws laid down in this circuit in the case of Carter against Arlington county, Va., it is necessary for the defendants to provide substantially equal facilities for colored children as compared with those furnished to white children out of public funds."

Many Changes Needed

Judge Hayes added in his findings of fact that "the present Durham school officials have endeavored to overcome many of the discriminations which did exist when the suit was instituted, and to a greater extent have overcome many of the glaring discriminations.

"But there still exists discriminations which must be overcome in the future."

Statutes Violated

The judgment said Durham school officials were violating State statutes which require officials to conduct the free public school system on a segregated basis, but which forbids discrimination in favor of or to the prejudice of either race.

Judge Hayes emphasized that "there is no law in this State which requires school officials to discriminate against colored children," therefore, if "discriminations are permitted or practiced, officials are not executing the laws consequently a suit against them is not a suit against the State."

Equal Facilities Suit Filed In Wilmington, N.C.

WILMINGTON, N. C. — (INS) — New Hanover County and the State of North Carolina were accused Monday of failure to provide equal school facilities for Negro children.

A federal court suit demanding the end of alleged discrimination was filled in Wilmington by Doctor Hubert A. Eaton, former chief of staff of the Community Hospital, on behalf of 12 Negro children.

No date was set for the hearing.

North Carolina Claims Best Negro Schools In South

RALEIGH, N. C. — (ANP) — The state of North Carolina provides the best education for Negroes in the south, so officials claim after making a survey of facilities for whites and Negroes here.

Reason for this study was the rising number of equal education suits being filed in federal courts in various southern states by Negroes.

State officials, however, admit that the colored schools are not equal to those for whites by any means, but are closer to the white standard than Negro schools in any other Dixie state.

Here are the reasons:

The state has appropriated $50,000,000 for school improvements, and of $37,000,000 already spent, the Negro schools have received $15,695,243.13 of it. The state schools have an enrollment of 30 percent Negro.

This action is the result of a survey which found that although colored students comprised 30 percent of the state enrollment, Negro schools were valued at only $38,000,000 compared to about $180,000,000 for the white schools.

North Carolina has had equal salaries for teachers since 1944.

School districts in the various counties also are spending $100,000,000 on a school building program. Some counties are spending all of their funds, or more than on whites, for colored schools.

This spending, however, has not made the schools equal yet, but then nobody seems to be able to answer the question of what makes them equal.

Segregation Champ Lauds Negro Gains

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.—(ANP)—"Negro school kids will return to school buildings and classrooms not excelled anywhere in the world," reassured Davis Lee, in a recent guest editorial written for the white southern press.

In the same editorial, Negro Editor Lee of Newark, N.J., who is best known for writing the type of news stories favored by southern white newspapers denouncing Negroes seeking equal educational opportunities. He wrote: "Negro agitators raised $300,000 in 1950 to finance school suits," and cited a few isolated instances where southern Negroes receive a larger portion of tax money for education. Noting Warren county in North Carolina, he commented:

"The only gym in the county is at the Negro school. The colored high school has a grade A cafeteria, while the white school has a grade C.

". . . In many counties, everything is being done to give the Negro the finest in educational facilities. You would think that these agitators would be satisfied with the progress being made in the equalization of schools, but they are not. They are now asking that all schools be integrated."

In what appeared to be the salving of southern white newspaper readers' consciences, guest editor Lee compared New Jersey with North and South Carolina:

"New Jersey has over 150 miles of Atlantic coast beaches, and not one Negro owns a foot of it. There is not one Negro hotel on the ocean front on the entire coast. That is not true in the South. Negroes own ocean-front property in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida."

Fort Bragg Operates Schools Without Racial Bias, Report

The following news story, by Allen Alexander of the Associated Press, appeared in the Charleston, S. C. NEWS and COURIER and the Richmond, Va., TIMES-DISPATCH, of October 14:

FORT BRAGG, N.C.—"Quietly and without fanfare, what are believed to be the South's first unsegregated elementary schools are operating on this huge Army post.

"An artillery post with about 40,000 soldiers, Fort Bragg has two elementary schools for children of post personnel. Total enrollment is 1,175 white students and 33 Negro. The post's 67 high school children, none of them Negro, attend nearby Fayetteville High School.

"Several days before school began Sept. 6 Fort Bragg parents learned their schools would be unsegregated. And that one of the schools' 43 teachers would be a Negro. The Negro teacher has 25 kindergarten children. All but one are white.

"Mrs. Mildred Poole, director of education on the post, said she had only one complaint after announcement the schools would completely abolish segregation.

"'An officer's wife tearfully phoned me,' Mrs. Poole said, 'and said her husband had forbidden her to send their daughter to school with Negroes. He was going to send her back home with the child.'

"Mrs. Poole said she told the woman, 'I hope the child won't look back 25 years from now and be ashamed to say you wouldn't let her go to school with these children.' She heard no more of the matter. 'For all I know,' she said, 'the child is attending one of our schools.'

"Post authorities report no other complaints.

"Brig. Gen. Pearson Menoher, deputy post commander, said 'we haven't had any reactions yet.'

"The school children hardly have had time to learn each others names but the post already abounds with tales of spontaneous, unaffected friendship sprung up in the school yard.

"Mrs. Poole, who corresponds to a principal in civilian schools, gave this example:

"'A colored girl in the sixth grade was stung on the face by a wasp,' she related. 'A general's daughter, brought the crying girl to me. I called a bus driver to take her to the outpatients clinic.' Then the general's daughter spoke up and asked, 'May I go with her? I think she's scared.' The two little girls went together.

"Col. Tyler Calhoun, Jr., of Nashville, Tenn., post chief of staff, said that, under the law, the post's schools must operate on an unsegregated basis. This is because the schools are wholly supported by Federal funds.

"The colonel, who has two children in the post schools, told of his five and one-half-year-old daughter's first day in kindergarten:

"'I asked her if there was any colored children in her class, 'Yes,' she replied. 'His name is Butch and he can wiggle his ears. He's going to teach us how to wiggle ours.'

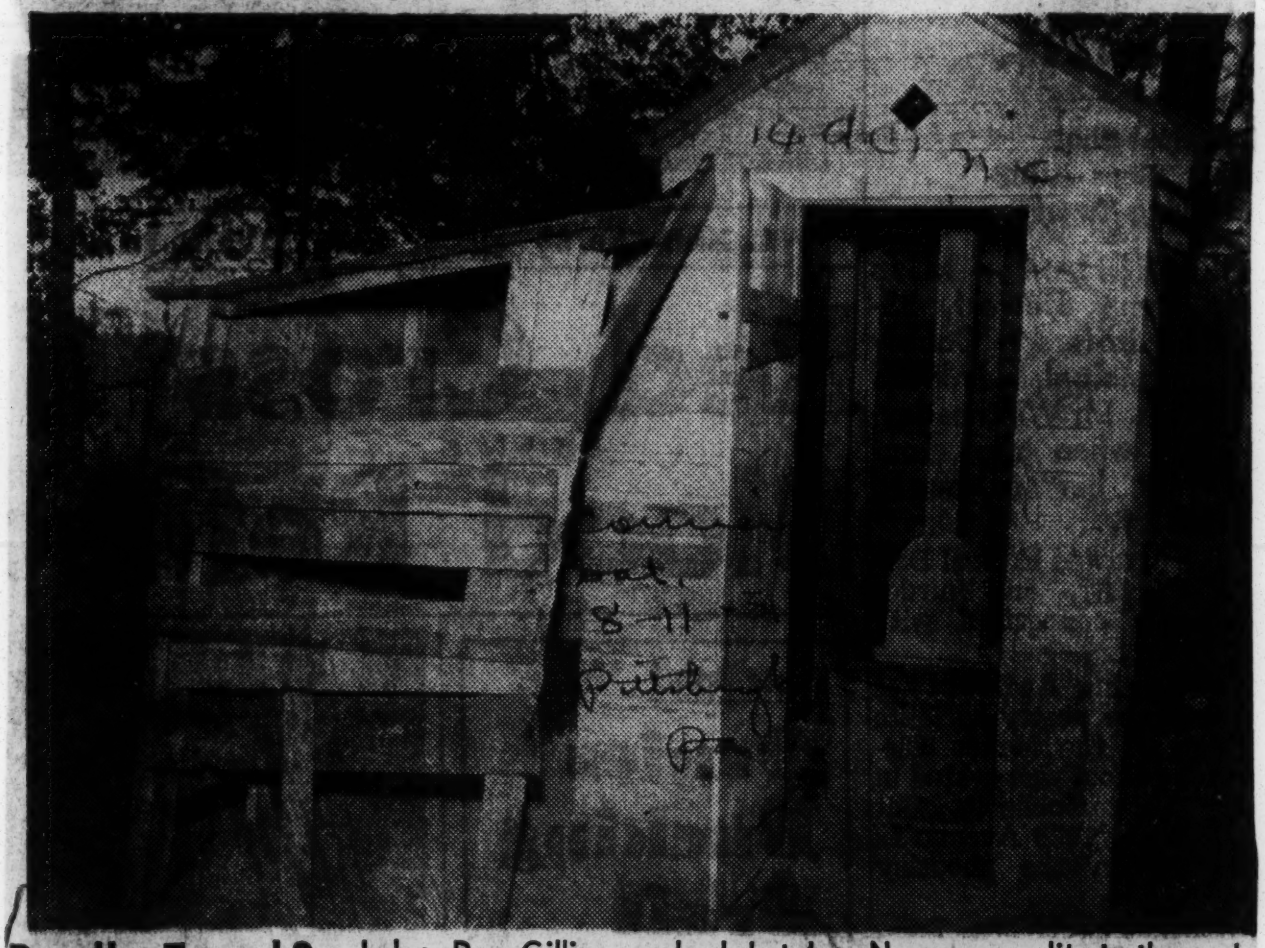
"General Menoher said Fort Bragg, which boasts it is the largest military establishment in the United States, is run on a non-segregated basis.

"'We have Negroes in every housing unit,' he said, pointing out that Negroes at Fort Bragg compose 10 to 15 per cent of the population, although not nearly as many of the Negroes as white have families.

"The general, born in Fort Monroe, Va., makes his home at Southern Pines. He said he has observed no reaction from neighboring areas to the post's unsegregated education policy."

14d(1) 1951 North Carolina

Makeshift — Teachers at Wilmington, N. C.,'s Williston Elementary School are shown selling children candy and cakes from a hall table. These children are denied hot noon-day meals provided for whites solely because of race.—Rivera Photo.



Really Equal?— Judge Don Gilliam of the Federal Eastern District, will have to rule on the equality of many of these out houses. The plaintiffs admit to the adequacy of Wilmington, N. C., schools but deny Negroes equality to the modern tiled flush type lavatories. Though none of these existed in the city of Wilmington proper, they were commonplace at the Negro schools in the county.—Rivera Photo.

Wilmington, N. C., Army Runs Unsegregated School at Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Presenting Case — Plaintiffs' Atty. Martin A. Martin of Richmond, Va., gives superintendent of schools (bareheaded) and defense attorney W. Hoag Sr. and indication of what will be alleged during the fall trial. Listening (left) are Dr. Hubert A. Eaton, chairman of the Negro Affairs Committee, and Dr. Stephen J. Wright, dean of instruction at Hampton Institute, who will testify as an expert witness for the plaintiffs.—Rivera Photo.

FORT BRAGG, N. C.—(ANP)—What are believed to be the South's first unsegregated elementary schools are operating on the huge Fort Bragg Army post as reported last week by an Associated Press writer, Allen Alexander.

An artillery post with about 40,000 soldiers, Fort Bragg has two elementary schools for children of post personnel with a total enrollment of 1,175 white students and thirty-three Negro.

Several days before the schools were opened, said the article which appeared in several Southern newspapers, Fort Bragg parents learned their schools would be unsegregated and that one of the school's forty-three teachers would be a Negro. The Negro teacher has twenty-five kindergarten children. All but one are white.

The article stated that there was only one complaint. An officer's wife said her husband had forbidden her to send their daughter to school with Negroes. He was going to send her back home with the child.

Mrs. Mildred Poole, director of education on the post, answered the complaint, the article said, as follows:

"I hope the child won't look back twenty-five years from now and be ashamed to say you wouldn't let her go to school with these children." She heard no more of the matter.

Post authorities have reported no other complaints. No reaction has been observed from neighboring areas to the post's unsegregated education policy.

Gov. Scott Talks With Defender

By ARNOLD de MILLE

RALEIGH, N. C. Gov. W. Kerr Scott, of North Carolina, declared in an interview with the Defender last week that he does not go along with Governors Byrnes, of South Carolina, Talmadge, of Georgia, and Wright, of Mississippi in their determination to abolish the public school systems of their states in the event the courts rule that Negro pupils must be admitted to the same classrooms and on the same basis as white children.

The interview took place in the Governor's executive office in the State Capitol and lasted about 45 minutes. His private secretary, John H. Marshall, sat in.

Mr. de Mille

Gov. Scott

It opened with this correspondent declaring that the questions to be asked dealt mostly with relationships between the races and the pending court cases against segregated school systems in the South.

"For the past couple of months I have been moving around in the States of Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina. I can honestly say that I have found the relationship between the races much better here in North Carolina than in the other states. Would you say that is true?

"I would say that is true," the Governor answered. "But we can best judge by what people like you tell us."

Is any particular effort being made by the state to further this relationship-

"The State is doing everything it can to bring about a better relationship between the races. There are interracial groups sponsored by the churches with which we cooperate," Gov. Scott said.

It is our policy to give Negro representation on our board wherever the Negro is affected. The Negro population in North Carolina is one-quarter its total. We go beyond that quota in allocations of public funds for building new schools and other facilities for them. Although the State Board is committed to give 25 percent of the public funds, the State Board of Education allocated better than 35 percent of the funds appropriated.

"I am a firm believer in federal education. If the federal government would return some of the taxes collected from us to invest in schools a much better and broader system could be worked out," the Governor explained. "Problems created by the Civil War and things happening since are responsible for many of our existing difficulties.

"People in the North, both white and colored, have been asking for equality. North Carolina is willing and is committed to strive for equality and better opportunities. But we could do a much better job if the federal government would give some assistance."

(The "federal education" Gov. Scott refers to is the Federal Aid to Education bill which has been introduced in Congress several times. It would provide for $300,000,000 to be distributed among Southern schools on the basis of children in attendance in already existing schools. It was, however, the belief of many that if the bill were passed it would mean that the federal government would be subscribing to Jim Crow schools. An amendment was later tacked to the bill it making ineligible any school where segregation exists. The bill was never passed.)

Gov. Scott stated that out of five recent contracts for the erection of five new schools, three are for Negroes.

"A recommendation by the state board of education for the issuance of a $3,000,000 bond to build new schools for Negroes in the state has also been approved," he said.

Is the State doing anything to break down the opinion so many people outside of the South have that the whites in the South feel the Negro is basically inferior and below the level of the whites intellectually, etc.?

"We are doing everything we can. There is no concentrated effort being made by any particular group, but there are several individuals who are doing a great deal to help.

"But," the Governor added, "leave us alone and we will work out our own problems."

Is the state doing anything to break down the racial barriers in employment opportunities, in helping the Negro to be employed as clerks, office workers and in city and state jobs?

"We are trying to get them placed wherever they are recognized and accepted," Gov. Scott answered. "There has been considerable improvement and change of attitude over the past fifteen years. I recall in 1938 when the first Negro cop was appointed in the city of Raleigh. It was quite an issue. A political issue was made out of it. Today, we have many Negro cops and firemen throughout the state.

"Our Negro teachers have a higher average certificate than the white teachers," he said. "Consequently, in many cases, the Negro teachers receive more pay than the white. They simply took advantage of certain opportunities.

"The state is trying and, we believe, is doing a good job in establishing equal pay for all performing the same jobs. On my own farm I make no distinction in pay for the people who work there, whether it's on the dairy or the farm."

While the relationship between the two races in this state is regarded as being better than in some states, do your think the state will in some near future ask its citizens to do away with the "White" and "colored" signs in public facilities and other places?

"I wouldn't be able to say."

In regards to the schools, what is your opinion on the action taken by the school of medicine of the University of North Carolina in accepting a Negro student without a court action?

"It was the only thing to do," he said.

Do you think the courts' ruling instructing the University of North Carolina to admit a Negro to its law school will affect other state and public schools throughout the south?

"It will."

(The decision of the University of North Carolina to admit Negro student Edward O. Diggs to its medical school as influenced, it was reported, by the court's ruling.)

Do you think all of the schools, or those supported by the state, will eventually admit Negroes to their classrooms on the same basis as white students, or do you think there will be a greater effort to build equal but separate schools?

"This state will go on to build separate but equal high and grammar schools," Governor Scott replied. "The universities will take care of themselves."

Do you go along with Governor Byrnes, of South Carolina; Governor Talmadge, of Georgia, and Governor Wright of Mississippi, that instead of accepting the court decision to admit colored students the state would abolish the public school system and the state-supported institutions?

"No, I don't go along with them," the Governor answered. "The Negroe didn't come here by his own choice. It is our responsibility to educate him."

Governor Scott, we are greatly concerned over the recent remarks and stand of Gov. Byrnes in regard to the issue of abolishing the school system in the event the courts rule against the state, particularly since he was once our secretary of state and was on the supreme court bench. Don't you think, Sir, that since Russia is so eager to take full advantage of our misunderstandings and racial issues, that Governor Byrnes' stand is supplying fuel for the highly geared Russian propaganda machine?

"As the opinion of an individual, I should think so," the Governor answered, "but as an official statement, I would make no comment. It could create too much a controversy between governors."

Do you think that the dual school system is extremely costly to the state?

"That depends upon how you look at it. The small private schools are doing a better job in training leadership. In separate schools you do train leadership better. Let's put it this way: I would not want to see all of the protestant churches put under one leadership. It is better to have each denomination under its own leadership."

It is my understanding, sir, that you have extended an invitation to the Democratic Party to have its 1952 kick-off here in North Carolina. Should your offer be accepted, would an invitation be extended to Congressman Dawson, of Illinois, and Powell, of New York?

"The invitation is extended to the Democratic party. It is up to the leaders to invite whomever they want. But there is no reason why they would not be invited. At our last barbeque the Negroes were invited and attended."

Is this initiative taken by you an effort to close the gap between the southern and northern Democrtas?

"That is right."

At this point one of the secretaries came in and reminded the Governor that he was running behind time and was already late for a meeting. The interview ended with Governor Scott apologizing for having to "cut it short."

It was pointed out early in the interview by the Governor that several Negroes are on state boards and commissions. They are: Dr. Harold Trigg, State Board of Education; C. C. Rich administrator of colored hospitals on the State Medical Care board; H. C. Kennedy of North Carolina Mutual, state recreation commission; Dr. A. Elder, president of North Carolina college, Merit System board; Dr. A. L. Turner, dean of North Carolina college law school, Commission for Studying the Courts, and A. A. Morisey, only Negro full-time reporter on a southern white daily, recently appointed to an unnamed board. It was also mentioned that a Negro woman was on the State Board of Beauty Culture.

North Carolina Claims Best Negro Schools in State

RALEIGH, N. C. — (ANP) — The state of North Carolina provides the best education for Negroes in the south, so officials claim after making a survey of facilities for whites and Negroes here.

Reason for this study was the rising number of equal education suits being filed for whites by any means, but are closer to the white standard than Negro schools in any other dixie state.

Here are the reasons:

The state has appropriated $50,000,000 for school improvements, and of $37,000,000 already spent, the Negro schools have received $15,695,243.13 of it. The state schools have an enrollment of 30 percent Negro.

This action is the result of a survey which found that although colored students comprised 30 percent of the state enrollment, Negro schools were allotted at only $38,000,000 compared to about $180,000,000 for the white schools.

North Carolina has had equal salaries for teachers since 1944.

School districts in the various counties also are spending $100,000,000 on a school building program. Some counties are spending all of their funds, or more than on whites, for colored schools.

This spending, however, has not made the schools equal yet, but then nobody seems to be able to answer the question of what makes them equal.

NORTH CAROLINA CITIZENS ASK FOR EQUALIZATION OF SCHOOL AT FAYETTEVILLE, OR INTEGRATION

Point to Ten Delinquencies in Inferior Jim Crow Setup at Smith High School

DEMAND THAT IMMEDIATE ACTION BE TAKEN IN MATTER

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. — (ANP) — A petition placed in the hands of the city school trustees here last week by the Young Men's Civic Co-Ordinating committee asked that either the city equalize facilities of the Negro and white high schools by September or throw open the doors of the white high school to Negro students.

The petition drawn up on the model presented by the court ruling admitting four Negro students to the University of North Carolina law school listed 10 points in which the E. E. Smith High school was "inferior" to Fayetteville high school. These are:

1. The Fayetteville school offers a larger and more varied curriculum than E. E. Smith—i.e., the white school has a commercial course not duplicated in the colored school.

2. The home economics department has a far better program and equipment for its students at Fayetteville than at Smith.

3. The industrial arts department at Fayetteville exceeds in equipment and quality that of Smith.

4. The science department in the white school is superior to the same department in the Negro school.

5. The Fayetteville library is much more adequate to meet the needs of teachers and students than that at Smith.

6. The white school has a well-equipped gymnasium and athletic field on its campus, whereas there is no such facilities at Smith.

6. The white school has a well-equipped gymnasium and athletic field on its campus, whereas there is no such facilities at Smith.

7. Fayetteville has paved entrances and approaches, a hard-surfaced parking lot, lawns, hedges and walks between its buildings. Smith does not.

8. Fayetteville offers its students various other advantages, and facilities. Smith does not.

9. White students are provided a junior high school, but Negroes are not.

10. Negro schools in the city, the curricula, facilities and equipment are generally unequal and inferior to that provided for white students.

An additional point in the petition said that the laws of the state and the country "do not permit trustees of city schools to maintain discriminatory public school systems for Negro public school students.

The petition asks that an investigation be made of both schools to determine and eliminate other inequalities. It closes with the note that immediate action be taken.

On the school trustees side, there is an announced feeling that both schools compare favorably with each other. Chairman Neil A. Currie said that some of the requests in the petition have been met and others are in the planning stage.

Negro Group Nixes Mixed School Idea

BAYBORO, N. C. — (ANP) — A group of Negro parents recently retained Atty. M. Hugh Thompson to represent them in their demand for admittance of their children to the white schools of Pamlico county.

The colored parents charge that county schools for their children are inferior to those for white children.

However, another group, composed of nearly 100 per cent of all Negro school committeemen in the county at a mass meeting voted unanimously in favor of the present segregated school. The group also approved the Negro school program of the county school board.

As a result of the attitude taken at this mass meeting, A. H. Hatsell, superintendant of Pamlico county schools, in a detailed letter informed Atty. Thompson that neither Negroes nor whites desired to abolish segregation in the schools.

Segregation Of Pupils To End In Cadiz

CADIZ, Ohio (NNPA) July 18— For the first time in ninety-eight years, colored and white children will attend the same grade school here this fall.

The school board said last Wednesday it has consolidated, as an economy measure, the Dunbar School, attended by colored pupils and the Cadiz Central School, previously an all-white grammar school.

Enrolment at the Dunbar School had shrunk to fifty-three pupils and the three colored teachers had resigned, said the board in sending one of the few if not the only segregated school setup in Ohio. Cadiz High School long has been used by both white and colored students.

The Dunbar School was founded in 1853, before the Civil War. It also served as a social center for the colored population of this town. Now the building will be sold.

Tulsa Renames School To Honor Fisk Prexy

TULSA, Okla. — The Booker T. Washington Elementary school of Tulsa is now the Charles S. Johnson school. Dr. Charles Mason, Tulsa superintendent, said the school was renamed to honor the president of Fisk University.

Abolish Separate Schools

Mrs. J. J. Simmons, Muskogee, represents the militant voice of the Negro woman as she becomes vocal for the first time in Oklahoma. Mrs. Simmons has just written a letter to State Senator Harold F. Shoemake, of her district, asking Senator Shoemake to introduce a bill in the Oklahoma legislature outlawing separate schools. Mrs. Simmons' letter follows:

"Dear Senator:—When you won your seat in the Senate, we were confident that a one hundred per cent American was elected who would introduce bills to do away with all forms of discriminatory laws, including a resolution authorizing a special election to repeal separate school laws.

"Frankly, Senator, your support of these measures will take Oklahoma from behind the iron curtain of discrimination and prove to the colored citizens of Oklahoma and the world that our country is really a Democracy.

"The colored soldier here and abroad would like to know that they can enjoy at home what they are fighting for on foreign soil.

"I am writing Reps. Langley and Smith, asking them to join you in this crusade to deal Communism a death blow.

"Please do not fail us."

The letter Mrs. Simmons has written to her state senator should be a challenge to every black woman in this state, and in every state in the South where racial bias juts out from written law. The challenge rests in your willingness and courage to do the same thing. Sit down today and address your state senator and representative and express your disgust with second class citizenship.

And while you are writing add a paragraph dealing with the statutory provision in the Oklahoma constitution providing that whenever a black man files for office in this state his racial identity must be placed beside his name on the ballot. We heard a white man sometime ago chide a Negro who complained of this requirement, stating to the black man that he showed evidence of being ashamed of his ethnic background, and this Negro during the argument did not seem to have a worthwhile answer for the intellectual dishonesty of his persecutor.

The Negro office seeker wants his racial designation taken off the ballot because of the fact of prejudice he knows exists in Oklahoma. The Negro represents roughly one-twelfth of the population and he knows to be elected to office he must secure the votes of white men and women. He knows also that this eleven-twelfths of the population is in a more or less degree prejudiced against Negroes, and he realizes that when the legislature required a Negro must designate his racial identity on the ballot the legislators were counting heavily upon the fact of racial prejudice. It is not a question of what the Negro thinks about his race. The issue rests in what what white folk thing about Negroes.

In the time of Jesus Christ, followers of the Lowly Nazarene were called "christians,' 'spelled with a little "n." It was a term of ridicule and derision, and folk who were termed "christians" were the laughing stock of the community and looked down upon. The black man in Oklahoma in 1951 wants this term "Negro," which has no ethnic meaning except in the English language, removed because black folk know the legislature intended this as a contemptuous and sarcastic reference which would prejudice a large portion of the eleven-twelfths of the voting population in Oklahoma. Pound the above answer on the heads of legislators if they are inclined to argue the question, and justify the designation. It would be just as unfair to require some men to place "Swede," "Italian," "Irish" or "Jew" beside their names. No citizen should have any other designation than an American when he goes on the ballot or into the polling places of this state.

Mrs. Simmons' husband ran for the school board a few weeks ago in Muskogee and barely missed election, and we dare say he would have achieved his goal but for the mischief in Oklahoma laws requiring white voters to lose sight of other considerations and contemplate upon what the majority group designates as undesirable citizens.

Instead of falling in line with Mississippi on social questions, Oklahoma should try to measure arms with Missouri and several of the border states that are beginning to allow civilization and social decency to seep in. Missouri, during its current legislature, has passed a law providing for the abolition of separate schools. The legislator who introduced the bill provided for total abandonment of the dual system, but before the bill came up for vote a solon from a county close to the Mason-Dixon line inserted an "optional" clause, which of course cripples the new law in a serious manner.

But the passage of this bill is a gesture in the right direction. It shows which way the wind is blowing in Missouri. iMssouri has integrated its school teachers association and students now attend graduate schools in that state. Oklahoma should follow through with similar legislation.

But the fight will never be started in the Oklahoma legislature until black men and women at the grass roots, like Mrs. Simmons, start petitioning their legislators to do something about this question. There are a score of legislators in Oklahoma who must depend almost entirely upon the Negro vote to remain in the legislature and the Negroes in those districts should demand, in return for their votes, the abandonment of all forms of bias in our state laws. We believe this would be a fine projects that should be adopted by the Oklahoma Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. We have preached for many years this gospel to the members of the Oklahoma Negro Democratic Association to no avail. Too many of this group have their sole interest immersed in a job complex and will take no stand for the common weal.

Go get your state constitution, and in addition study the legislative enactments that have been passed since statehood. Check on all of this and then write your state senator and representative. Did you know that the first bill passed by the legislature was the separate coach and waiting room law? The constitution makers would not tack it on to our fundamental charter because they felt Teddy Roosevelt, then president, would veto the enabling act. But when congress granted statehood the first bill passed abolished the black man's freedom in transportation. A hog can cross Oklahoma today with more care and attention than a Negro can when he gets on most buses and a few trains. There are a lot of places in Oklahoma where when a Negro arrives he cannot eat or find rest room accommodations. The hog has the Negro bested on this score. The corporation commission attends to that.

Mrs. Simmons at Muskogee points the way for the Negro women of the state. If you want freedom you should fight for it and not assume that it is going to fall like manna from heaven. Remember, "God helps those who help themselves."

The High Court and Segregation

Regardless of the decision in the South Carolina school segregation case, which is being eagerly watched in Atlanta and the rest of the South, the Supreme Court finally will be called upon to rule.

The contention of the Negro plaintiffs in South Carolina is that segregation itself is discriminatory—that it inevitably results in the development of "psychological roadblocks" which prevent Negroes from achieving full benefit of the educational process. Therefore, the contention concludes, segregation itself creates an unequal status regardless of whether or not the physical facilities of the separate schools are equal.

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook says the issues are identical to those in the pending suit against the Atlanta Board of Education.

The two suits are the first ever filed challenging the principle of segregation itself. Heretofore, suits have been on the charge that facilities themselves were unequal.

On that issue the court has made itself clear. Many years ago it ruled that school segregation may be enforced provided the facilities are equal. This decision still stands.

The present court has been increasingly inclined to go further than the strict letter of the law, or the Constitution. In one case involving the admission of Negro students to a law school it went into the matter of prestige, reputation and association which the white school offered. While such intangible factors can and obviously do count in a professional school, they can scarcely be said to carry much weight in the grade schools.

A further indication of the general thinking of the high court may be gained from three decisions handed down the other day. The court refused to outlaw the Virginia poll tax. The state's defense was that the poll tax applied to all citizens alike and did not, therefore, discriminate against Negroes. The court agreed.

But the court did strike down a Birmingham ordinance forbidding Negroes to buy property in certain areas, and it ordered the Atlantic Coast Line Railway to abolish segregation of whites and Negroes in cars in interstate commerce. The plaintiff charged the railroad's rules deprived him of his constitutional rights and invaded the powers of Congress to control interstate commerce. The court sustained him and ruled as it has ruled in other similar cases.

For the most part, as Arthur Krock points out in The New York Times, the present Supreme Court has been consistent in its interpretation of the law in discrimination cases, though it has grown more reluctant to allow discrimination under the police powers granted states by the Constitution.

However, the issues brought up in the South Carolina case and pending in Atlanta are entirely new. No one can predict the ultimate outcome.

Court Okays Segregation Fund in S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 9—(AP)

South Carolina's ambitious program of financing an equalized public school system in order to keep the white and Negro races segregated was given the go-ahead signal Monday by the State Supreme Court.

The court upheld a three percent sales tax that went into effect July 1. It also approved a proposed $75,000,000 school construction bond issue.

The tax and bond issue and a new state-operated school bus system, all intertwined, were also given a green light two weeks ago by a special three-judge Federal Court ruling.

That ruling upheld the state's traditional system of segregating its public school pupils. However, the Federal judges ordered equalization, which the General Assembly had anticipated with the sales tax program.

The apparently friendly test suit against the tax and bond issue was heard almost four weeks ago. However, as there was no injunction, the tax went on July 1.

Monday's ruling means the bonds now can be issued.

Currently, Summerton School District in Clarendon County, against whom the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People brought the Federal Court anti-segregation suit, is under a six-months order to equalize its Negro schools with those maintained for its white pupils.

SEGREGATION TRIAL IN PUPIL CASE ENDS

Judges in South Carolina Suit Reserve Decision After Hearing Pleas for Action and Delay

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 29—Three Federal judges, all native Southerners, reserved decision today after hearing testimony and lawyers' arguments for two days on a plea to abolish public school segregation as an unconstitutional denial of equality under the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment.

For two and one-half hours opposing counsel delivered closing summations in which they culled through juridical history of segregation practices in various parts of this country.

The issues specifically concern the school system in Clarendon County, S. C., a rural area with a Negro population that largely outnumbers the whites. In a surprise move, the defendant school officials, conceded yesterday in open court that the Negro school facilities were inferior to those provided the white children.

The case represents the first all-out legal attack in a Southern courtroom on the dual education system at the public school level. It is serving as a test case for similar suits filed in Federal jurisdictions in three other Southern states in the past year.

Defects of System Pictured

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which sponsored the suit, argued basically that segregation of Negro school children invariably resulted in the development of "psychological roadblocks" that prevented them from achieving a "full absorption" of the educational process and thereby necessarily created an unequal status.

Robert McFigg Jr., counsel for the defending school officials, insisted that separate school facilities for both races were the "normal" result of a "racial conflict heritage" in the South. He urged the court to disregard temporarily the legal attack on segregation and to grant the state a "reasonable time" in which to amend its failures under a recently-adopted legislative program to equalize the bi-racial schools.

There were only two witnesses at today's session. Both were summoned by the plaintiffs to give additional support to the arqument that scientific studies by educational and psychological experts had demonstrated that segregated schools inflicted basic personality damage that resulted in "moral confusion" for children of both races.

This theme was strongly endorsed by Dr. David Krech, visiting Associate Professor of Psychology at Harvard University, and Mrs. Helen Trager, a lecturer at Vassar College and an expert consultant in education and human relations studies.

Dr. Krech said that through legally-enforced segregation "we build into the Negro the very characteristics which we then use to justify prejudices." Mrs. Trager asserted that the "enduring injury" could only be corrected in a non-perpetuating situation. She believed mixed schools was the solution.

"Rights Must Be Given Now"

Mr. Marshall, in his summing up, charged that with inferior Negro schools Clarendon County was "operating unlawfully every single day." He said that courts had held Fourteenth Amendment were "rights that must be given now" and not to be the subject of any future promises.

He added that in eighty years the state's only evidence of "good faith" under its "separate but equal" school doctrine was "an inferior collection of Negro schools that need $40,0000,000 right now to bring them up to white school standards."

Mr. Figg argued that state segregation statutes were "a valid exercise of legislative power." He said there was no legal compulsion for any state to accept "scientific opinion" that its educational programs "must be geared to personality development."

District of Columbia Cited

He declared that the Congress that had proposed the Fourteenth Amendment had also acted to preserve the separation of schools in the District of Columbia. Furthermore, he said, many states outside the Southern region had adopted school separation laws prior to the Civil war and had been "permitted" to abandon such practices over a period of time through their own legislative processes.

At one stage in the hearing, Presiding Judge John J. Parker told Mr. Figg that he was "not much impressed" with a mere request for "reasonable time" to equalize the schools, and he asked how a stipulated time factor could be written into a court decree. Judge Parker said "this court is not here to wet-nurse the schools" and that it could not be "changing its decree from time to time."

The other judges sitting in the case are J. Waties Waring of Charleston, who has been criticized by former friends and neighbors for his liberal racial views, and George Bell Timmerman of Columbia, S. C. Judge Parker is from Charlotte, N. C.

This Is Not a Ball Game Crowd—They Stood for Hours to Get in Court Hearing

...ed of crowd which jammed the Federal Court in Charleston, S.C., last week to get into Clarendon County segregation school case hearing. Inside the court there were only 75 seats, standing room for only 50 more so about 500 other interested persons stood for hours in the corridors unmindful of the 90-degree heat. Two women fainted but most of the crowd waited patiently and hung on the words of anyone who left the hearing room to give a brief account of what had transpired. (AFRO Photo by Hall.)

FLASH!

To Appeal S.C. School Case

Vote Was 2-1 Against Mixing Pupils in the S.C. Public Schools; Judge Waring Gives a Brilliant Dissent in Which Words Like 'Evade,' 'Straddle' Are Used

CHARLESTON, S.C. — (Special) —By a split decision, the U.S. District Court of the Eastern District of South Carolina, Charleston Division, denied the request of the NAACP for an injunction to abolish segregation in public schools of the State.

By a unanimous opinion it granted the injunction to equalize the educational facilities within the State.

Chief Judge John J. Parker of the Fourth Circuit and Judge George B. Timmerman, a District Judge, voted against ending segregation now.

Eloquent Dissent

Judge J. Waties Waring, a South Carolinian, in a clear and eloquent dissenting opinion took his colleagues to task for evading, straddling and avoiding the clear issue in the case.

"Segregation," he said, "in itself is inequality for colored and white people."

Judge Waring said that if the suggestion made by these defendants is to be adopted as a type of justice to be meted out by this court, then "I want no part of it."

Precedent 56 Years Old

The South Carolinian pointed out that the precedent on which Judges Parker and Timmerman relied was 56 years old (Plessy vs. Ferguson), that this case had to do with discrimination on railroads and not discrimination in education.

Since that time, he said, the U.S. Supreme Court has reversed Plessy vs. Ferguson by doing away with discrimination on railroads, buses and steamship lines.

Recent Cases More Important

Recent decisions in the U.S. Supreme Court in the matter of admitting colored students to universities in Texas, Oklahoma, and North Carolina distinctly held that the attempt to separate the races in education violated the 14th Amendment.

The South Carolina case, Judge Waring said, is based upon exactly the same reasoning as the Supreme Court followed in the Texas and Oklahoma cases.

These states, the Supreme Court complained, caused colored students to sit apart from other students and the restriction of segregation impaired colored students' ability to study, to engage in discussions, and to exchange views with other students.

Judge Soper Quoted

As to South Carolina's claim that it would be beneficial for colored students to attend colored schools, Judge Waring quoted the Soper opinion in the North Carolina University case to the effect that it is for the student not the state to determine in which direction his advantage lies.

Judge Waring said that the 66 South Carolina plaintiffs in the case brought the suit, which must have cost much in effort and finances, that they brought in five attorneys from outside the state and 11 witnesses, most of whom were experts in their fields.

Significant Name of Crow

He pointed out that the state of South Carolina produced only two witnesses, neither of them experts, and that one of them had the significant name of Crow.

Unexampled Courage

He said the South Carolina colored people showed an unexampled courage in bringing and presenting this case at their own expense and if the court would fail to meet the issue of segregation and consider this just another "separate but equal" case, the entire purpose of the suit would be voided.

They are entirely due any rights now and not in the future, and no excuse can be made to deny them these rights which are theirs under the Constitution and laws of America by the use of the false doctrine and the patter called, "separate but equal," the jurist added.

Inequality Admitted

Judge Waring said, it is openly and frankly admitted by all parties that the facilities are hopelessly disproportionate. No one knows how much money would be needed to bring the colored school system up to parity with the white school system.

The sum would be somewhere from 40 to 80 million dollars.

There is no guarantee where the money would come from.

No bonds have been printed or sold and there is no money in the treasury.

No plans have been drawn up for school buildings or order issued for materials.

Jim Crow Must Go Now

Testimony of expert witnesses in this case is that segregation and education can never produce equality and it is an evil that must be eradicated, he declared.

This case presents a matter clearly for adjudication, he said. All of the legal guideposts, expert testimony, common sense and reasoning point unerringly to the conclusion that the system of segregation for education adopted and practiced in the state of South Carolina **must go and must go now,** Judge Waring said.

Segregation in itself is not equality.

Majority Opinion

The majority opinion in the court delivered by Judges Parker and Timmerman said there can be no question but where separate schools are maintained for colored and white the educational facilities and opportunities afforded by them must be equal.

We think however that segregation of the races in the public schools as long as equality of rights is professed is a matter of legislative policy for the several states with which the Federal Courts are powerless to interfere.

"There is no denial of equal protection of the laws in segregating children in the schools for purposes of education, if the children of the different races are given equal facilities and opportunities.

College Problem Different?

"The problem of segregation has applied to graduate and professional education, is essentially different from that involved in segregation in education at the lower levels."

The two judges said this was so because in the colleges the students were older and college and professional education cost the state more than elementary education.

The two judges said:—

"The problem of segregation at the common school equal level is a very different one, because education at this level is not a matter of voluntary choice on the part of the student but of compulsion by the state.

"In some states the legislature will decide that segregation in public schools be abolished, in others that it be maintained depending on the relationship existing between the races and the tensions likely to be produced by the attempt to educate the children of the two races together in the same schools.

"For the Federal Courts to prescribe educational policies for the states would be an interference by an agency of the Federal Government."

To Appeal Immediately

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the NAACP, told the AFRO that the Clarendon, South Carolina school case would be appealed immediately to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Mr. Marshall said that the case had been tried by the NAACP and the record made with that point in view.

Mr. Marshall said that weeks of planning had gone into this first suit designed to open the public schools of the South to all citizens.

He noted that separation of the races on this level had long existed in South Carolina except for 12 years after the Civil War when the Reconstruction Government, elected a large number of colored people to the legislature and established free schools which colored and white children attended together.

Mr. Marshall pointed to similar cases which have been lost in the lower District Courts and won in the U.S. Supreme Court.

Judges Parker and Timmerman denied the injunction to abolish segregation, but granted an injunction to equalize equal educational facilities.

Judge Waring, in a dissenting opinion, charged his colleagues with straddling, evading, and avoiding the main issue in the case. He called segregation in public schools in itself inequality.

Thurgood Marshall, the chief NAACP counsel, said the verdict will be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Story in Brief

The now celebrated Clarendon County School case was tried at Charleston May 28 by three judges, Parker, Waring and Timmerman.

Plaintiffs asking that all South Carolina public schools be open to all races without discrimination were Harry Briggs and 65 other colored pupils and parents of School District 22 in South Carolina.

The suit was filed against the State Board of Education and the State, School and County Officials.

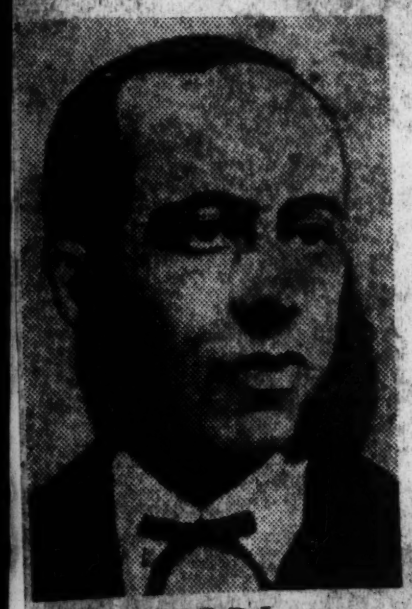
Attorneys for the NAACP include Harold R. Boulware, Spottswood Robinson 3rd, Robert L. Carter, Thurgood Marshall, Arthur Shores and A. T. Walden.

Counsel for state include Attorney General T. C. Callison, S. E. Rogers, and Robert M. Figg Jr.

The court decided the case by a 2-1 vote.

Here's News for Governor Byrnes!

BOTH RACES ATTENDED SAME SCHOOLS 1865-1877 IN S.C. FOR TWELVE YEARS



Robert C. DeLarge
He was a S.C. Congressman

By DR. CHARLES WESLEY

(For many years, professor of history and dean of the graduate school at Howard University, now president of Wilberforce State College, Ohio)

When Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina declared last month that his State would abandon its public system rather than allow persons of different racial groups to attend the same schools, he manifested ignorance of history in a two-fold way.

He failed, on the one hand, to observe the current historical trend, dating mainly from World War II, against legalized and enforced segregation in education based upon race and color. This trend, if motivated, will become the wave of the future. The Governor of the Palmetto State thus refuses to look forward.

On the other hand, Governor Byrnes fails to turn the pages of history on which he may read that at one time children who were black and those who were white went to school together in South Carolina, and without the racial antagonism and bad feeling which he seems to fear. The Governor also refuses to look backward.

The backward and the forward looks are necessary foundations of good statesmanship.

Ordained By Law

Governor Byrnes would have found that there were mixed schools in his State, and perhaps because these were legislated by a Reconstruction Government, he would have said that no good could have or would have come out of such a regime.

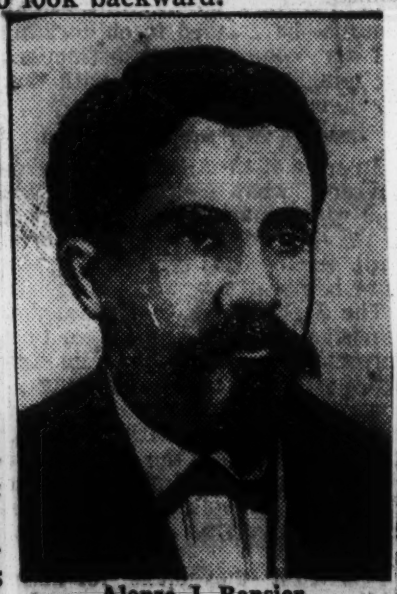
Other readers of history would have disagreed with him.

They would find that the mixing of the races was once ordained by law, and by the Constitution of the State of South Carolina.

It would be discovered also that the Reconstruction State Convention, composed of 124 delegates, had 76 colored members who were actually responsible for the public schools in South Carolina.

Free schools for whites had been authorized by legislation in 1811. However, 44 years later Gov. A. J. Adams reported that the system was a failure.

During the same period, the education of colored persons, who were slaves, was forbidden by law, the Denmark Vesey and the Nat Turner insurrections being backgrounds for this action.



Alonzo J. Ransier
He was elected S.C. Governor

In the meantime, in Charleston there were private schools supported by free colored persons. These schools were operated either openly or clandestinely.

Opened to All

With the inauguration of President Andrew Johnson, the Charleston public schools were opened to all children without race distinctions. Twenty-five of the 42 teachers were colored.

The New York Times of Mar. 10, 1865, described this situation as follows: "So the thing is done. The loyal white people—the Irish and German population—have shown that they are quite willin to let their children attend the same schools with the loyal blacks; although it is true, that no attempt to unite them in the same room or classes would have been tolerated at the time.

"But in the playgrounds, white and black boys joined in the same sport as they do in the public street; and there can be no doubt that now that his great step has been made, all prejudice against equal educational advantages will speedily vanish, and indeed, it is where very old families have aided in obliterating all the complexional distinctions by blending their blood with that of their slaves."

Leaders in State Convention

In spite of this action in Charleston and urban centers, the state as a whole marked time in respect to the betterment of its people until the Reconstruction Legislature began its work.

The State Convention adopted a provision in 1868, providing for universal free education. This constitution approved by this convention remained basically the law of the state until its rewriting in 1895. The education of the races was thus authorized and permitted in the public schools, the colleges and the university supported by state funds.

This first movement for mass public education came from the initiative of the colored members of the Convention.

DuBois observing in a general way these activities has stated: "Public education for all at public expense was, in the South, a Negro idea." Individual leaders and thoughtful members of the newly enfranchised wanted mixed schools. They wanted the advantages of contact with all the people and they sought it as an evidence of the equality provided by the new legislature.

'No Distinction'

To give concrete expression to their views, colored leaders spoke out in the 1868 Convention. A resolution was offered by Alonzo J. Ransier, afterwards an elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State of South Carolina and a Congressman from that state, providing for the establishment of a system of common schools with "no distinction to be made of any class of persons."

Another spokesman, Robert Small. Civil War Naval Hero and a major-general in the South Carolina militia, wanted the schools open to all and education to be compulsory for all persons.

R. C. DeLarge, afterwards a Congressman from South Carolina, opposed the compulsory feature and declared, "The schools may be open to all, but to declare that parents shall send their children to them whether they are willing or not is, in my judgement going a step beyond the bounds of prudence."

F. L. Cardoza, later Treasurer of the State of South Carolina, differed in part from his colleagues, and in referring to the compulsory feature said, "They affirm that it compels the attendance of both white and colored children in the same schools.

There is nothing of the kind in the section.

"It simply says that all the children shall be educated; but how, it is left with the parents to decide. It is left to the parent to say whether the child should be sent to a public or a private school. There can be separate schools for white and colored. It is left so that if any colored child wishes to go to a white school, it shall have the privilege of doing so.

"I have no doubt, in most localities, colored people will prefer separate schools particularly until some of the present prejudice against their race is removed."

Attendance Increased

Finally, as ratified, the Constitution provided for the establishment of universal education for all children between six and sixteen, with provision for free textbooks but the plan was not to be effective until the system was organized. This was accomplished by the Act of 1870, and this was further amended in 1871.

During the period following the acts, school attendance increased and also the number of teachers. Under this legislation, colored and white pupils attended these public schools together, while separate schools were also continued. There were 18,000 colored youth in attendance in the schools of the state in 1870 and this number had increased in five years to 63,415.

Attended U. of S.C.

During the same period, colored youths attended the University of South Carolina along with white youths.

In 1873, Henry E. Hayne, later Secretary of State of South Carolina, entered the school of Medi-

cine.

There were six who were admitted to the study of law, C. M. Wilder, Joseph D. Boston, Lawrence Cain, Paris Simkins F. L. Cardoza and J. W. Morris.

Richard T. Greener, the first colored graduate of Harvard University, became a graduate in law and later a professor at his Alma Mater, the University of South Carolina.

There were other such students, but there were no evidences of dissatisfaction among the students or teachers.

The dissatisfaction which was shown was motivated from without by the ultra-conservatives.

There was continued opposition colored, as an actual exponent of from some of the people of the state.

Many opposed the mixed schools.

Others were opposed to any education of colored persons.

General Saxton said that colored teachers reported from all parts of the state that they would not have been able to remain for a day if they had not had the protection of United States troops. Some of the newspapers ridiculed he new school program.

By 1874, the whites had regained control of the legislature with majorities in both houses. However, the educational program continued to be supported for a short period.

If the Reconstruction Government had not been overthrown in 1877, the school system might have continued its development and the mixed system would have had a longer opportunity to test its values in the state.

Nevertheless, in the state's General Assembly of 1877 there are thirty-nine colored members, four of whom were in the Senate and three of these were Democrats.

In spite of this representation, separate schools replaced the mixed schools. These schools duplicated their efforts and increased the costs of education, and retarded the progress of the entire system of public education in South Carolina.

Larger shares of the tax school funds were directed to the separate schools for white youths.

The separate schools for colored youths were saved only by Northern philanthropy, the missionary societies and the Freedmen's Bureau.

Common Weaknesses

This backward look should have been undertaken by Governor Byrnes and his contemporaries in South Carolina, provided that they would read history without their prejudices and without their present racial assumptions.

They would see that the weaknesses of this period of Yesterday were not racial. They were common to the leadership of the Reconstruction in all reconstructed states without reference to color. They were the work of the poverty-stricken newly enfranchised and the propertied, self-interest group concerned with seeking to protect themselves against the encroachments of the newcomers to democracy's family.

Out of this confusion, there came the disfranchisement of the black vote, the levying of the poll tax affecting white and black, the continued restriction of both black and white labor and the discouragement of all Americans who should have been encouraged to learn to live together.

Does Governor Byrnes know this story in its truthful setting?

Perhaps, he would like to become a successor to Ben Tillman of "Pitchfork" fame, who made lurid presentations of the ills of Reconstruction in opposing the political participation of persons of color.

Or perhaps, he is one of the Forgetters, who are described in William Watts Ball's "The State That Forgot."

He wrote in 1932, "These things have long been forgotten in South Carolina and the grandsons of the white men who could give offices to colored Democrats in the eighteen-eighties deny them now the small privilege of membership in the party."

History May Repeat

Does the one-time diplomat fail to see the liberal leadership rising in state after state seeking to free race and color in the area of education?

Why does the former Secretary of State believe in the necessity of placing our democracy before the world, three-fifths of which is justice and equality of opportunity for a minority of color in a majority white population here at home?

Apparently, this erstwhile student of world peace has not discovered the danger to his state, his nation and his world in thinking and planning for children primarily in terms of race and separation from those with whom they must live later in group relationships, and of the people as members of a specially-despiced group rather than as human beings subject to equal treatment and opportunity with himself.

As unimportant as we also may think of it now, history may repeat itself, and colored and white youths may go to school again in the state in which the first guns of the War Between the States sounded their antogoism to brotherhood and the defense of the superiority over Americans of color.

$75 Million Bond Issue For Jimcrow Pleases Gov. Byrnes

COLUMBIA, S. C.— (NNPA) — Governor James F. Byrnes, who threatened to close South Carolina's public school system rather than have mixed schools, on Monday, July 9 hailed an opinion of the South Carolina Supreme Court upholding the constitutionality of an act passed by the state legislature, authorizing a bond issue of $75,000,000 to be used toward equalizing school facilities for colored children with those afforded white children.

"I am happy that the Supreme Court has sustained the validity of the act authorizing the educational program," said Governor Byrnes, a former associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, and former secretary of State, and a leading proponent of racial segregation.

"Until this case was decided the State Educational Committee deemed it proper to mark time. Now we are going ahead," Governor Byrnes said, adding:

"Now we are going ahead. I am calling a meeting of the commission for next Monday (July 16). Even before then we shall urge county officials to prepare the surveys required by law. We also shall get busy on the transportation phase of the program.

"The decision makes it certain that we can help the school district in Clarendon County, where the trustees have been ordered by the United States Court to furnish equal facilities for white and colored children and report to the court in six months. It will be bad news to those who want to abolish segregation of the races in schools, but good news tothose who want to improve the opportunities for both races.

"So far as I am concerned, had there been no suit in Clarendon County to abolish segregation, I would have urged this school program to help the white and colored children, particularly in the rural areas of the state. I repeat what I have said before that we are going to raise South Carolina out of the mire of illiteracy.

"Each day our people are demonstrating that they do not mind paying a sales tax when they know the law provides that the money must be used to educate the children of this state."

The State Supreme Court upheld a 3 per cent general sales tax that became effective July 1.

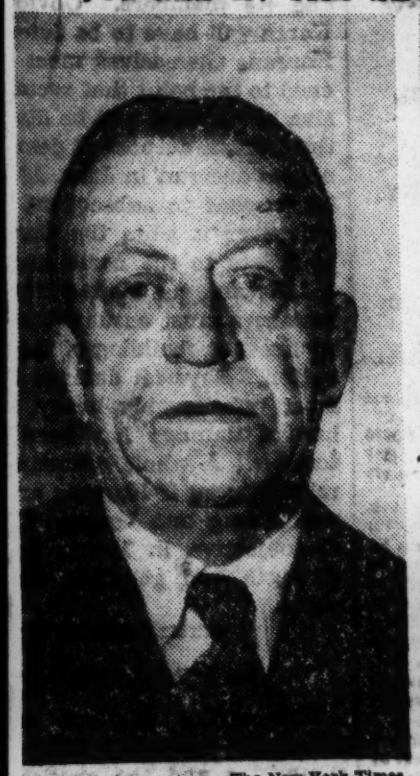
The sales tax and the bond issue and a new stateloperated School bus system, all intertwined, were given approval three weeks ago by a special three-judges. Federal court at Charleston.

The three-judge court upheld racial segregation in the state's public school system, in a 2-to-1 decision, but ordered equalization of the facilities provided for colored children with those afforded white children. The State legislature had anticipated such a ruling in adopting the sales tax program.

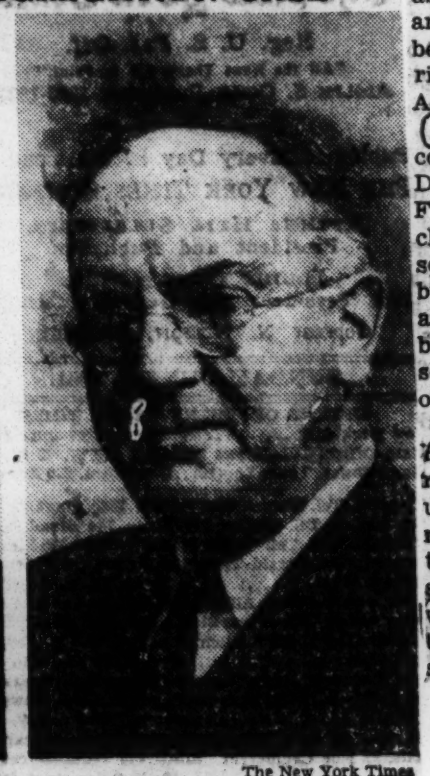
Clarendon County is predominantly colored, 71.7 per cent of the total population being colored. The school population—children between the ages of 5 and 14—numbered 6,292 colored to 1,922 white. The 808 colored children enrolled in school attended classes in three rundown wooden structures barren of all modern conveniences. Two modern brick buildings housed the 276 white pupils.

Summerton school district in Clarendon County, against which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People brought suit to test the constitutionality of racial segregation in public elementary and secondary schools, is under an order to report to the three-judges Federal court the progressit has made in six months towards equalizing its school facilities.

JUDGES IN THE SEGREGATION CASE



The New York Times
J. Waties Waring.



The New York Times
John J. Parker.

CLARENDON COUNTY, S. C. LOOKS AT ITS SCHOOLS

14d(1) S.C.

The Case Against Segregation as It Was Presented in Federal Court

By JOHN N. POPHAM
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 2—Clarendon County, a typical rural unit in the Coastal Plains area, some fifty miles northwest of this historic port city was presented in Federal court records here this week as a case history of segregation of school children.

In round figures, the county has a population of about 23,000 Negroes and 8,000 whites. A nearby water-power resource development has produced some sharp population shifts in recent months, but in the main the people are agricultural workers and their children, especially among the Negroes, traditionally labor in the fields during the planting and harvesting seasons.

At present there are 6,531 Negro students and 2,375 white students enrolled in the county's biracial school system, with expenditures of $395,329 for white students and $282,950 for Negro students.

In such facilities as libraries, lighting fixtures, desks, playgrounds, classroom space, lavatories, lunchrooms, auditoriums and teacher ratio to pupil, the Negro schools are decidedly inferior. This condition was flatly conceded by counsel for local school officials when the court proceedings got under way.

Basis of the Suit

Against this inequitable background, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People sponsored sixty-three Negro parents and school children in the county in filing a Federal suit asking for a ruling that they and others similarly situated were being deprived daily of their equal rights under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

The suit specifically dealt with conditions prevailing in School District 22 of Clarendon County. From this district 808 Negro school children of elementary and high school ages are enrolled in three buildings, and 276 white children attend one elementary school building and one consolidated high school building that serves several other districts.

A school evaluation expert from Howard University took the witness stand and for forty-five minutes, reading from a sheaf of notes, described the school facilities in District 22. In one instance, he said, a Negro school with 600 pupils had only two toilets, both outdoors, another school was without drinking faucets and water had to be brought in a bucket from the home of a neighboring minister.

Through cross-examination and in arguments before the court, counsel for the school officials tried to minimize the striking contrasts in the dual school operations. They held that school expenditures were based on pupil attendance and that seasonal farm labor caused a reduction in average daily attendance for Negro children that should be considered in total payments.

Defendants' Argument

They also held that rural schools always lagged behind urban schools in point of quality for both races. Thus, they said, it would be noted that in several of the larger cities in the state the best equipped and most recently constructed public schools were for Negroes.

The defendants also urged the court to consider that the state Legislature last winter had approved a $75,000,000 school equalization program, to be financed by a 3 per cent sales tax, which would go into effect July 1.

That was the recorded history of Clarendon County's segregated public schools—a factual, witness-supported account of second-rate facilities in every respect for the Negro group, along with statements from those imposing the segregation laws that there had been some spotty improvements in other areas and that full amendment would be made throughout the state under a new program.

But attorneys argued that conditions in School District 22, in effect, pictured in a legal nutshell the broad scientific-supported theory that legal separation of the races invariably inflicts such enduring psychological damage to the human personality that it must always produce an unequal status in society.

"Moral Malaise"

They asked that the court therefore set aside the segregated schools as "instruments" perpetuating an unconstitutional policy, and they called on six experts in the fields of education and psychology to testify that scientific studies have demonstrated that racial segregation results in a "moral malaise" that is a national problem.

The experts agreed that enforced segregation in public schools had resulted in a "discordant" education for both races, and that in the case of Negro children, as members of the minority group, it created "psychological roadblocks" preventing them from "fully absorbing" the educational process and necessarily giving them unequal status.

The defendants submitted no testimony to contradict this proposition, but once again relied on cross-examination and arguments before the bench to put their contentions on the record.

Racial-Conflict Heritage

They argued that the power to separate races in public schools was a valid exercise of legislative prerogatives within the state, and that there was no legal compulsion for any education program to be "geared to personality-development."

They also held that there was a "racial-conflict heritage" in the South that warranted certain segregation practices and they urged the court to recognize an "evolutionary" solution to the conditions by granting them a "reasonable time" in which to get started on their new program to equalize the existing segregated school facilities.

The principal duelists in the dramatic courtroom struggle were Thurgood Marshall, a Baltimore-born Negro, whose closing summation moved a score of people to leave their seats and shake his hand in admiration for the skill of his presentation, and Robert McC. Figg Jr., a Charlestonian widely recognized as one of the most able attorneys in the South, who developed his case almost entirely from artful cross-examination.

At one point in the hearing, the Chief Judge, John J. Parker, told Mr. Figg he was "not much impressed" with the request for "reasonable time" to equalize the schools. He raised the question of how a stipulated time factor could be written into a court decree. Judge Parker said "this court is not here to wet-nurse the schools," and he remarked that it could not be "changing its decree from time to time."

The three-judge court, each member a native Southerner, reserved decision after hearing the issues debated for two days. The plaintiffs and the defendants then drove back to little Clarendon County to resume their pattern of legally separated lives, which had served for forty-eight hours to illustrate a problem that plagues human relations in many parts of the world.

S.C. To Build Jim Crow Schools As Court Weighs Their Legality

COLUMBIA, S. C. — South Carolina's governor, James F. Byrnes, has announced that the state will go ahead with its $75,000,000 jim crow public school building program as the Federal courts study the legality of segregated schools.

"If the courts rule against us," said Byrnes, "South Carolina reluctantly will abandon" its public education system, but the school buildings still "will be used" some way. The general assembly has endorsed that statement and provided that public school properties may be sold or leased. This is designed to pave the way for transfer of school buildings to private groups should the courts rule out segregation.

A three-judge Federal court at Charleston has the case under advisement, and a group of Clarendon county Negroes, backed by the NAACP, has asked the court to hold that segregation of school children violates the United States constitution.

dications are that whatever decision, an appeal will be taken to the United States supreme court.

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South Carolina

Suit Tests Separate, But Equal

By JOHN H. McCRAY

COLUMBIA, S. C.—In U. S. District Court at Charleston, S. C., on May 28, three Federal judges will hear arguments on whether elimination of racial segregation in South Carolina's public schools by Federal courts, or a hastily, and recently adopted development program by the state will insure equality of training opportunity.

The case, technically, involves but one school district in one of the state's forty-six counties.

ALL-OUT FIGHT

But its outcome is of such importance that South Carolina has thrown to the defense of the district the State Attorney General and every other competent lawyer it can induce, having also the "amicus curiae" arguments of Georgia and Mississippi on its side.

If successful, the case, brought by thirty parents and guardians in School District 22 of Clarendon County, a county where the 1940 census count reported were 8,000 white and 23,000 colored citizens—one of twenty-two counties having colored population majorities—will mean the end to racial segregation in Southern states and the District of Columbia on the elementary level, as court actions have removed segregation on the college and graduate level in all but four Southern states.

TRY GEORGIA METHOD

To meet the challenge, under the direction of Gov. James F. Byrnes, the State Legislature has adopted (from Governor Talmadge of Georgia) a development program which, admittedly, does not undertake to provide the "equal" promised under the state's "separate but equal" dual educational system.

It does promise some $31 million in additional school revenue through a special sales tax, "at least half of which," Byrnes proposed in his inaugural address, should be spent on developing colored schools for what he said would provide "substantially" equal facilities. The sales tax becomes effective July 1. Of the first year's revenue, some six million is to be spent on increased salaries to school teachers, $24 million being left for developing schools.

The "Byrnes Plan" would spend equally hereafter, but offers no remedy for the present situation which allows schools for whites to hold a $74,000,000 assessed evaluation in the state, as against but $16,000,000 for colored schools, serving 43 per cent of the state's population.

FIGURES SHOW DIFFERENCE

Like other segregating states, as it faces this legal testing, South Carolina contends that it spends and trains without discrimination and prejudice; but figures gathered in scientific studies by the petitioning parents, who say segregation hasn't and will not work, largely because of the state's lack of finance, present alarming differences.

Judges J. Waites Waring of Charleston, George Bell Timmerman of Columbia, and John J. Parker (U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals) of Charlotte, N. C., will hear arguments.

Representing the petitioners will be Attys. Thurgood Marshall, Robert L. Carter of the national NAACP staff, and Harold R. Boulware of Columbia.

S. Carolina Confesses Guilt In School Segregation Case

By ARNOLD de MILLE

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The nation's first lawsuit aimed at ending segregation in the public schools of the South ended suddenly last week with South Carolina admitting it has been grossly unfair to Negro school children.

Attorneys for the state pleaded dramatically with the three-judge Federal court to base its decision on the "equal but separate' doctrine, and begged passionately for "more time to eliminate discrimination in the schools and make the school facilities equal for all our children."

Lawyers for the NAACP, arguing for 67 Negro children, their parents and guardians, told the court that South Carolina had 80 years in which to equalize school facilities. "The issue" they declared "is segregation, and the time to abolish it is now!"

The case, known as the Clarendon County School Case, was instituted by the NAACP last December. It asks that the court abolish the segregated school system in Clarendon county, S. C., and issue a decree invalidating Article 2, Section 7, of the constitution of South Carolina which provides for separate schools for white and Negro children.

The decision is expected to be handed down in about three weeks.

Sitting on the bench were Judge John J. Parker, chief judge of the Court of Appeal of the Fourth Judical Circuit of Charlotte, U.S. District Judge J. Waites Waring, Charleston, and U.S. District Judge George Bell Pimmerman of Batesburg, Judge Parker presided.

More than 350 persons, both white and colored, sat and stood without segregation in the courtroom and outside the door for both days, Monday and Tuesday of the trial.

The two-day trial was expected to last about a week or 10 days but was cut short when Atty. Robert McC. Figg, Jr., representing the school board tried to halt proceedings by making a surprise admission that discrimination did exist in the schools and asked the court to give District 22 a reasonable time to remedy the situation.

NAACP lawyers were not prepared for the surprise move. They had arranged for most of their witnesses to appear on Wednesday.

In the two days of hearings Thurgood Marshall, chief NAACP counsel, called eight high-ranking educators, five whites and three colored, who testified that it is impossible to train young people properly in a segregated school system and that segregation is itself inequality. Figg called two city school officials to testify.

In his surprise statement admitting that discrimination does exist in the Clarendon County public schools, Figg, said that facilities for Negroes are not substantially equal to those of whites but that "the differences have been a residue of growth over a period of years".

Figg declared that the state of South Carolina has imposed a new tax program of $75 million for school improvement "specifically designed to eliminate inequalities and to give every child, white or Negro, substantially equal facilities."

The eight experts who appeared as witnesses for the NAACP were Dr. Matthew J. Whitehead, assistant professor of education at Howard university; Dr. Harold McMally, associate professor of education of Columbia university; Dr. Ellis Knox, professor of psychology at CCNY; Dr. James L. Hupp professor of psychology at W. Virginia Wesleyan college which two years ago admitted its first Negro students; Dr. Louis Kesselman, associate professor of political science at the University of Louisville; Dr. David Krech visiting professor of social psychology at Harvard university and Mrs. Helen G. Trager, lecturer at Vassar college who has served on research projects at Yale university.

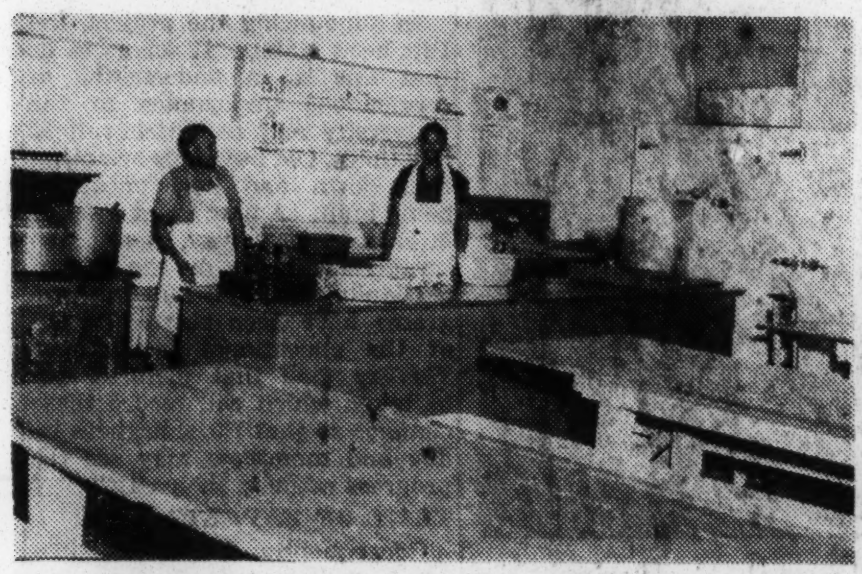
NAACP attorneys were: Thurgood Marshall, Robert L. Carter, Marshall's assistant; Spottswood W. Robinson, III. Richmond, Va.; Harold R. Boulware, Columbia, S. C.; A. T. Walden, Atlanta,; Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham; M. Hugh Thompson, Durham, and Lincoln Jenkins, Columbia.

The defense attorneys were Robert G. McC. Figg, Jr., S. E. Rogers, and T. C. Collison, South Carolina attorney general who only advised

Quite a Difference in White and Colored Schools in S. C.

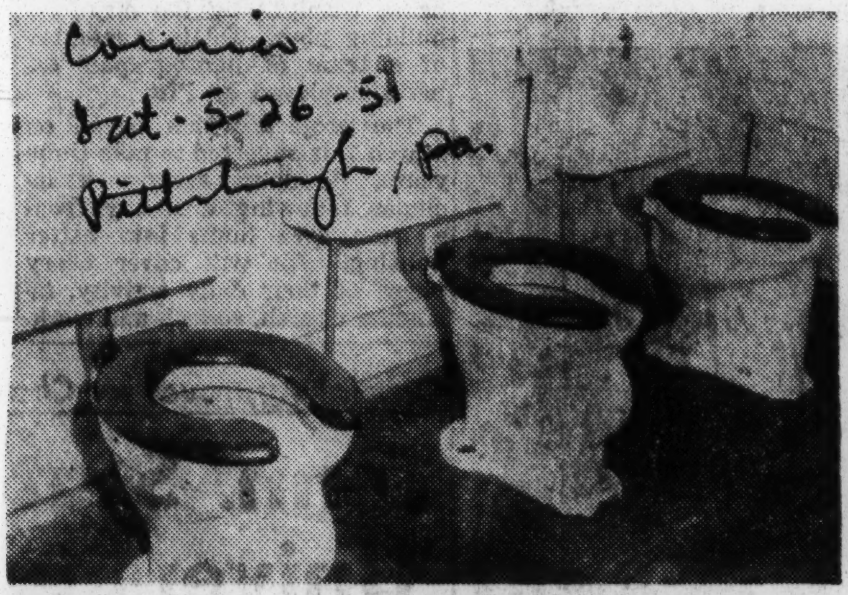
For White—Exterior view of the white Summerton (S. C.) Elementary School.

For Colored—Exterior view of the Negro Liberty Hill Elementary School.

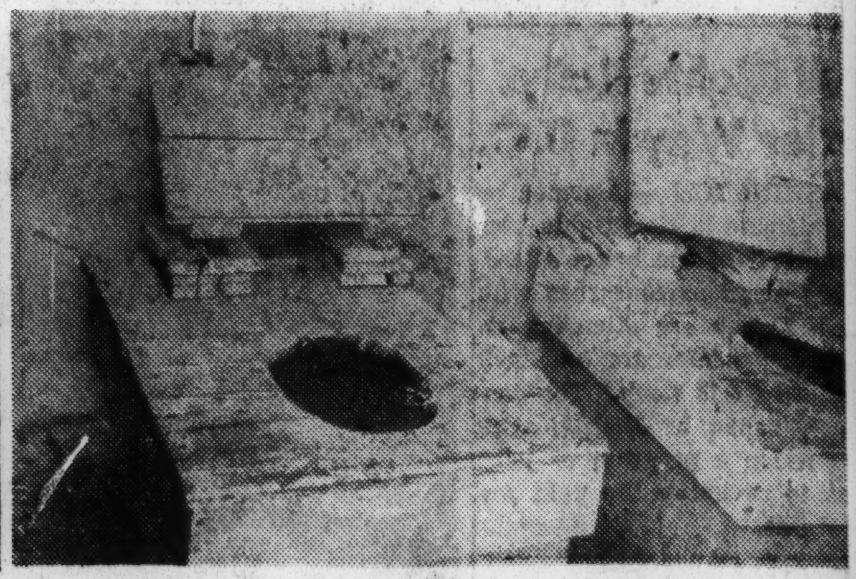


For White—Hot lunch room in the white elementary school.

For Colored—Home economics department at Scott Branch elementary and high school, which is for Negroes and has no hot lunch program.



For White—Toilets — indoors — in the white elementary school.



For Colored—Outdoor toilets at the Negro Scott Branch School.

S. C. Requests Time To Equalize Schools

Judges Ponder Decision In Segregation Case

By JOHN POPHAM
New York Times News Service, Special to The Atlanta Constitution

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 29—Three federal judges, all native Southerners, reserved decision Tuesday after hearing testimony and lawyers' arguments for two days on a plea to abolish public school segregation because it is an unconstitutional denial of equality under the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment.

For two and one-half hours, opposing counsel delivered closing perorations in which they culled through the entire judicial history of segregation practices in every part of this country. With legal tomes and documents piled on tables beside them, the attorneys vied dramatically in support of incompatible philosophies concerning race relations.

CHIEF COUNSEL

Thurgood Marshal chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which sponsored the lawsuit, argued basically that segregation of Negro school children invariably results in the development of "psychological roadblocks" that prevent them from achieving a "full absorption" of the educational process and thereby necessarily creates an unequal status.

Robert Figg, Jr., counsel for the defending school officials, insisted that separate school facilities for both races were the "normal" results of a "racial conflict heritage" in the South. He urged the court to temporarily disregard the legal attack on segregation and to grant the state a "reasonable time" in which to amend its past failures under a recently-adopted legislative program to equalize the biracial schools.

The case represents the first all-out legal attack in a Southern courtroom on the dual educational system at the public school level. It is serving as a test case for similar suits filed in Federal jurisdictions in three other Southern states in the past year.

SCHOOL SYSTEM

The issues specifically concern the school system in Clarendon County, a rural area with a Negro population that largely outnumbers the whites. In a surprise move, the defendants conceded Monday in open court that the Negro school facilities were inferior to those provided the white children.

There were only two witnesses at Tuesday's session. Both were summoned by the plaintiffs to give additional testimonial support to the contention that scientific studies by educational and psychological experts have demonstrated that segregated schools inflict basic personality damage that results in "moral confusion" for children of both races.

This theme was strongly endorsed by Dr. David Krech, visiting associate professor of psychology at Harvard University, and Mrs. Helen Trager, a lecturer at Vassar College and an expert consultant in education and human relations studies.

'ENDURING INJURY'

Dr. Krech said that through legally enforced segregation "we build into the Negro the very characteristics which we then use to justify prejudices." Mrs. Trager said that the "enduring injury" could only be corrected in a non-perpetuating situation and that she believed mixed schools was the solution.

Figg, on cross-examination, emphasized that the two witnesses had never made any "practical" research studies in a state with segregated schools. Both witnesses, however, denied Figg's suggestion that there was a reco... "universal consciousness of ... in race research.

At one stage in the hea... presiding Judge John J. P... told Figg he was "not much ... pressed" with a mere reques... for "reasonable time" to equalize the schools, and he asked how a stipuated time factor could be written into a court decree. Judge Parker said "this court is not here to wet-nurse the schools and it could not be "changing its decree from time to time."

The other two judges sitting in the case were J. Waties Waring, of Charleston, who has been criticized by former friends and neighbors for his liberal racial views, and George Bell Timmerman, of Columbia, S. C. Judge Parker is from Charlotte, N. C.

Associated Press Wirephoto

CONSIDERING SEGREGATION SUIT
Left to Right: Judges Waring, Parker, Timmerman

Segregation's legality in S. C. public schools is before U. S. judges

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 28 — (AP)—A case testing legality of segregation in South Carolina public schools went before a panel of three federal judges here today.

The outcome has far-reaching implications for the state and the South.

This marks the first time the constitutionality of segregated schools on the secondary level has been directly challenged.

It is an assault on a provision of the South Carolina constitution of 1895 which requires separation of white and Negro children in public schools.

* * *

THE SUIT WAS filed by parents of Negro children against school authorities in Clarendon County. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is directing strategy for the plaintiffs, associa...

"The real defendant is the segregated school system. . . . The officials are merely the instruments of a tradition and a policy."

The attack on segregation, itself, in the secondary schools represents a policy switch by N. A. A. C. P. In the past, the organization has backed suits for "equalization" of school facilities.

The N. A. A. C. P. claims the South Carolina segregation provision violates the 14th Amendment of the U. S. Constitution, which guarantees equal protection of the laws to all U. S. citizens.

* * *

GOV. JAMES F. BYRNES has gone on record as favoring abolition of the public school system if segregation is banned.

The last session of the state General Assembly, in a move to equalize present facilities, voted a 3 per cent general sales tax to finance $75,000,000 school construction program.

Regardless of the outcome of the case here, it is certain to be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.

S. C. school segregation in hands of U. S. judges

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 30—(AP)—The question of whether South Carolina must end segregation in its public schools is in the hands of three federal judges.

Attorneys on both sides of the issue will file written briefs summing up their ideas on the question.

The three judge panel took the arguments under advisement yesterday after two days of testimony in Federal Court here. Parents of Negro school children in District 22 in rural Clarendon County are suing for admission of their children to white schools of the district.

While the case affects only South Carolina, ultimately it could affect segregation throughout the South. An appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court is a virtual certainty.

* * *

DURING THE FINAL day of testimony yesterday, the judges heard arguments that only the admission of Negroes to white schools would give them equality of education. Witnesses for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People so testified.

Thurgood Marshall, N. A. A. C. P. lawyer, urged reversal of decisions in which the U. S. Supreme Court has ruled that separate schools may be provided Negroes as long as facilities are equal.

"Separate but equal," said Marshall, "has resulted only in inequality. The only part of it that is true is that they are separate."

Defense counsel contended that an end of segregation would result in "utter confusion" and the destruction of 25 years of progress in improved race relations.

Robert M. C. C. Figg, Jr., counsel for the school trustees, said customs of the people cannot be changed by court directives, and that Northern states had ended segregation by legislation after education had paved the way.

Chief Judge John J. Parker of Charlotte heads the three-judge panel Others are District Judges George Bell Timmerman, of Batesburg, and J. Waties Waring, of Charleston.

In test case on schools—

Segregation called cause, effect of race prejudice

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 29—(AP)—A panel of three federal judges today heard a psychologist assert that white people have just cause to believe Negroes are inferior—because whites have made them inferior.

This was tested as a case aimed at ending segregation in the South's public schools went into its second day.

The witness, David Krech, a visiting professor of social psychology at Harvard University, was placed on the stand by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The N. A. A. C. P. is pushing the case, in which Negroes are seeking an end to segregation in schools of Clarendon County, South Carolina.

Krech asserted his belief that legal segregation is both an effect and a cause of racial prejudice, as it gives support to the belief that "Negroes are in some way inferior to white people."

* * *

BOTH KRECH and the witness who followed, Helen Trager, a lecturer at Vassar College, admitted they had not studied the problem in states where segregation is required by law.

Mrs. Trager told of a study made in public schools of Philadelphia which has some all-white schools, mixed schools and all - Negro schools.

She said the studies showed that at the age of 5 children realized racial differences and that both groups "saw being a Negro as a disadvantage." Negro children, she said, come to "expect rejection."

On cross-examination by Robert McC. Figg, Jr., she expressed the opinion that "if our study showed anything, it was that this did not come out of the schools but from the home, the playground and the bus and from hearing about places where father could not work."

She asserted her belief that mixed schools are the best place "for re-educating children, the place where we can diminish the amount of hostility that children have."

* * *

WITNESSES FOR the defendants yesterday expressed the opinion that the people of South Carolina will not accept mixed schools and that a Federal Court order ending segregation would cause the state to abandon its public school system.

UNDER THE DOME

Atlanta School Segregation Seen Hinging in S. C. Case

By HOKE SMITH MAY

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook declared Tuesday that, for all practical purposes, Atlanta's segregation suit is being tried in a Charleston, S. C., court.

Cook explained that the issues in the Charleston case attacking segregation in South Carolina schools are identical with those in the Atlanta case.

The case against the Atlanta Board of Education, pending in U. S. District Court here, alleges that equal facilities are impossible as long as segregation barriers exist.

A three-judge Federal tribunal took the South Carolina case under advisement at Charleston Tuesday following two days of oral argument.

Cook had planned to send a staff member to observe the hearing, but canceled the trip after the case concluded quicker than was expected.

The Attorney General, however, said he would file as amicus curiae (friend of the court) when the case is appealed.

Carolina School Head Warns Against Breaking Color Line

CHARLESTON, S.C., May 28 (UP).—A state public school official told a 3-judge federal court Monday that to break down the color line in Southern classrooms now would be unwise and would produce an emotional reaction.

A witness for the Negro group seeking to overthrow the state's segregated school system held earlier that segregation makes Negro pupils feel "like second-class citizens."

The state-admitted that Negro schools are not the equal of white schools in Clarendon County, where the suit originated. But it asked the special court to keep the case out of the Supreme Court until Negro schools can be improved.

United States District Judge J. Waties Waring, who drew the enmity of his Charleston neighbors when he outlawed the all-white primary, was one of the judges in the case.

The suit has such a bearing on the entire pattern of segregated public education that Georgia's Gov. Herman Talmadge sent his attorney general, Eugene Cook, here as an observer.

"If the suit is appealed to the Supreme Court (a virtual certainty)," Cook said, "I will join the South Carolina attorney general by way of a brief from Georgia on a similar segregation case."

A warning against "mixture of the races in South Carolina at the present time and under present conditions," was voiced by E. R. Crow, director of the State Education Finance Commission. The commission is handling the money for a multimillion-dollar improvement program, designed to balance up white and Negro facilities.

Mixed classrooms would not only be unwise and impossible now but would be followed by an emotional reaction, Crow said. He did not speculate on what form the reaction would take.

Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is pressing the suit, asked Crow if the people of South Carolina are law-abiding citizens.

"They are," Crow replied. "If the people will be left as they are, everything will be all right."

But, he said, if a verdict comes out in favor of the Negroes entering white schools, "the schools will have to be abandoned."

Marshall called the state's bid for more time in an attempt to "choke off" his expert witnesses, six of whom he called to the stand to testify about the harmful psychological effects of segregation.

They included James Hupp, dean of students at West Virginia Wesleyan College. Hupp said that students of both races get a distorted picture because they do not understand the other's problems as long as they study separately.

Families of thirty Clarendon County Negro pupils brought suit with the backing of the NAACP. They asserted that segregation itself amounted to "unlawful inequality."

Segregation Suit Closes In Charleston

Judge Unimpressed With State's Plea

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 29 (U.P.)—Negro leaders asked a Federal Court today to end school segregation that amounts to "exclusion" while South Carolina argued that the right to separate the races belongs to the state.

As both sides wound up their cases in a suit aimed at the South's basic segregation pattern, one of the three special U. S. judges said he was "not much impressed" with the state's main plea.

Circuit Judge John J. Parker, senior jurist on the panel, asked State Atty. Robert McG. Figg, what decree he thought the court should make since the state admitted it did not provide equal school facilities for Negroes in Clarendon County, where the suit originated.

Figg then repeated his request of yesterday that the special court hold the case within its jurisdiction until the state had time to pull into effect a multi-million dollar school equalization program.

"I'm not much impressed with that," said Judge Parker. He added that he knew of no point of law to support such a course.

Witnesses for the plaintiffs—parents of 30 Clarendon County Negro pupils—expanded their contention that segregation itself represents unequal education because it giveh the Negro a feeling of inferiority.

One witness, attractive Mrs. Helen Trager, a professor at Vassar Women's College, said that she had made a study of white and Negro children in Philadelphia and found that segregation is the Negro's "symbol of prejudice."

There is no legal segregation in Philadelphia, Mrs. Trager said, but she found it practiced "generally" and with it an "obvious discomfort and avoidance" on the part of Negroes.

Psychological Effect Of Segregation Argued In Carolina Case

By the Associated Press

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 29.—A court hearing that may ultimately decide the fate of segregation in Southern public schools continued here today before a panel of three Federal judges.

Parents of Negro children in rural Clarendon County brought suit against the trustees of public schools in district 22. The plaintiffs, whose case is being directed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, claim that South Carolina's 56-year-old segregation law violates the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, which guarantees equal protection of the laws to all United States citizens.

Witnesses called by the NAACP yesterday testified they believed Negroes can never have equal educational opportunities while the South practices segregation. They said segregation, discrimination and racial prejudice have a bad psychological effect on both whites and Negroes.

May Abandon System

Witnesses for the defendants expressed the opinion that the people of South Carolina will not accept mixed schools, that a Federal Court order ending segregation would cause the State to abandon its public school system.

The defense admitted in opening testimony yesterday that Negro schools in district 22 are inferior to white schools. The trustees urged the court to give them "reasonable time" to formulate a plan for ending the inequalities.

The admission brought a reply from Thurgood Marshall of New York, chief counsel for the NAACP, that the "mere conceding of these facts is not enough." Mr. Marshall outlined the plaintiff's position that segregation of pupils is in itself a form of discrimination.

The three-judge court is composed of Judges John J. Parker of Charlotte, chief judge of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals and South Carolina District Judges J. Waites Waring of Charleston and George Bell Timmerman of Batesburg.

Sees "Implied" Stigma.

Harold J. McNally, an assistant professor of education at Columbia University, said he believed segregation carries an "implied stigma for one group and thereby delegates it to a position of second-class citizenship."

Another NAACP witness, Ellis Knox, a Negro professor of education at Howard University, testified he had never known segregated schools to provide equal facilities and that in every case that he had studied, facilities for Negroes were inferior.

Kenneth Clark, a Negro specialist in child psychology from the College of the City of New York, told the court segregation affects the personality development of both whites and Negroes, causing the Negroes to be confused, hostile and resentful, and the whites to have a feeling of guilt.

School Segregation Bars Equality, U.S. Court Told

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 28 (AP).—Witnesses, white and Negro, told a panel of three Federal court judges here today that they believed that under segregation in schools Negroes never could have equal educational opportunities.

They added that segregation, discrimination and racial prejudices had an adverse effect on the emotional stability of both Negroes and whites.

Although the court test applies specifically to public schools in District 22 in South Carolina's Clarendon county, the case has far-reaching implications for the State and the entire South.

PARENTS FILE SUIT

The suit was filed by parents of Negro children against Clarendon school authorities. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) is directing the plaintiffs' case. The NAACP claims South Carolina's 55-year-old segregation provision violates the 14th Amendment of the U. S. Constitution. That amendment guarantees equal protection of the laws to all U. S. citizens.

The defense admitted that Negro schools in District 22 were inferior to the white schools. Trustees of the district urged the court to give them a reasonable time to formulate a plan for ending inequalities.

SALES TAX VOTED

Their chief counsel, Robert McC. Figg, Jr., of Charleston, read a statement to the court, pointing out that South Carolina has voted a sales tax seeking to raise $75,000,000 for equalizing the State's public schools.

Thurgood Marshall, of New York, head of the NAACP legal staff, replied that the "mere conceding of these facts is not enough." He said he and other lawyers for the plaintiffs planned to show that the district's white and Negro schools were not equal and that segregation of pupils was in itself a form of discrimination.

PUPIL SEGREGATION HELD DRAG ON U. S

Witnesses in Federal Court Test of South's Schools See Injury to All Children

'MORAL CONFUSION' CITED

Defense in South Carolina Case Says 'Local Conditions' Justify Dual System

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 28—Experts in the field of education and psychology testified in a crowded Federal Court here today that under the South's segregated school systems the children of both races suffer basic personality damage that ultimately endangers the welfare of the nation.

In answer to this line of testimony witnesses were called who declared that in South Carolina there was an "emotional" feeling about race in most communities that would make "dangerous" to mix the children in public schools at this time. These witnesses said that they based their conclusions on a "practical" knowledge of local conditions.

About 250 persons, most of them Negroes, occupied every seat in the courtroom and stood three deep against the walls as they listened impassively to the flow of testimony.

The case here, which represents the first all-out legal attack in a Southern courtroom on the principle of segregated public schools, was sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Specific Target of Action

It concerns, specifically, the school system in Clarendon County, agricultural area of this state having a Negro population that largely outnumbers its white population.

Because of opening legal maneuvers by opposing counsel neither side was prepared to present a full array of witnesses today and the court took an early adjournment until 9:30 A. M. tomorrow. It was indicated by counsel that the hearings would end later tomorrow or early Wednesday.

Today's testimony was at the opening of a hearing by three Federal judges on a plea to set aside the bi-racial public schools on the ground that they violate the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution. The action is a test case for similar suits filed in three other southern states in the past year.

The plaintiff side offered as witnesses four non-Southerners who qualified before the court as experts. The witnesses called by the defense side did not qualify as experts.

The four non-Southerners asserted their belief that the region's dual school practice could only result in a "discordant" education that ended in "moral confusion" for all.

Although the suit strikes at school policies that segregate the Negro because of race and color, these witnesses took the position that segregation under any circumstances constituted a "psychological blight" on both its "victims" and its "initiators."

Lowered Self-Esteem Seen

In the case of Negro school children, they held, segregation practices resulted in a lowering of self-esteem, a strengthening of resentment and hostility and a personality development that emphasized a desire to escape or withdraw from social participation.

The white children, as members of the segregating group, it was contended, developed a guilt-feeling that stemmed from having the same people teach them the doctrine of brotherly love and also to support discriminatory practices between the races.

One of the plaintiff witnesses was a New York specialist in child psychology, Dr. Kenneth Clark, who has been a White House "adviser" on the problem of racial prejudice. He disclosed that only last week he had given scientific tests to twenty-six Clarendon County Negro school children to determine their reactions to the "pressures" of segregated living conditions.

Robert McC. Figg Jr., chief counsel for the Clarendon County school officials, delivered an opening statement.

He suggested that the plaintiffs had failed to exhaust their state remedies by seeking further relief from various educational boards. He asked the court to grant "a reasonable" delay to permit the state to carry out its new $75,000,000 school equalization program under the 55-year-old doctrine of maintaining "separate but equal" schools for both races.

Concession by Defense

The defense would concede, he said, that at present there were obvious inequities in the quality of the schools provided for both races in Clarendon County, with the Negro schools not up to the white standards.

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the N. A. A. C. P., charged that Mr. Figg was trying to keep from the record any testimony that would graphically portray the extreme differences in the quality of the school facilities in the county.

Merely to accept the admission that there were some inequities, he held, would hamper his efforts to establish that there was sufficient inequality to attest to psychological injuries to Negro children.

The court ruled that it would accept Mr. Figg's opening statement as an amended answer in the original suit and directed Mr. Marshall to proceed with the calling of witnesses.

School Segregation Case Going to Supreme Court

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 21 (AP).—Appeal papers have been signed that will allow South Carolina Negroes to appeal to the United States Supreme Court a Federal court decision upholding racial segregation in public schools.

Federal Judge John J. Parker, of Charlotte, announced yesterday that he had signed the appeal papers. He said granting of such an appeal was a mere formality when the papers are in order. He di dnot say when the case would reach the Supreme Court.

Judge Parker was one of the three judges who heard the case at Charleston, S. C., May 28. District Judges George Bell Timmerman and J. Waties Waring, both of South Carolina, completed the special court.

They upheld, 2-1, the doctrine of separate but equal public school facilities for Negroes in a ruling handed down June 23. Judge Waring dissented and in his opinion said segregation in itself was a form of discrimination.

14d(1) 1951

South Carolina

Gov. Byrnes' School Plans Hang on Court Decision

Improved, Equal, Segregated Facilities Aim of South Carolina Bond Program

By R. E. GRIER
Special to Atlanta Journal-Constitution

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 16—In the hands of the five members of the South Carolina Supreme Court rests the fate of a tremendously important public school improvement program, which is the bone and sinew of an effort by Governor James F. Byrnes to give children of all races equal educational opportunity and at the same time preserve segregation of the races in the schools.

There is a section in the South Carolina constitution reading "Separate schools shall be provided for children of the white and colored races, and no child of either race shall ever be permitted to attend a school provided for children of the other race."

Gov. Jas. Byrnes

At the last session of the S. C. legislature, under prodding by Governor Byrnes though the legislature was willing of itself to go along, an act was passed authorizing the issuance of $75,000,000 in bonds, this money to be expended in a school building program, so as to provide "equal educational facilities" for children of the two races. And, as a companion to the bond act, another was passed imposing a three per cent general sales tax, revenue from this tax, estimated at $30,000,000 annually, to be used in meeting bond issue payments and also to provide transportation of all school children by buses, the state assuming this full burden.

* * *

THIS BOND ISSUE act, approved by the legislature but not voted on by the people, was attacked in a so-called "friendly suit" to determine its constitutionality, and now is in the hands of the state supreme court.

T. C. Callison, attorney general of South Carolina, defending the constitutionality of the act, said that while "expediency" should not be the sole consideration, still it did have a part in the matter, and that the bond act represented the sincere and honest effort of the legislature to improve all of the schools.

"The courts and the people demand a program of school improvement for all the children," he said, "and this act meets the challenge which has been put before the legislature." Unless there is some serious defect in it, it should be declared valid, he declared. Those attacking the validity of the measure said it represented "sociological progress versus the basic law of the state" and that it presented "grave issues."

Any bond, they said, is secured by a mortgage, and this bond is a mortgage on the "future lives, enterprises and endeavors of the people of South Carolina." It was not submitted to a vote of the people, they said, and they claimed that the highway bond act of 1929, also passed without submission to the people, was different from the school act in that the highway bonds were to be paid by a tax on gasoline, paid only by motor vehicle owners.

* * *

IF THE SUPREME Court of South Carolina throws the $75,000,000 bond issue act out as unconstitutional, then Governor Byrnes has said he will at once call a special session of the legislature so that it may take steps to correct the situation and make plans for handling it. Governor Byrnes has declared that if the federal (not state) courts say segregation in the public schools must be abolished, then he will close down the entire public school system.

School improvement, equal educational facilities for all children in the state, is the governor's objective. The act sets up an educational finance commission, which will arrange for construction of new school buildings in the 46 counties of the state as county authorities indicate. Already surveys of school needs are under way in some of the counties, and, if the high court holds the bonds legal, the building program will get under way in those counties almost immediately. Other counties will be cared for as they send in reports on surveys of needs.

Not only will school buildings for white and Negroes be made comparable, but teachers are to be paid more money and bus transportation is to be provided for all using that mode of transportation.

Practically the entire proceeds of the three per cent sales tax, less of course administration expense, is to be expended in providing "adequate public school facilities" for the children of the two races, and the whole program is generally referred to as the "educational program."

* * *

OVER AND ABOVE the whole school situation in South Carolina hovers as a cloud a suit in the United States district court, in which petitioners hold they have not been given equal educational facilities in Clarendon (S. C.) county, and that since they have not, they should be entitled to enter the white schools. The petitioners are Negroes or representatives of Negroes—in Clarendon county, the school population is predominantly Negro.

Governor Byrnes has said if the U. S. courts say that Negroes and whites must attend the same schools, he will close up all the schools but will NOT SUSPEND the school building program. "The people of the state," he said, "will never abandon the education of their children" and the intimation was that these new school buildings would be taken over or leased by private agencies and operated, with the state having nothing to do with that operation.

Southern Papers Approve Jim Crow School Decision

CHARLESTON, S. C.—(ANP)—The South—that is the conservative South—is singing the praise of Federal Judge John J. Parker who is given first credit for the two to one decision here last week upholding public segregated schools in the South.

Charleston newspapers, The Richmond Times-Dispatch, leading daily in Virginia and other North Carolina and Virginia newspapers said editorially last week that the three-judge court decision was what was expected. Some hailed the outcome as a great victory for the South.

The general line of those editorials was that it is fortunate that the South will be given an opportunity to equalize the school provided the U. S. Supreme Court does not upset this ruling. The Times-Dispatch does not think the high court will do this because of the ability and high prestige of Judge Parker who failed by only one vote from being confirmed by the Senate after being nominated by President Hoover in 1930 for a seat on the U. S. Supreme Court bench.

Both South Carolina and national officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People plan to continue the fight. The U. S. Supreme Court will be asked to review the decision of the three-Judge court.

Meanwhile, the greatest expansion program for white and Negro schools is in progress in every southern state. Millions of dollars will be spent to bring Negro schools to the same level or nearer to the level of white schools in various southern states. Credit for this change of heart among white school superintendents in the South is due the NAACP.

Faced with suits to abolish segregated schools, southern school officials have no alternative except to equalize schools or abolish them as state supported institutions.

File Appeal In Carolina School Case

Segregation in Grade and High Schools Is Target

CHARLESTON, S.C. — With the filing of a petition of appeal in the United States District Court here Friday, July 20, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People entered the second stage of the fight to abolish segregation in the public elementary and secondary schools in nearby Clarendon County and thereby to set a precedent for the total abolition of segregation in public education.

The petition, filed by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, appeals from the majority opinion handed down on June 21 by a three-judge federal court, unholding a provision of the South Carolina Constitution requiring the separation of the races in public schools.

The NAACP suit, brought in behalf of Negro school-age children and their parents residing in School District No. 22 of Clarendon County and tried before that court on May 28-29, challenged the validity of the state's constitutional provision and sought a decision declaring it in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. With Judge J. Waties Waring dissenting, Judges John J. Parker and George Bell Timmerman concurred in sustaining the right of the states to impose segregation of the races in public education.

The petition filed Friday is a vital step in an effort to plac squarely before the United States Supreme Court the issue of the validity of states' constitutions and statutes requiring segregation. Recent decisions, as in the Sweatt case, the petition points out, tend to undermine the doctrine of "separate but equal" formulated in the famous "Plessy v. Ferguson" case.

The NAACP notes that these decisions, together with current social trends, have created "serious and widespread question as to the legality and the duration of segregated public elementary and high schools." Such doubts, the petition asserts, "the racial separation in public elementary and secondary schools is a constitutionally possible pattern which may serve to guide the future endeavors of scholars and school officials."

Racial Laws Illegal

The appeal is based upon the contention that statutory classifications based solely upon race or color violate the federal Constitution. Citing legal precedents, the petition asserts that "race or color can not be made the basis of a statutory classification." It further contends that there is no reasonable basis for allocating educational facilities on the basis of race, and also denies that segregation laws can be upheld on the basis that they are necessary to preserve public peace and order. Moreover, the NAACP petition asserts, the majority of the lower court erred in refusing to follow the applicable decisions of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court. the petition says, "has always recognized the importance of segregation in public education. Although the Supreme Court has clarified the issue as to graduate and professional schools, the Court has never had the opportunity to consider the question as to elementary and high schools on the basis of a full and complete record with the issue clearly drawn and with competent expert testimony as appears in the record in this case. A clear cut decision on this issue will remove all doubts in the field of public education."

Majority Opinion Challenged

Challenging the majority opinion in the Clarendon County case, the NAACP brief charges that the decision "subordinated the individual rights of the plaintiffs to the state's segregation policy" and ignored the psychological injury to the segregated pupils. The individual's rights cannot be sustained nor his psychic injury repaired through the provision of physical plants substantially equal to the facilities available to white pupils, the NAACP contends.

Mixed Elementary School Case Reaches U.S. Supreme Court

RICHMOND, Va. — The Clarendon County School Case has reached the Supreme Court.

A Jurisdictional Statement was filed last week, setting forth in detail the grounds upon which colored children and parents rely to show that the question is a substantial Federal question. The Supreme Court is asked to pass upon it.

The Clarendon County (South Carolina) School case was decided in the Federal District Court about nearly two months ago, by 1-2 vote. Judges Parker and Timmerman declared that segregation in by law.

Admittedly, this is the poorest section of the country.

"This is the area least able to afford a dual system of education."

In the year 1944-45 the State's capital appropriation for each white child for school buildings was $224, and for each colored child $52. The average current expenditure was $73 for each white child and $32 for each colored child.

For transporting children to school the expenditure was $6.11 for each white and 59 cents for each colored child. The average white teacher is paid $326 more than the average colored teacher.

Separate Schools Harm Children

The record in this case demonstrates that the jim-crow school harms the pupil to such an extent that it cannot be repaired.

In some cases of race segregaion, the citizen can exercise his own will as to whether he will, for example, go into a theatre or stay at home. But in the public schools he has little freedom of choice.

He is forced by the compulsory school attendance laws to go to jim-crow schools. And he hasn't the money to go to private schools.

Truman Against It

President Truman's Commission on Higher Education was quoted as saying, "The time has come to make public education at all levels equally accessible to all, without regard to race, creed, sex or national origin."

NAACP lawyers pointed out that the South Carolina law, setting aside schools on the basis of race, violates the Federal Constitution.

No Harmful Effects

They set forth:

"For many years residents in the South have sought educational facilities equal to those offered other citizens. Blind adherence to the separate but equal doctrine has produced increasing inequality within a segregated system.

"Great progress has been made in graduate and professional education during the year since the Sweatt and McLaurin decisions.

"None of the harmful effects predicted in the brief filed in these cases by the attorneys general of th Southern States has materialized.

"In the decision in this case, as in the McLaurin case, plaintiffs' individual rights have been lost in the racial group classification required by the laws of South Carolina.

"Expert witnesses testified as to the harmful effects of this enforced racial segregation, i.e., the resulting injury is even more effective and harmful than in graduate education."

itself is Constitutional and South Carolina's high and elementary schools would not be required to open their doors to all citizens.

Judge Waties Waring strongly dissented.

Lawyers Sign

The Jurisdictional Statement filed last week was signed by Attorneys Harold R. Boulware, Columbia, S.C., Spottswood W. Robinson 3rd, Richmond, Va., Robert L. Carter and Thurgood Marshall, New York NAACP and Arthur D. Shores.

Having received this appeal the U. S. Supreme Court can either note "probably jurisdiction," dismiss the appeal, affirm the decision of the lower court or note "no probable jurisdiction."

If the court dismisses the appeal, that ends the appeal. If the court affirms the decision of the lower court, this also ends the case.

If the court finds "no probable jurisdiction" this is the same as dismissing the appeal.

9 Experts for Witnesses

The Jurisdictional Statement calls attention of the Supreme Court to the fact that nine witnesses testified in the lower court as to the unreasonableness of segregregaion in public education. They swore that all scientists agreed that there are no fundamental differences between white and colored school pupils which would justify jim crow.

The attorneys pointed out that the State did not produce a single expert to contradict these witnesses.

These witnesses also testified that mere separation of pupils into white and colored schools makes it impossible for them to get equal education.

37 Pages

The brief, which runs to 37 full pages with notes, urges the Supreme Court to consider this case and adds that a clear-cut decision on the issue will remove all doubts in the field of public education.

The question whether public schools can be separate but equal under the 14th Amendment is of great public importance, the brief says, and should be decided by the Supreme Court in this case.

The statement points out that 17 states have jim-crow public schools and in all but a few of the remaining 31 states segregated schools are either unauthorized or prohibited.

10 Million in South

Approximately 10 million colored people live in the Southern region where the jim-crow pattern in education is sanctioned and enforced

Clarendon County Parents Test Legality Of Separate Schools

In the top picture are shown some of the Clarendon County parents who were plaintiffs in the suit heard in order to test the legality of segregated schools. Arguing the suit in behalf of the colored children of Clarendon county and their parents as chief counsel was Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel. On hand for the trial were South Carolinia State NAACP official including Eugene Montgomery, secretary and J. M. Hinton, state president.

Professor Harold J. McNally of Columbia University; Professor Hupp of West Virginia Wesleyan University, and William B. James, attorney of Sumter, S. C. (center picture) are shown in the lobby of the courthouse as they discussed the case. McNally and Hupp, both holders of the Ph.D. degrees, gave expert testimony on harmful effects of segregated schools. Atty. James was present as an observer.

John W. Davis to Act For South Carolina

To Argue Anti-Segregation Case in Supreme Court

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 16 (AP).—Gov. James F. Byrnes announced today that John W. Davis, of New York, will argue South Carolina's case when a Negro suit against racial segregation in public schools of this state is heard by the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Davis, whom Gov. Byrnes called "one of the ablest Constitutional lawyers" in the nation, was the 1924 Democratic Presidential nominee. He was Solicitor General of the United States under President Wilson and later was Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. Mr. Davis has a winter home near Charleston.

The anti-segregation suit is on appeal from a three-judge Federal court decision which held that separation of the races in the public schools does not violate the United States Constitution provided the facilities are equal for each race.

The suit, backed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was brought by Clarendon County Negroes against school officials of that county and Summerton school district. The Supreme Court has yet to say, however, whether it will hear the appeal.

Gov. Byrnes' announcement about Mr. Davis was made in a speech to the South Carolina Association of School Trustees.

Robert McKay, center, chief counsel for the Clarendon County school officials, is shown in the bottom picture as he talked with friends during a court recess.

School Fight Enters Second Stage As NAACP Files Appeal

CHARLESTON, S. C. — With the filing of a petition of appeal in the United States District Court here this week, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People entered the second stage of the fight to abolish segregation in the public elementary and secondary schools in nearby Clarendon County and thereby to set a precedent for the total abolition of segregation in public education.

The petition, filed by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, appeals from the majority opinion handed down on June 21 by a three-judge federal court, upholding provision of the South Carolina Constitution requiring the separation of the races in public schools. The NAACP suit, brought in behalf of Negro school-age children and their parents, against School District No. 22 of Clarendon County and tried before the court on May 28-29, challenged the validity of the state's constitutional provision and sought a decision declaring it in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. With Judge J. Waties Waring dissenting, Judges John J. Parker and George Bell Timmerman concurred in sustaining the right of the states to impose segregation of the races in public education.

The petition filed today is a vital step in an effort to place squarely before the United States Supreme Court the issue of the validity of states' constitutions and statutes requiring segregation. Recent decisions, as in the Sweatt case, the petition points out, tend to undermine the doctrine of "separate but equal" formulated in the famous Plessy V. Ferguson case. The NAACP notes that these decisions, together with current social trends, have created "serious and widespread question as to the legality and the duration of segregated public elementary and high schools' Such doubts, the petition asserts, "the Supreme Court should settle by a definitive decision as to whether racial separation in public elementary and secondary schools is a constitutionally possible pattern which may serve to guide the future endeavors of scholars and school officials."

RACIAL LAWS ILLEGAL

The appeal is based upon the contention that statutory classifications based solely on race or color violate the federal Constitution. Citing legal precedents, the petition asserts that "race or color can not be made the basis of a statutory classification." It further contends that there is no reasonable basis for allocating educational facilities on the basis of race, and also denies that segregation laws can be upheld on the basis that they are necessary to preserve public peace and order. Moreover, the NAACP petition asserts, the majority of the lower court erred in refusing to follow the applicable decisions of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court, the petition says, "has always recognized the importance of segregation in public education. Although the Supreme Court has clarified the issue as to graduate and professional schools, the Court has never had the opportunity to consider the question as to elementary and high schools on the basis of a full and complete record with the issue clearly drawn and with competent expert testimony as appears in the record in this case. A clear cut decision on this issue will remove all doubts in the field of public education."

Judge Waring's Wife Holds Civil Rights Discussion

Special to Journal and Guide

CHARLESTON — Immediately after the school segregation case ended here Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. J. Waties Waring, wife of one of the judges hearing the case, invited several reporters and others to her home for a discussion of the case and to meet another famous advocate of equal civil rights, Mrs. M. E. Tilley of Atlanta.

Mrs. Tilley, a member of the President's Commission on Civil Rights, a mighty mite for right, graciously agreed to pose together for a photographer for the Journal and Guide.

The Waring home, just two blocks from the court house, is a typical colonial type residence, charmingly appointed. "But across that threshold," she told the guests, "no white Charlestonians have come since I and my husband have become identified with the cause of justice for the Negro. We are completely ostracized socially."

* * *

MRS. TILLEY was an interested observer for both days of the trial. "Gradualism will not solve the problem," she commented. "I believe that a sense of Christian duty will help, but we will not have real democracy for all Americans until our courts require it. I am not fearful of the results."

Mrs. Waring complimented Mrs. Tilley and was told "'you are too kind." The jurists wife replied, laughing, "that is the first time I've been told I am in my statements to southerners."

Mrs. Waring did not attend court Monday, but she came Tuesday. "My husband suggested my presence might incite a riot," she said, whether in jest or not was not made clear

S.C. School Case Ends After 2 Days

By VICTOR L. GRAY
AFRO Staff Correspondent

CHARLESTON, S.C. — Three Federal judges last week took under advisement here the South's first court suit in recent years to end separation of the races on the elementary school level.

In the two day trial the courtroom was filed to capacity. Crowds stood outside.

The case, presented by NAACP attorneys on behalf of 67 Clarendon County elementary children and their parents, seeks to invalidate South Carolina's constitutional ban against mixed schools.

It is based on the contention that, even if the schools for colored and white children are equal, exclusion of otherwise eligible pupils from a school on the basis of their race would violate the "privileges and immunities" clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

Appeal Certain

The three-judge court, from which an appeal directly to the U.S. Supreme Court is considered certain—consisted of Circuit Judge John J. Parker of Charlotte, N.C., and District Judges J. Waites Waring of Charleston and George Bell Timmerman of Batesburg.

Thurgood Marshal, special counsel of the NAACP, headed the plaintiffs' legal staff, inciuding also Robert L. Carter, assistant special counsel: Harold R. Boulware, of Columbua; Spottswood W. Robinson, of Richmond, and Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham.

Robert McC. Figg Jr., of Charleston, conducted the defense, with the assistance of Attorney General T. C. Callison and S. E. Rogers of Summerton, site of the schools involved in the suit.

Briefs Awaited

The two-day hearing was concluded at 2:55 p.m. Tuesday after Mr. Marshall, upon a suggestion from Judge Parker, agreed to file a supporting brief within a week, and Mr. Figg was granted an additional week in which to file his answering brief.

The NAACP attorneys had presented testimony from nine experts in the fields of education, sociology, psychology, political science and anthropology all holding Ph.D. degrees, dealing with various harmful effects of segregation on school children.

They had also called to the witness stand L. B. McCord, Clarendon County superintendent of education, and R. M. Elliatt, chairman of the District 22 Board of School Trustees, for questioning on the disparity in both facilities and annual expenditures for colored and white schools.

Defense Asks Time

Mr. Figg's defense was limited to an admission of school inequalities, a plea for time to adjust them, cross-examination of plaintiffs' witnesses and the testimony of two defense witnesses.

His cross-examination was aimed principally at attacking the significance of professional tests, indicating harmful effects of segregation, which were conducted in States other than South Carolina.

The two defense witnesses were E. R. Crow, director of the State Educational Finance Commission, who told of prospective distribution of funds under the pending $75,000,000 State aid plan, and H. B. Betchman, superintendent of Schol District 22, whose testimony emphasized low daily attendance in colored schools.

Inequalities Admitted

The defense attorney's admission of inequalities came as a surprise at the opening of the trial Monday morning. This concession, he told the court, would eliminate the necessity for hearing a great deal of testimony.

Citing the new school law (Byrnes Plan) providing school improvement funds from the 3 per cent sales tax which becomes effective July 1, he said the State had accepted its responsibility to provide adequate educational opportunities for rural as well as urban children of both races.

He said 40 million dollars would be needed to equalize colored schools and the State had levied a 3 per cent sales tax and floated a 75 million dollar bond issue for the purpose.

Strategy Fails

He then suggested a court order against further discrimination in the provision of facilities, with the court allowing a "reasonable period of time" for making adjustments and retaining jurisdiction in order that further action could be taken in the event of the State's failure to comply.

Mr. Marshal objected to this procedure as an attempt to prevent presentation of the plaintiffs case in the only effective manner available.

Judge Parker ruled that the testimony still would be heard but allowed the defense to file its inequality admission as an amendment to its answer to the original charges.

Equalization Decree Hinted

This exchange gave the first hint as to possible consideration of an equalization decree, rather than an injunction against segregation as sought in the suit.

Later, during the closing arguments on Tuesday, Judge Parker interrupted Mr. Figg to ask: "What sort of decree do you think the court should enter in light of your admissions.

The defense attorney's mere reiteration of Monday's proposal brought the response: "I'm not much impressed with that. You're coming into court and admitting that facilities are not equal. It is not up to the court to wet-nurse the schools."

He indicated at another point that, even without retaining jurisdiction, the court had enforcement powers through contempt proceedings.

Waring Cites Real Issue

Mr. Figg renewed his plea for time, citing factors which make a definite time-table for school improvements difficult, and called attention to a Virginia case in which an equalization decree by the court included a time limit.

Judge Waring then offered the reminder that "The Virginia case turned on the issue of "separate but equal" facilities. This court has got to face the issue of segregation, per se."

Testimony Summarized

The NAACP's expert witnesses, their connections and a digest of their testimony follow:

DR. MATTHEW J. WHITEHEAD, registrar and associate professor of education at Howard University, who conducted surveys of Clarendon County schools in November, 1950, and April, 1951 said:

The Ram Bay and Liberty Hill elementary schools and the Scott's Branch High School (all colored) lack any form of visual aid equipment except run-down blackboards;

Drink From Buckets

Drinking water for pupils at elementary schools is brought from pumps in open galvanized buckets, and Scott's Branch High had only outside fountains until a few weeks ago;

In lieu of desks, the Ram Bay school has only two long, unfinished wooden tables with cracks in the tops; Liberty Hill has old-fashioned double desks which prevent free movement of pupils seated along the walls, and Scott's Branch has some double desks and one classroom with only chairs, requiring pupils to write on their laps;

Toilets Bad, Scarce

All three have outside toilets with wooden seats (at Scott's Branch less than one-fifth the number that school standards require for the enrollment) and there were no urinals;

Floor space is substandard, there are only two teachers for the seven grades at Ram Bay, four for eight grades at Liberty Hill, and, although there is a teacher for every grade at Scott's Branch, their pupils loads range from 39 to 79, while only two classes at the white high school have as many as 31 pupils;

In view of these deficiencies, no adequate educational program could ensure nor could the colored and white schools be considered comparable.

They are poorly equipped, crude, inadequate, unsanitary and badly staffed.

Both Races "Short-Changed"

DR. HAROLD J. McNALLY, associate professor of education at Teachers' College, Columbia University, specializing in the field of educational psychology, who has taken part in a number of surveys of school systems in Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey, said:

Children of both races are "short-changed" in a segregated system by being denied knowledge of the real meaning democracy, since the school is the only place where they can come together for instruction and an opportunity for those of all beliefs and economic levels to know one another;

Segregation in itself implies a difference between members of the two groups, a stigma on one, and relegation to a second-class status;

In face of the inevitable inferiority of their schools, the colored children cannot help being handicapped.

Discrimination Inevitable

DR. ELLIS O. KNOX, professor of education at Howard University, who over a period of more than twenty years has worked with educational survey groups in eleven communities, said:

Segregation cannot exist without discrimination, and under such a system it is impossible to prepare the segregated pupils for the same type of American citizenship;

(Under cross - examination) Any emotionalism arising as a result of mixing children of both races in large numbers should be controlled by the school administration, which has a responsibility to direct public opinion to the best interest of all.

Damage Permanent

DR. KENNETH CLARK, associate professor of psychology at City College of New York and founder of the Northside Center, North Side (child guidance) Center, who has served as research associate on several projects involving child psychology, said:

Tests prove that definite detrimental effects of discrimination, prejudice and segregation on colored children include confusion in the child's concept of his own self esteem, hostility toward himself and others, and a tendency to withdraw;

Among a group of psychologists questioned in a recent study, 90 per cent agreed that segregation has a powerful effect on its victims, and 82 per cent believed that the segregating group like-

THE STORY IN BRIEF

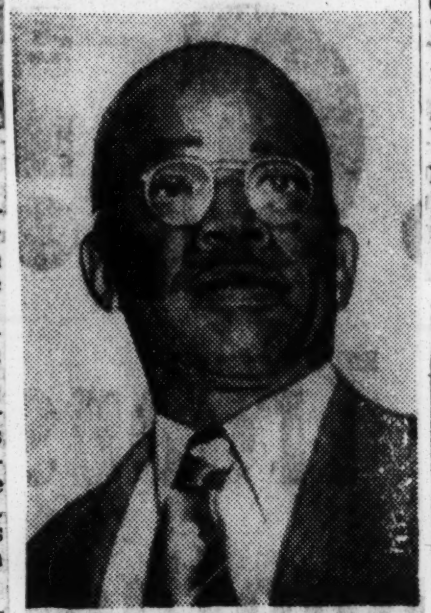
Three Federal Judges sit in hot, crowded courtroom. There are no fans.

NAACP argues for mixed public elementary schools. Battery of experts testify that separate colored schools deny colored and white children the opportunity to meet each other and to develop as normal Americans.

State officials admit colored schools are unequal, in a surprise move, and ask for time.

NAACP answers that when constitutional rights are at stake, courts have held out against delay and have granted them immediately.

'I Lost My Job'



"They told me that if I continued letting the NAACP folk meet in my church, I would lose my job as an instructor of veterans. They continued to meet in my church and I was fired...." That's what Rev. J. W. Seals of the St. Mark AME Church told the AFRO, Monday, while attending the hearings on the school segregation cases in Charleston, S.C. He lives in Claredon County. (Hall Photo)

wise was harmed;

Projective tests conducted among sixteen Summerton pupils on May 24 and 25 revealed the type of personality damage that is likely to endure as long as the conditions of segregation exist;

No Upset from Mixing

DR. JAMES L. HUPP, dean of students and professor of sociology at West Virginia Wesleyn College, to which colored students were admitted for the first time two years ago:

Both colored and white children are denied the opportunity for all-around personality or social development in segregated schools;

No emotional tensions have developed at West Virginia Wesleyan from the admission of colored students, who have been "accepted with open arms."

Breeds Distrust

DR. LOUIS KESSELMAN, associate professor of political science at the University of Louisville:

Undesirable results of segregation include the breeding of suspicion and distrust, to an aggravated degree when supported by law; and interference with an understanding of the problems of citizenship.

Aggrevates Prejudice

DR. DAVID KRECH, visiting professor of social psychology at Harvard University:

Legal segregation hampers the mental, emotional, physical and financial development of colored children, and aggravates the very prejudices from which it arises. The damage, if continued for ten or twelve years, will be permanent.

Both Races Affected

MRS. HELEN G. TRAGER, lecturer and consultant at Vassar College who has served as research consulstant for a Yale University project aimed at building human relations:

A study of 250 colored and white Philadelphia school children, aged 5 to 8, revealed general emotional reactions traceable to racial discrimination. The colored children showed obvious discomfort over the discussion of race and a tendency to expect rejection; both groups saw being colored as a disadvantage, and both had fears and misconceptions about the other;

He's Bailiff

"Hear Ye! Hear Ye! . . . ." John Fleming, Charleston, S.C. is the bailiff in the Federal Court, in which Judge Waites Waring, presides and where S.C. school case was heard last week. (Hall Photo)

The colored children were victims of self-doubt, one of the greatest psychological blocks to learning.

Texas U. Transcript Admitted

Testimony of Dr. Robert Redfield, University of Chicago Anthropoloist, to the effect that no racial differences existed to justify segregation, was submitted in the form of the printed record from the Sweat (Texas U.) case.

Dr. Redfield, then en route to Charleston by plane, arrived after court adjouned, which was unexpectedly early due to the fact that numerous witnesses, there to testify regarding inferior school facilities, did not have to be called. With him was Dr. Thomas Newcombe, psychologist, of the University of Michigan.

Odom Address Quoted

Mr. Figg's request to enter as rebuttal evidence a copy of an address by Dr. Howard W. Odom, of the University of North Carolina, in rebuttal to the Redfield's transcript of testimony was denied on the basis of its having no legal status.

The defense attorney was permitted, however, to quote from this address in his closing arguments. He did this in an effort to show that this known Southern liberal and advocate of racial harmany was opposed to school intergation below the college level.

School Closing Hinted

Mr. Figgs further contended that the State is not obliged to include personality development in its public school program, and hinted broadly at eventual discontinuance of public education in South Carolina in the event of forced mixing.

Fear of the latter was attacked as unfounded by Mr. Marshall in both his cross-examination of Mr. Crow on Monday and in his closing arguments, in which he said further:

"In South Carolina you have admitted inferiority of colored schools. All of your State officials are white,. All your school officials are white.

More Than Segregation

"That's not just segregation. It's exclusion from the group that runs everything. The colored child is made to go to an inferior school; he is branded in his own mind as inferior. This sets up a road block which prevents his ever feeling he is equal.

"You can teach such a child the Constitution, anthropology, citizenship; but every day he goes to school he knows it isn't true.

"The road blocks are there, even in Philadelphia, where they have a civil rights law, but when there is legal segregation, with the consequent halo of respectability, there is no way to remove the road block. . .

"I know of no right guaranteed by statute about which people can come into court and ask time to do what is right and lawful.

"The State has failed for 80 years under the separate but equal doctrine. Courts have held that rights under the 14th Amendment must be given NOW."

14d(1) 1951

South Carolina

Nation's First Frontal Attack On Segregation Opens Today

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 27 —(AP)—The nation's first frontal assault on the policy of segregating white and Negro races in public schools opens in general court here Monday.

The setting will be the U. S. District courtroom, where a three-judge panel will hear evidence and arguments on a suit filed here last December 22 by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It directly attacks Article II, Section 7, of the South Carolina constitution of 1895, which requires establishment of separate schools for white and Negro children, and provides that "no child of either race shall ever be permitted to attend a school provided for children of the other race."

Nominally, the defendants are the school authorities of Clarendon County. But a pre-trial "background" news release by the N. A. A. C. P. makes it clear that the basic attack will be on segregation itself.

"The real defendant," says this release, "is the segregated school system. It is the system which will go on trial. The officials are merely the instruments of a tradition and a policy."

U. S. Judge John J. Parker, of Charlotte, chief judge of the Court of Appeals, Fourth Judicial Circuit, will preside over the three-judge panel. Other members will be two South Carolina federal district judges—J. Waties Waring of Charleston, and George Bell Timmerman of Batesburg.

Heading the battery of trial lawyers for the plaintiffs—all of whom are Negro residents in Clarendon County—is Thurgood Marshall, of New York, chief of the N. A. A. C. P.'s legal department since 1938. Associated with him will be Robert L. Carter, also of N. A. A. C. P.'s New York headquarters, and Harold R. Boulware, of Columbia, counsel to the South Carolina state council of N. A. A. C. P. branches.

Lawyers for the defense include Robert Mac Figg, Jr., of Charleston, and S. E. Rogers, of Georgetown.

The Clarendon County Negroes who appear as plaintiffs in the suit include 20 adults and 46 "infants"—these being parents and children who allegedly have been deprived of an equal educational opportunity because of inferior facilities in Negro schools as compared with white schools.

Would Abolish Public Schools If Negroes Win

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (AP) — A system of private schools with the state paying subsidies to parents was being considered today as one way to prevent racial education in South Carolina if Negroes win an anti-segregation suit.

Gov. James F. Byrnes already has asserted that the state school system would be abolished if courts rule out segregation. A special committee appointed by the legislature is now at work on the details of the program.

The group suggested at its first meeting that public school buildings might be leased to private individuals and allotments made to parents to pay tuition of children.

The suit, which will come before a three-judge Federal court panel in Charleston Monday, is the first to attack the principle of segregation in schools. Thus, the future of public school education throughout the south is indirectly at stake.

Several other states have indicated they would follow the pattern set by South Carolina in dismantling public school system if segregation is ruled out by the Supreme Court.

Segregation suit may test constitutionality of state laws

BY AUSTIN ADKINSON

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 28— (AP)—A Federal Court suit opening here Monday against South Carolina's segregated schools has started a chain reaction of national significance.

At issue, for the first time anywhere, is whether segregating white and Negro school children is unconstitutional. A three-judge Federal Court will hear the arguments.

Many suits have been brought in other states on equality of school facilities. The Supreme Court has held since 1897 that segregation can be practiced only if facilities are equal.

Lawyers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, representing the Negro plaintiffs in this suit, counter that segregation itself violates the 14th Amendment to the constitution.

South Carolina contends that its 1895 constitution gives it the right to separate the races in school through "reasonable exercise" of its police power.

* * *

THE SUIT COMES from Clarendon County. Negro parents there first charged their children were victims of discrimination through inferior school facilities. This approach was dropped in favor of the segregation fight.

These are among local developments in the wake of the suit:

1. The General Assembly put the state into the school building construction and school bus businesses for the first time. Local school districts previously had done both. The $75,000,000 construction program is designed to equalize schools for both races.

2. A 3 per cent retail sales tax was levied, starting July 1, to help pay for the expanded school program.

3. School district trustees were authorized to lease or sell school property. This was described as a way to let churches or other private groups run the schools if segregation is banned.

4. Another legislative stratagem designed to preserve segregation would permit pupil transfers from one school or district to another only with permission of the affected school's superintendent. Thus a white superintendent could refuse to admit Negro students, and vice versa.

SOUTH ACTS TO KEEP PUPIL SEGREGATION

Resistance Movements Being Formed—Test Case Opens Today in Charleston, S. C.

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 27— High-level political forces in the South, confronted with Federal lawsuits that seek to abolish segregated public schools, have set in motion "resistance" movements to preserve the region's traditional biracial education systems.

The first of the legal actions seeking to have segregated public schools declared unconstitutional will open here tomorrow.

Along with numerous warnings that non-segregated schools at this time would result in community "disturbances" all over the South, the Governors of South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi have stated that if the cases for the plaintiffs were affirmed by the Supreme Court, their states would discard public schools rather than open the doors to both races for common attendance.

In the last few months the Legislatures of Georgia and South Carolina have completed "preparedness" steps toward the introduction of legislation designed to keep intact what they term the "southern way of life." Similar action has been approved in part by the Florida Legislature, and in Mississippi, Gov. Fielding L. Wright has declared that there will be segregated schools "regardless of the cost or consequences."

Georgia's new appropriations bill stipulated that all school funds were to be withheld if any Georgia white school "even under court order admitted a Negro student" and in South Carolina the state laws were amended to permit school district trustees to sell or lease school buildings to private organizations or institutions. The Florida House approved two weeks ago a measure similar to that in Georgia.

"Preparedness" Committee Formed

In addition, Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina has appointed a fifteen-member "preparedness" committee to study the situation and chart a future course of action. In Georgia, Gov. Herman Talmadge has discussed with his advisers the present-day application of a 119-year-old Supreme Court case, which, in effect, would lead the South to renew allegiance to the nullification doctrine that marked the formative years of the Republic.

In particular Governor Talmadge has cited the case of Worcester v. Georgia, a litigation milestone in nullification annals. In that case, the Supreme Court in 1832 upheld certain rights of the Cherokee Indians in that state. The then Governor said the court ruling would meet with determined resistance, and President Andrew Jackson refused to enforce the decree.

Governor Talmadge has stressed that President Jackson was credited at that time with saying, "the Supreme Court has no bayonets," and he has expressed a belief that President Truman would be reluctant to emply force if the South refused to comply with a court order affecting educational customs.

Against this background of developing regional reaction, what may be a historic court action will take place in this city tomorrow when three Federal judges, all of them southerners, begin hearing testimony on a plea by some sixty Negro parents and children that segregated schools be declared unconstitutional because separated facilities can never be equal.

Test Case for 3 Suits

The case involves the public schools in Clarendon County, a rural-agricultural unit in the south-central section of this state, with a Negro population that outnumbers the whites. It will serve as a test case for three similar suits filed in the last year in Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia. Whatever the decision, it will be appealed directly to the Supreme Court.

Since 1897, by Supreme Court enunciation in the case of Plessy v. Ferguson, seventeen southern and border states and the District of Columbia have operated on the principle that they could maintain "separate but equal" schools for both races.

Governor Byrnes, former Secretary of State and a former Justice of the United States Supreme Court, has assumed a leading role in trying to solve the dilemma of the deep South. The efforts toward that end involve seeking to retain segregated schools and at the same time giving assurance of a genuine attempt for equality of facilities through the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars on school improvements.

Since he was sworn in as Governor five months ago, Mr. Byrnes has put through a $75,000,000 bond issue for school equalization, the terms of which will allow a total expenditure of $130,000,000 by 1971.

"It is my belief that a Supreme Court ruling outlawing segregated public schools could have an emotional impact in certain areas of South Carolina and result in trouble," Governor Byrnes said in an interview. "I therefore consider it of the segregated schools be the duty of the state to see that innocent Negro children are not deprived of an education.

"I have also called attention to the fact that men without responsibility can talk freely about having the churches operate our schools, but those with responsibility realize the magnitude of our problem. I therefore posed the very important question of whether the various religiou denominations are even prepared to under-

Protection of Negro Children

"I recently told a meeting of the South Carolina Education Association that whatever steps we take, it must be the duty of the people of the state whatever steps we take, it must be the humane white I have appointed this 'preparedness' committee.

take the vast task of administering the school system if it were declared a private system.

"It is a serious matter that calls for study, patience and wise recognition of the particular problems of both races. I am determined that the school children of both races shall not be injured, and for that reason I have held many conferences with leaders of both races to see what workable solution can be reached."

Governor Talmadge would discuss only briefly his attitude on the segregated school issue.

"I'm opposed to nonsegregated schools at any level in education, from common schools to graduate schools," he said.

"We don't want it in Georgia and we won't have it. My stand has been clear on this matter right along."

Governor Wright expressed reluctance at this time to hold any detailed discussion of the legal attack on the dual education system.

"Personally and as a public official, I have been a friend of the Negro race in Mississippi," he declared.

"Equal Opportunities" Program

"I recommended to the Legislature a program designed to furnish equal opportunities, but we must resist these efforts of the N. A. A. C. P. to the fullest extent of our resources. We shall insist upon segregation regardless of the costs or consequences."

However, in their respective administrations, both governors have recognized existing inequities within the separate school framework. In Georgia, there is a new $170,000,000 education program, largely for school equalization, and in Mississippi a measure appropriated $35,000,000 in school funds for both races for the biennium, and also earmarked an additional $6,000,000 for special Negro school needs.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Negro president of Morehouse College in Atlanta and a director of the Southern Regional Council, the South's most effective interracial organization, cogently argues the case for those who support the lawsuits' objectives.

"Let us not confuse the issue," he said. "The question is not mixed schools. The questions is, can there be equality in segregation?" He said the suits represented a growing conviction among Negroes everywhere that there could not.

Colgate W. Darden Jr., president of the University of Virginia, has expressed the general attitude of the "middle-of-the-road" whites who caution against changing racial patterns in public schools at this time. He told a meeting of the Southern Governors that they should establish a first-rate dual public school system, with members of both races on all school boards and commissions.

He also urged the Governors to support the admitting of Negro students to the region's graduate schools, but added that "people feel quite differently about young children."

The three-judge bench that will try the suit here is composed of Judge John J. Parker Jr. of Charlotte, N. C., Chief Justice of the Fourth Judicial Circuit; Judge George Bell Timmerman, of Columbia, S. C., and Judge J. Waites Waring. Judge Waring is a member of a distinguished Charleston family who has been socially ostracized by former friends and neighbors in recent years because of the liberal racial views expressed by him and his wife.

WILL 'PEOPLE'S VOICE' BE HEARD?

S.C. Jim Crow School Decision Expected Soon

Afro-American
but-6-9-51 Baltimore Md.

By DOUGLASS HALL

CHARLESTON, S.C.—I do not know what effect the dynamic aggressiveness of courtroom spectators will have upon the decision of the Federal judges who presided over the Claredon County school segregation cas which ended here Tuesday, but I feel that the hardshell arbitrators will have to reckon with the enthusiastic concern of the colored citizens of South Carolina who turned out by the hundreds to attend the hearings.

Despite the 90-degree temperature, over 500 persons jammed the courtroom and stood for hours as there were only seats for 200.

My legal cohorts inform me that the presence of the people will have absolutely nothing to do with the verdict, which is expected in about a month.

"It is the duty of the judges to listen to testimony, hear arguments, pro and con, and then shift the material through a sieve of law and justice to a fair verdict," they say. The three "stone men" are not moved by tears, provoked by annoying expressions or persuaded by anxious crowds.

Time on His Hands

I confess, with Victor Gray doing AMERICAN Newspapers, I had plenty of time on my hands while siting at the press table during the trial.

I was not concerned whether or not I got a quotation correct. I could sit there and watch what was going on. I could get the reaction of the newspapermen, the lawyers, the spectators and the judges.

I was not interested so much in what they said but how they said it, the emphasis upon words, the feelings in them and how they were received by the folks listening. I was free to be myself and not tied to a pencil and pad.

A "Human Thermometer"

I tried to be a human thermometer registering the reactions of the people.

Thurgood Marshall, chief NAACP counsel, was never better in his life. I heard him argue the Sweatt and the Sipuel cases — both of which he carried to the U.S. Supreme Court and won.

His arguments here probably did not have any more law in them but I sensed a more heated fire. They had an electrical effect upon everyone in the courtroom.

But the people who jammed the courtroom, right up to the rail, gave the impression of pushing him onward. Their faces spelled the white heat of determination. They respected courtroom discipline and kept quiet most of the time, but their faces spoke the message their hearts seemed to feel.

"Speaking Faces" Back Marshall

These speaking faces not only gave "backing" to Marshall, but they met the three judges head-on. The class of facial expression was much greater than that of words.

Maybe the judges could overlook Marshall when he said "Your honor, the State of South Carolina has had 80 years to equalize schools and all they have to bring to this court today is that they are forty million dollars behind educational equality."

But they could not overllok the "amens" that beamed from the eyes and faces of the folks who stood in back of Marshall. These people presented a united, picture, a photograph of faith in the works of a competent lawyer pleading a great cause.

The judges looked at the faithful masses, standing for hours in uncomfortable positions. The speaking faces gave impetus to all the lawyers were saying.

Supporters, Not Spectators

It had been said that the colored people in South Carolina do not want equality; that they would not back a case of this type. The presence of the people must have school of thought.

Although I have termed them courtroom spectators, that is not a true discription. The people were courtroom supporters. They were there to look on, but they were also there to help, as one of them said "just to show my face and let the white folks know that I am not afraid."

The colored people of South Carolina, 42 per cent of its total population, are setting an example that many of the "freer States" could well follow.

Byrnes Plot Out!

Offers Schools to AME Church

Exclusive AFRO Story Reveals Desperate Move by S.C. Governor

By DOUGLASS HALL

COLUMBIA, S.C. — "I am hopeful that the Supreme Court will deny this appeal (to abolish segregation in schools." Thus is expressed the desire of Gov. James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina, through a member of his staff when I visited his office last week.

There is little doubt that this capital city is worried over a possible verdict from the U.S. Supreme Court opening all the schools in South Carolina to all races.

In a desperate effort to perpetuate segregation and to evade a possible non-segregation U.S. Supreme Court verdict, the Governor has at long last come down from his "high horse of racial aloofness" and called in several colored leaders for consultation.

Bishop Called In

Although the Governor's office would not "confirm or deny it," the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers learned that the two persons called in by the State executive are Bishop Frank Madison Reid of the AME Church; and Prof. A. W. Johnson, instructor at Allen University and formerly employed in the public school system of Columbia.

The AFRO also learned that the Governor has an eye on the possible use of the strong organization of the AME Church in South Carolina in his scheme to prevent mixing of colored and white pupils in South Carolina public schools. He would like the church to take over all the colored schools in the State.

Hesitant to discuss the details of his conference with the Governor, Bishop Reid agreed to give the AFRO his personal stand on issues, affecting colored persons of this State.

"Colored persons in South Carolina want everything that colored persons elsewhere in the United States want." He stated, "they want no more or less than other persons in South Carolina want."

Compares It to Belief in God

"To say that it is impossible to have mixed schools or absolute liberty along any line, would be to doubt the existence of God."The High Churchman declared. "It would merely be saying that it is impossible for God to regulate a world where all men are human brothers. I believe that it is possible with God in South Carolina as elsewhere."

Professor Johnson could not be contacted for a statement.

Despite the "tight lip" position taken by capital officials, the AFRO was able to learn what actually went on during one of Governor Byrnes "secret parleys" with a colored leader.

Meeting Lasted an Hour

The meeting took place in the late afternoon, a time usually set aside by officials when there is less traffic to disburb. It was set for 15 minutes and lasted more than one hour. The Governor greeted and dismissed his caller with a handshake, not a full man-sized one, but enough to cover the subject.

The mental condition of the aged official was somewhat past "the worried stage." He seemed almost desperate and the possibility of "mixed schools" seemed to upset his system no small additional degree.

In fact, the Governor practically startled his "caller" with a seeming appearance of "bitterness" because of the fact that a person who has been exposed to such high positions has absolutely failed to progress a single degree in racial education.

Bitter, Misplaced Old Man

"He seemed like a bitter, misplaced old man," the AFRO was told.

The Governor felt out the possibility of using the AME Church organization to further his scheme of evading a possible verdict of the U.S. Supreme Court. The Church could render the colored children of the state a favor. The possibility of seeing poor little colored children with no school to attend simply breaks the heart of the South Carolina executive.

The Governor predicted that the verdict in Charleston in the school segregation case would be just as it was, two to one. He was not too concerned about that. He was worried about the possible verdict of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Although he has been a member of the U.S. Supreme Court, he is not sure that he can depend on that body to follow his desire. He told his visitor that the verdict would possibly come down in November. "In the middle of the school term," and that although the State could stall 30 or 60 days, after that they would have to comply.

Welfare Check Plan

If the church would agree to take over the running of the colored schools no one would suffer for the lack of money. The children who suffered because of the high cost of private education "would possibly get some kind of welfare check" from the state.

The Governor was assured that the AME Church, was born out of a protest against segregation, was not prepared or interested in his scheme of education.

The Governor let off steam against Walter White for marrying a white woman, and expressed desire for a good colored man to serve in some capacity with the State. Probably as a director of colored education! The man must have one main qualification: He must not be a member of the NAACP!

No Soap on Interview

For one hour I sat in the office of Alex McCullough, chief spokesman of Governor Byrnes, and tried to persuade him to let me talk with the chief executive. No soap! He stated that the Governor did not give out private interviews, and he also explained that I would be "welcome" to his regular press conferences, but there was no set time for them.

"In fact the Governor calls them on less than half-hour notice." He explained the fact that Byrnes had not spoken to a colored group since being in office! "He does not make many addresses."

The Story in a Nutshell

Desperately afraid that the U.S. Supreme Court will abolish segregated schools, South Carolina's Governor James F. Byrnes is conspiring to "give away" the buildings.

Bishop Frank Madison Reid of the AME Church, rejected Governor's Byrnes's offer to present the colored schools to the church, insisting the "colored people of South Carolina want everything that colored people elsewhere in the United States enjoy."

The Governor continues to meet with "colored leaders" in an effort to work out a deal, whereby the schools can continue to be operated on a segregated basis, should the Supreme Court outlaw jim crow.

In Texas Suit

U. S. Upholds Closing of Race School

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU

NED ORLEANS — The United States Circuit Court of Appeals here July 2, reversed a lower court ruling that had declared the Euless, Texas, School Board, Tarrant County, discriminated against Negro students.

The Circuit Court, in an opinion by all the judges, said the Federal Court should not have adjudicated the issue unless and until the state administrative procedures had been exhausted.

NO NEGRO SCHOOL

The case arose when the Euless School Board discontinued an elementary school for Negroes. Arrangements were made for classes to be held in the Fort Worth school district and transportation for the fifteen miles was provided.

Roscoe Woods Jr., and his father filed the suit claiming that the action was contrary to Texas laws and also to the Federal Constitution. They asked a declaration by the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas, and also asked that the Euless board be enjoined from continuing the alleged discrimination.

The lower court did not grant an injunction but did make the declarations asked, holding that the new schooling arrangement was discriminatory and invalid. The Euless School trustees appealed.

School Official Predicts Destruction Of Segregation

SAN ANTONIO — Gus Garcia, Latin-American member of the trustee board of the public schools in San Antonio, said here last Wednesday that "the U. S. Supreme Court within three years will explode the stupid doctrine of 'separate but equal' and entirely break segregation barriers in schools everywhere," as he made a motion in the board to admit the Negro students who had made application in the fall to enter white public schools in San Antonio. No member seconded the motion, and the board ruled against voting to admit the Negroes, and suggested that they could take it to court.

Attorney Harry M. Bellinger, representing the 10 children who are seeking admission to the white schools, had presented a petition to the board, asking admission of the children, as a step toward exhausting all of his remedies preparatory to filing his case in the federal court for these Negro children.

Subsequently, Clyde E. Smith, county superintendent, declined to receive an appeal from Mr. Bellinger in regard to this same matter, saying that his jurisdiction was limited to rural schools and independent school districts with less than 500 scholastics. Mr. Bellinger intends to make the request of all of the possible school authorities, so that when he files his case in the federal court there can be no complaint that he has failed to make every effort he could for peaceful entry of the children.

There were those who noted the significance of the fact that Mr. Garcia, too, belongs to a minority race, and stood boldly forth in opposition to the solid and stubborn support of the majority of the board of a discriminatory condition which none denied. There may be no immediate hope for effective action on behalf of Mexicans and Negroes, but his is a sign of their standing together against discrimination and abuse of their respective minority groups.

Dismisses Texas Education Case

NEW ORLEANS — (ANP) — The suit brought about by Julius Brown of LaGrange, Tex., charging that a school district failed to provide equal facilities for Negroes and whites was ordered dismissed here last week by the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The court ruled that the U. S. District Court for Southern Texas was right in dismissing the suit, but acted for the wrong reason.. It reversed the lower court and demanded that the case directing that it be dismissed for the reason assigned by the lower court.

The suit was originally brought against the board of trustees of LaGrange independent school district of Fayette county, Texas. He charged that his oldest daughter Vivian, and other Negroes were subjected to racial discrimination and deprived of civil rights.

He complained that Randolph colored high school, buildings, grounds, facilities and course of study did not equal those provided for white students, especially since the school provided no course in chemistry for his daughter, although she wanted it and was old enough to take it.

Defendants argued that Brown had not shown cause for action and had failed to prove substantial inequality and illegal discrimination.

The district court in dismissing the case held that no discrimination had been shown. It held that the case should have been dismissed on the grounds that "plaintiff has wholly failed to plead and prove any deprivation of his civil right and it is elementary he has no standing to sue or the deprivation of the civil rights of others."

The circuit court found that the record showed that before bringing suit Brown with his family, including Vivian, who had not finished her education.

Teacher Of Typewriting Can't Type

TYLER, Texas — The inefficiency of teachers was revealed here last week as a suit charging inequalities in Negro schools of Texas, got underway.

Attorney C. B. Bunkley, Jr., representing the plaintiffs, was questioning the typing teacher in the Negro high school in Quitman.

Q—You are the typing teacher in the high school that Winnsboro Negro children attend?

A—I am.

Q—Where did you take your training in typing?

A—I have had no training.

Q—What system of typing do you teach?

A—No system. I just teach.

Q—Do you know how to type yourself, or do you just hunt and peck with two fingers, the way I do?

A—That's it. I just hunt and peck with two fingers.

The case, filed by Winnsboro residents against their school system in 1949, came to trial here Feb. 26-27 in the Federal District Court of Judge Randolph Bryant.

Other testimony elicited for the record by defense attorneys Bunkley and Otto B. Mullinax, both of Dallas, revealed that the Winnsboro Independent School District spent $280.18 annually on each White elementary school student as against $159.03 on each Negro elementary school student; that the White elementary school was valued at $175,745 while the value of the Negro elementary school was only $12,578; and that $3,500 had recently been expended on improving the White schools as against $300 spent on Negro schools.

Most of the above testimony was obtained by cross examination of O. E. Moore, former superintendent of the Winnsboro school system and W. A. Ferguson, current superintendent.

Judge Bryant, after hearing complete testimony and arguments of both sides, took the case under advisement, promising to render a decision in about ten days. Regional Special Counsel U. S. Tate of Dallas associated in the prosecution of the case.

The Winnsboro Branch NAACP and the corresponding state organization are backing the litigation initiated by the Winnsboro parents on behalf of their children.

Three Texans Appeal Suit Asking School Equality

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—Three Texans are asking the United States Supreme Court to review a decision of Texas courts that the failure to provide equal educational opportunities for white and colored children is no violation of constitutional rights

E. G. Bagsby, Eugene Robinson and Edward Radford are appealing from the judgment of the Court of Civil Appeals, Seventh Supreme Court Judicial District of Texas, reversing the judgment of the 95th District Court of Dallas County directing the trustees of Pleasant Grove Independent School District to provide and maintain within the district educational opportunities and facilities for colored children equal to those provided for white children.

In reversing this judgment, the Court of Civil Appeals held that the failure to provide substantially equal facilities for the education of colored children was not a violation of the provisions of the State Constitution and laws requiring equal educational facilities and opportunities for colored and white children, nor of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. The Texas Supreme Court refused to review the judgment.

According to the petition for a review, filed in the United States Supreme Court through R. L. H. Rice, G. B. Bunkley, Jr., and Ulysses S. Tate, attorneys for a number of years the trustees of the Pleasant Grove Independent School District maintained the Kirby School, in which eight grades were alleged to have been taught colored children.

In May, 1948, Kirby was reduced to a two-grade school, in which only the first and second grades were allegedly taught. In May, 1949, Kirby School was abolished. At the time there were 117 colored children of school age within the district.

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In May, 1948, Kirby was reduced to a two-grade school, in which only the first and second grades were allegedly taught. In May, 1949, Kirby School was abolished. At the time there were 117 colored children of school age within the district.

Negro School Case Reversed

FORT WORTH, Texas, July 2 (AP).—A legal battle brought against the Euless Independent School District on charges of discrimination was set back Monday by the United States Fifth Circuit Court in New Orleans.

The court reversed a declaratory judgment handed down here last year by Federal Dist. Judge Joseph B. Dooley.

Judge Dooley then ruled for the parents of the Negro students that equal facilities must be provided within the district for Negroes. The school plan was to transfer Negro pupils by bus to Fort Worth, sixteen miles west.

Since transfer of Negro students is a common Texas practice, the judgment was considered highly significant.

The considered fact that the plaintiffs had not exhausted legal remedies for their complaint through state school administrative agencies was instrumental in the setback of the fight. The opinion stated the court was not ruling on the merits of the case.

U. Simpson Tate of Dallas, counsel for the National Association for Advancement of Colored people, representing the plaintiffs, said that NAACP'S state executive committee would have to recommend further action and procedures.

Three Texans Appeal Suit Asking School Equality

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—Three Texans are asking the United States Supreme Court to review a decision of Texas courts that the failure to provide equal educational opportunities for white and colored children is no violation of constitutional rights

E. G. Bagsby, Eugene Robinson and Edward Radford are appealing from the judgment of the Court of Civil Appeals, Seventh Supreme Court Judicial District of Texas, reversing the judgment of the 95th District Court of Dallas County directing the trustees of Pleasant Grove Independent School District to provide and maintain within the district educational opportunities and facilities for colored children equal to those provided for white children

In reversing this judgment, the Court of Civil Appeals held that the failure to provide substantially equal facilities for the education of colored children was not a violation of the provisions of the State Constitution and laws requiring equal educational facilities and opportunities for colored and white children, nor of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. The Texas Supreme Court refused to review the judgment.

According to the petition for a review, filed in the United States Supreme Court through R. L. H Rice, G. B. Bunkley, Jr., and Ulysses S. Tate, attorneys for a number of years the trustees of the Pleasant Grove Independent School District maintained the Kirby School in which eight grades were alleged to have been taught colored children.

In May, 1948, Kirby was reduced to a two-grade school, in which only the first and second grades were allegedly taught. In May, 1949, Kirby School was abolished. At the time there were 117 colored children of school age within the district.

The petition also asserts that for many years the trustees of the school district maintained within the district a high school and an elementary school for white children with adequate buildings and grounds and a staff of seventy-two teachers. At no time during the existence of the Kirby School, the petition declares, was there more than one teacher employed.

$600 Million Needed For Equalized Schools

NASHVILLE, July 12 (AP) — Dr. Charles Thompson, dean of the Howard University Graduate School said here it would take $600,000,000 to bring the South up to the educational level of the United States as a whole.

Thompson, speaking to the American Missionary Association's Race Relations Institute at Fisk University here, said that in seven Southern states for which 1949 statistics are available, only 60 per cent of the amount spent for white schools is spent for Negro schools.

"It would require $467,000,000 more than what now is spent on Negro schools to equalize physical facilities alone," he said.

The educator said that the most important factor in the educational retardation of the Negro was the "gross discrimination of the segregated school system.

"The average educational achievement of the Negro in the nation is two and one-half years lower than that for whites," Thompson said. "And this is largely explained by the poorer schools in the Southern region which has two-thirds of the Negro population, but only one-fourth of the white."

He cited as examples New York, which, he said, spends $256 per school child as compared with Mississippi's $23.80 per school child.

9 Negroes Attempt to Enroll In White San Antonio Schools

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 7 (UP).—Nine Negro students tried to enroll in white public schools Friday, opening a fight against Texas' segregated school system that may be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

Principals of four San Antonio schools rejected the Negro applications on grounds that Texas law forbade a Negro attending a white public school.

Negro Atty. Harry Bellinger, representing the children's parents, immediately announced he would make a legal attack on the segregation law, fighting to the Supreme Court if necessary.

If he does, it will be the first court test of common school segregation in Texas.

Bellinger said he represented a group of private citizens and the attempt to enroll their children in white public schools was locally inspired. He said it was not sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Parents appeared at principals' offices with their children. There were no demonstrations of any kind. The Negro groups left quietly after the students were refused admittance.

Both the students and their parents were referred to Thomas B. Portwood, superintendent of the San Antonio School District.

Portwood was not immediately available for comment, but Oscar E. Miller, assistant superintendent in charge of secondary schools, said, "We have been expecting this sort of thing for some time now."

NEGROES SEEK ENROLLMENT IN WHITE PUBLIC SCHOOL

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Delegations of Negro student and parents yesterday sought admission to four San Antonio white public schools in a challenge to the state segregation law.

The principals of the schools—Fannin Elementary, Burbank Junior High, Jefferson High and San Antonio Technical and Vocational—refused enrollment on grounds of violating the state law.

the NAACP and the citizens are also acting in their own right. Thus it is a Texas Negro fight against segregation.

The whole proceeding was handled quietly and without emotions. The object was to have the request made and turned down as a predicate for the suit.

Not only is San Antonio faced with a tough suit, but the whole state of Texas is on the spot to successfully defend its segregation constitution.

Read this paper for further developments.

San Antonio Opens Frontal Attack On Segregated System

SAN ANTONIO — Negro citizens here began the first all out attack on segregation as such in Texas, when eight public school pupils attempted to enter four so-called white public schools. The applicants applied to the schools of their respective areas and were qualified in every way except that they were Negroes. They were refused on the grounds that the Texas Law forbids the white schools accepting Negroes.

The applicants were: Carolyn and Donley Phillips, son and daughter of Mrs. Jean Porter; Clarence and Blanch Thompson, the son and daughter of Mrs. Olga Thompson; Billy Jean McNeeley, daughter of Mrs. Camay McNeeley; Mary Louise and Antonio Maceo Johnson and daughter of Mrs. Maceo A. Johns; and Albert Ray, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ray.

Attorney Harry Bellinger, who is representing Negro citizens of San Antonio, said this was the beginning of legal suits attacking segregation and that he is prepared to take the issue to the supreme court. He is not associated with

14e(1) 1951

University of Houston

HOUSTON—Law Course

The University of Houston last week started a course in admiralty law in its college of law. The course will cover law dealing with sea transportation, contracts and rights governing persons working aboard ships. Houston claims to be the nation's second largest port in total tonnage handled.

Pupils Look at Cross Burned in Moton Schoolyard

This is cross that was burned in the yard at the Robert R. Moton High School in Farmville, Saturday. Pupils of the school who left are Admore Joyner, John staged a two week strike, have asked end of racial segregation in Prince Edward County schools. Looking at cross, from Stokes, Miss Thelma Allen and Rome Matthews. EXCLUSIVE AFRO PHOTO BY HENDERSON.

14d(1) 1951 Virginia

AFRO Finds Charred Symbol at School

Police Term Incident 'Prank'; End Matter; Adults Worried. Pupils Smile

FARMVILLE — The worst kept secret of Prince Edward County is the cross burning Saturday night on the grounds of the R. R. Moton High School here.

The truth, as far as is known, is that a cross was transported to the school grounds Saturday night and set afire. Police told the AFRO, which discovered the cross, "We know some children at the school did it, and the matter is now ended."

The cross was more than 10 feet high and about seven feet wide. The wood was wrapped with rags soaked in kerosene, but the green wood did not burn well.

No Probe to Be Made

Apparently there will be no further investigation of the "incident," as police authorities consider the burning "a prank."

Farmville sets on the northern end of Virginia's black belt of 13 counties which have a large majority of colored people.

During the days after Reconstruction, this area was a hotbed of cross burnings.

The AFRO noted that the colored adults were concerned about the cross burning, but the colored children merely smiled when asked about it.

Fairfax Negro Groups Seek School Funds

Three Fairfax County Negro organizations are scheduled to seek legal advice this week on how to get more money for Negro schools.

E. B. Henderson of Falls Church, spokesman for the groups, said members are "provoked" that the county is not using bond money to help Negro schools.

He said one-third of the $10,000,000 school bond issue voted last year had been allocated, yet "not a single colored school or addition has been constructed."

The organizations are the Federation of Colored Parent-Teacher Associations, the Federation of Colored Civic Associations and the Fairfax chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Henderson is vice president of both the District and Virginia divisions of the NAACP, and director of health and education for the Negro division of District public schools.

Sees Colored Schools Last

"We realize that the white children's needs are great, of course, resulting from the shift of population from the cities to the county," Henderson said. "But we fear, from the lack of progress made on colored schools, that it is the plan of the school administration to erect all the white schools first and, if there is any money left, then turn to the colored schools."

Henderson said Negro schools were neglected in the same way at least once before. In a previous bond issue, he said, 2 percent of the money was allocated to Negro school facilities when the Negro population was 25 percent.

Henderson said the protesting groups will discuss with lawyers an injunction procedure to force the county to allocate more of the bond money for Negro schools. He added that a mass meeting of Negro and sympathetic groups in the county will be held January 15 when the outcome of the legal discussion will be announced.

Superintendent of Schools W. T. Woodson, when told of the protest plans, said the county was going ahead with plans for Negro school construction as quickly as possible.

Woodson Tells of Difficulties

He released enrollment figures of white and Negro students to show the percentage of increase and cited the steps the School Board has taken to increase Negro school facilities.

According to his figures, there were 7167 white students enrolled in the county in June, 1941, and 16,605 in June of this year, an increase of over 130 percent.

There were 1028 Negro students in 1941 and 1502 in 1951, an increase of 46 percent.

Plans for four Negro school construction projects are well under way, Woodson said. Architect's plans for the Oak Grove school near Herndon are about finished, but the county health department has refused to approve the site because of unsatisfactory soil for septic tanks, Woodson said. Further soil tests are being made.

Architect's plans for the Louise Archer school at Vienna are also nearly ready, but the site is too small to meet State requirements, he said. The county is now proceeding to acquire additional land from four parties there.

A new school site and plans for the new Gum Springs school have been obtained, but this project has run into septic tank troubles, he continued.

The county has acquired 22 acres of land at Merrifield for the new Negro high school and plans were assigned to an architect on October 2, he said.

Woodson added that a surveyor has been instructed to lay out land at the Fairfax Negro Elementary School for an addition.

Fairfax County now has no Negro high school.

Suit Seeks to End Separate Schools

Afro-American Sat. 5-19-51

RICHMOND — The nation's eyes are focused on Virginia where NAACP counsel have filed petition in Federal Court to compel the State to abolish so-called "separate but equal" schools and allow all children to attend the same schools.

Through the law firm of Hill, Martin and Robinson, the petition, filed on behalf of 33 parents and their children in Pulaski and Prince Edward Counties, gives evidence to support its contention that public schools can never be "equal" when "separate."

Outgrowth of Strike

The suit is the outgrowth of refusal of school officials to grant relief to the 456 pupils of Robert R. Moton School in Farmville, who went on a two-week strike against what they termed "inadequate facities."

They objected mainly to the fact that Virginia had fallen back on its promise to provide a modern classroom building for Farmville students who presently attend school in a wooden portable building. School for white children in the area is a modern brick building.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Farmville is located in the fork of the road on Route 15 some 70 miles from Richmond and less than 60 miles from Lynchburg. It has a population of 3,400.)

At a huge mass meeting attended by over 1,000 Farmville residents last Thursday, NAACP representatives ordered the striking pupils back to achool and promised to take the matter to courts.

Governor John S. Battle, informed of the court action, told the Virginia majority of white citizens will put up a bitter last-ditch stand if mixed schools are ordered in Virginia.

"Eventually," he said, "integrated schools might be accepted by white Virginiaians, but they are not ready for them now."

However, the NAACP points out that 'the people of Virginia were never readier.'

Negro Teachers Beat Against End Of Separate Schools

By CARTER JEWEL

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — Strong opposition to the latest strategy of the NAACP to bring about the abolition of the segregated school system of the south comes from some of the teachers in our schools, this writer learned last week.

Sat. 6-16-51

The opposition seems to run parallel to that expressed privately and indirectly in the first years of the NAACP's movement for equal school facilities for Negro children and equal salaries for Negro teachers. Those who opposed this effort 12 to 15 years or more ago were motivated by a lack of faith in their ability and by a knowledge that in many instances they were not well qualified for the teaching profession.

The current opposition seems to have for its basis a lack of self-reliance on the part of the teachers.

There are Negro parents, especially in the working and professional groups who oppose the non-segregation move because they fear it militates against their daughters and sons getting teaching jobs in a mixed school system.

The contrast between the unsegregated school system in the north and the segregated school system in the south provides a basis for the fears of those who oppose mixed schools in the south. In the unsegregated schools in the north, only a few Negroes have teaching jobs and the majority of them secured their posts in recent years.

In the south, teaching provides almost the only opportunity for trained Negroes to earn decent salaries, except in the fields of medicine and the ministry.

Virginia Negroes File Suit Asking End To Jim Crow

Baltimore Afro-American 12-4-51

ALEXANDRIA, Va. —(ANP) — The second suit in Virginia challenging the state constitutional provision for separate schools for Negro and white children was filed here last week. The issue was tossed in federal court for a ruling.

The motion was by 50 Negro students at Hoffman-Boston High Arlington's only Negro school, asked establishment of a three-judge court to rule on the question.

The students and 46 parents of children at the school asked the court to intervene in a pending segregation suit. They also asked that the three-judge court issue a permanent injunction restraining Arlington the school board from enforcing segregation of the races in the public schools ...

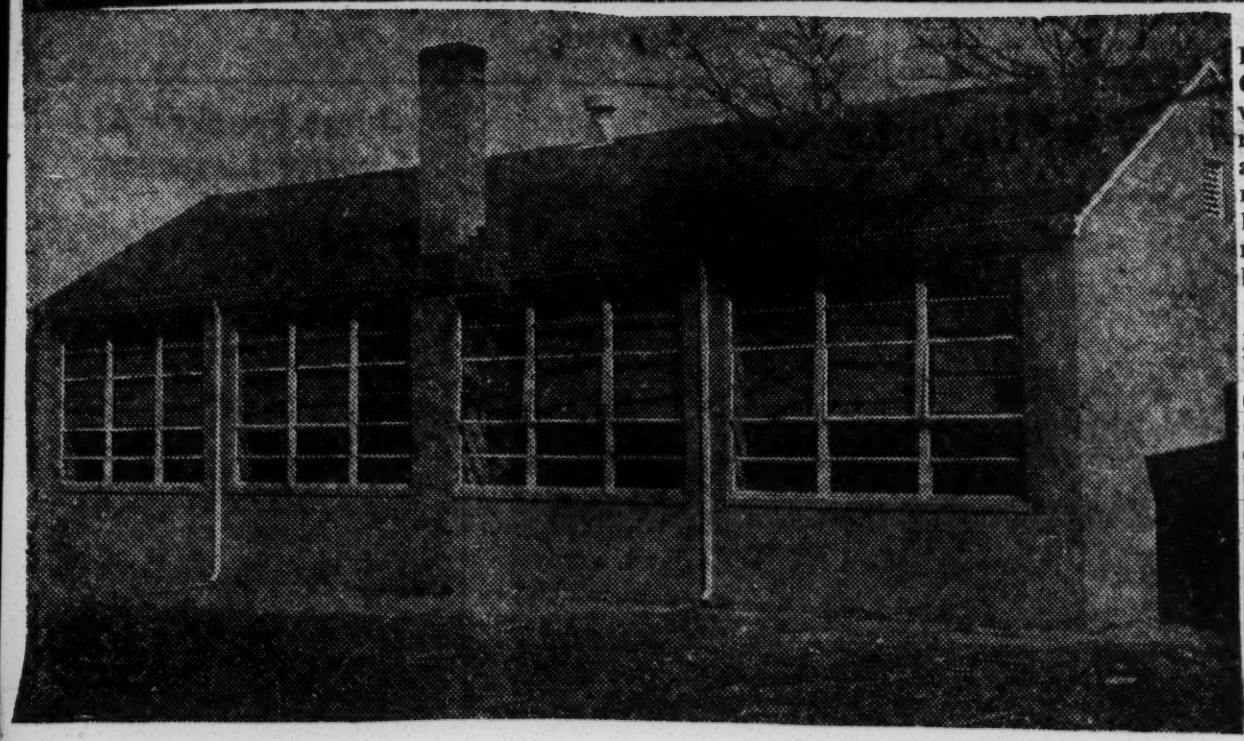
The first such suit ever to be filed against segregated schools in the state grew out of a strike by 100 students at the R. R. Moton High School in Farmville last spring.

The Virginia State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People looked into the case, but did not offer help as long as the students and parents were seeking school facilities within the segregated system. The NAACP is no longer seeking equal segregated schools but mixed schools.

In the Farmville case, the parents later dropped their demands for equal schools and entered a suit against the school authorities of Prince Edward County, Va. seeking an injunction restraining them from maintaining segregated schools. The case is still pending.

Building Program Completed At Ruthville, Va., High School

Received mat. Courier Post. 6-9-51 Norfolk, Va.



The building program at Ruthville High School, Charles City County, Va., was recently completed. The main building is shown above at [illegible] In the center is the new wing containing four large classrooms, a primary room, a library, an office, and boys and girls' lavatories.

The new cafeteria, bottom picture, was built in 1949, but had to be used as a classroom for the sixth and seventh grades, awaiting the completion of the new wing.

The consolidated elementary and high school enrollment totals 352. Even the old class rooms have been equipped with new desks. New library furniture and special chairs for the music room are expected within the next few days.

According to the principal the school is still in need of a new gymnasium, a kitchen for the cafeteria, a larger vocational agricultural building and expansion of the homemaking building.

Proportion of Funds Assigned Negro Schools Tops the Ratio

The proportion of State and local funds being granted for construction of new schools for Negro children far exceeds the population ratio, State Superintendent Dowell J. Howard disclosed yesterday.

Speaking on the equalization of educational opportunties in Virginia, Howard pointed out that the ratio of State and local funds for Negro and white building has been approximately one to two, while the population rate is one to three.

At the same time, he reported that salaries of white and Negro teachers have been equalized in every county and city in the State.

Howard related these strides in equalization before the Department of Superintendents, a division of the Virginia Education Association which opened its annual convention here last night with a business session at John Marshall High School.

The State Board of Education, Howard said, has approved 220 school construction projects in 66 counties and 22 cities. These are projects on which State funds set up by the 1950 General Assembly may be used.

A total of $7,778,135 of State funds has been allocated to the Negro projects since 1950, while $15,877,381.99 has gone to the white. Likewise, $8,950,068.97 of local funds has been allocated for schools for Negroes and $20,084,220.65 for those for white students.

The ratio of loans from the State literary fund, both released and approved and subject to release when funds are available, is about one to three for Negro and white. The loan total for schools for whites is $46,915,070.23 and for those for Negroes, $15,866,252.40.

Figures on school construction from 1945-46 through August, 1951, showed $10,201,696 spent on Negro schools and $34,319,522.28 for white.

Five-year projected plans through June 30, 1954, Howard continued, provide for Negro construction to the amount of $74,-3,684.02 and for white, $184,-0,276.02.

Howard listed other ways in which the educational opportunities for Negroes are being equalized with those for white children.

In 1943-44, he said, 21 per cent of the total amount expended for instruction was for Negroes. In 1950-51., 23.6 per cent was for Negroes, an increased percentage of the total funds. The ratio is approximately the same as that of the population.

The percentage of increase in per capita cost of instruction has been greater for Negroes than for whites in the period since 1943-44, when the cost per year for teaching one Negro child was $41.32 and for white was $55.33. In 1950-51, the per capita cost was $92.34 for a Negro student and $101.98 for a white.

In 1943-44, the average annual salary of Negro teachers of the State was $1,152 and for white was $1,298. (This was for classroom teachers only, excluding supervisors, principals and head teachers.) Last year, corresponding average annual salaries were $2,438 for Negro teachers and $2,-377 for whites. (More Negro teachers have masters' degrees in the elementary schools than do the white ones, it was explained, partially accounting for the higher salary average.)

Scholarship Allocations

State scholarships to promising students who wish to be teachers have been distributed according to ration. A total of 538 scholarships for Negroes and 1,717 for white (24 per cent Negro and 76 per cent white) have been approved for persons attending regular college terms. Another 1,298 Negro and 2,842 white (31 per cent Negro and 69 per cent white) have been approved for Summer school attendance.

Thirty-three per cent of the 1943-44 Negro high school graduates in the State entered college compared to 25.1 per cent of the white graduates. In 1949-50, 24.9 per cent of the Negro and 26.6 per cent of the white went on to college.

Howard also gave the results of a State Department of Education survey made by A. L. Wingo on the academic rating of Virginia's graduates who entered college in the Fall of 1948. The data concerned 2,859 white graduates from 336 high schools in 22 in-

cent for the whites and 89.1 per cent for the Negro.

"It is a declared policy of the State Board of Education," Howard said, "not to make any distinction between races in the administration of the public schools of the State."

At the opening general session last night, Howard urged educational leaders to fight any subversive tendencies that would destroy initiative, intelligence, ideas and originality. He was speaking on the convention theme of developing moral and spiritual values in the public schools.

Robert F. Williams, VEA executive secretary, pointed out that although there still is a teacher shortage, the quality of teachers and their teaching is improving. One indication, he said, is the fact that last year 65 per cent of Virginia's teachers had bachelor degrees compared to 52 per cent in 1948-49.

$124,585 VEA Budget

W. E. Campbell, of Norfolk County, chairman of the budget committee presented a VEA budget of $124,582.82 for 1951-52 and of $129,660.98 for 1952-53.
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Earlier in the day, the Department of Superintendents endorsed the VEA schedule of $2,000 to $3,200 for teachers with bachelor's degrees as the "very minimum salary" teachers in Virginia could be paid.

The group called attention to the problems now facing school divisions — deterioration of school buildings because of the lack of construction and maintenance during the depression and from 1941-45; the sudden rise in the birth rate; the increased cost of supplies and equipment, and the increased school population caused by the addition of the twelfth year in many school divisions.

The superintendents praised Governor Battle for his proposed $75,000,000 program to help school construction.

At the luncheon meeting, Edward M. Tuttle, executive secretary of the National School Boards Association, Inc., Chicago, said school divisions allocated only "dribbles" of steel that would meet less than one-third of the need for new buildings.

Several hundred teachers registered for the convention yesterday but some 5,000 are expected today and tomorrow.

The second general session will deal with business matters at 11 A. M. today when the program of action of the year will be adopted. Tonight at 8:15, speakers will be Dr. John R. Everett, president of Hollins College; Dr. V. T. Thayer, of Arlington, author of a book on religion in schools, and Dr. John Page Williams, dean of the church schools of the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia. Governor Battle also will speak tonight.

Departmental meetings will be held throughout the day.

Governor Battle's Lamentations

WHEN THE suit was filed in the Prince Edward county school matter, Governor BATTLE remarked that if the courts rule that segregation is illegal such a ruling will "wreck" the public school system, or words to that effect.

The suit to procure admission to state parks brought from the governor the remark that if such a suit is successful the state may abandon its system of parks. We suppose that if the suit filed to abolish segregation in public assemblies is successful Richmond will witness abandonment of the famous Mosque since the governor has joined the state with the City of Richmond in defending segregation in that case.

Governor BATTLE recently appeared before a conference of Federal Circuit Court judges and made a fervent plea that the judges allow the South to keep its sacred institutions—Jim Crow and discrimination against the Negro race. That was almost immediately after the decision in the Clarendon county (S. C.) school suit. In the course of a speech in Princess Anne county last week Governor BATTLE expressed the opinion that the federal courts "will permit us to continue as heretofore." If that is true, the Lord help us!

All of this on the part of Governor BATTLE is not surprising. The tall, handsome gentleman from Charlottesville, who now occupies the state House would be expected to express those views. He was raised in and now lives in a mental-political climate that has not changed since 1902. He is not aware that public opinion is changing, and that much of the present state constitution and many of the statutes under which Virginia is now governed are built on legal sandbars.

What did surprise us was the appeal that the governor made the other day to a conference of Baptist ministers and laymen. He called upon them to "join the fight against Communism and subversion," and pointed out to the churchmen that the "interests of democratic government and unfettered thought are synonymous with Christianity." Then he added: "There is no force, domestic or foreign, which can overcome a people imbued with the qualities of Christian character, honor and patriotism, *who know and enjoy the blessings of freedom.* (emphasis added by us).

In his appeal to the ministers and laymen of the church the governor was exactly right. In his appeal to the conference of Circuit Courts of Appeals judges he was subverting the very principles which he advocated before the body of churchmen.

The sad situation is this: In America the ideals of freedom and democracy theoretically include Negro Americans, but in political and *Christian* practice they exclude Negro Americans. Of this sad situation the Kremlin and its growing number of agents and adherents in America and in other parts of the world have made much capital.

Va. School Board Rejects Plea To Stop Segregating

Richmond, Va., May 24 — The petition of 33 Negro pupils for the abolition of segregation in the public school system of Prince Edward County has been turned down by the county school board.

The Board announced its rejection of the petition in a letter addressed to Spottswood W. Robinson, III, NAACP Attorney. The petition had been filed following a strike of students attending the Robert R. Moton High School because of inadequate facilities.

In response to the Board's decision Mr. Robinson announced that on behalf of the students he will file suit to eliminate all segregation in the county school system on the ground that such segregation violates the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

Suit Is First Test of 14th Amendment Immunities Clause; Could End JC Schools Throughout State of Virginia

RICHMOND—A frontal attack on the constitutionality of Virginia's segregated school law was launched Wednesday when the law firm of Hill, Martin and Robinson, NAACP attorneys, filed a petition in U.S. District Court asking the judicial body to outlaw the State's segregated school system on the secondary level and seeking a permanent injunction which would eliminate segregation on the secondary educational level throughout the State.

The petition seeks a permanent injunction, upon the grounds of unconstitutionality, against enforcement, execution and operation of the Virginia statute providing for separate schools on the basis of race and color, and also seeks a restraining order against the defendants, who as agents of the State, perpetuate continuous operation of the segregated system notwithstanding repeated and mounting complaints.

Named as defendants are the County School Board of Prince Edward County, described as an administrative department of the Commonwealth of Virginia discharging governmental functions, and T. J. McIllwaine, superintendent of schools of Prince Edward County, as an official agent of the school board.

22-Page Petition

The 22-page, 7000-word petition was filed specifically on behalf of the 33 pupils of the Robert R. Moton High School of Farmville, Va., who recently went on strike; their parents and guardians, as taxpayers, and on behalf of all other children in Virginia similarly situated.

The brief points out that the problem involves a common question of law affecting the rights of all colored children in Virginia and their parents, and therefore is filed up as a class action on behalf of all colored children in the State; and the request for an injunction therefore made in their behalf. All the children involved are qualified as school pupils and are now attending schools in Virginia.

The petition states that the requirement that colored children attend a school specifically set aside for them because of their race and color is a denial of the "privileges and immunities" as guaranteed citizens by the 14th Amendment.

Held Unconstitutional

It further points out that barring the pupils from attending the general public schools is a denial of their equal rights and equal protection of the law as well as a denial of privileges and immunities, therefore the statute under which the system is operated is unconstitutional and void.

A third point on the unconstitutionality of the law stressed the fact that the assignment of colored pupils to separate schools solely because of their race is a denial of equal educational opportunities and facilities afforded and available to children of public school age who are not colored.

The petition outlines Virginia's law declaring public education a State function, with the State Constitution providing "Free Schools to be maintained. The General Assembly shall establish and maintain an efficient system of public free schools throughout the State."

It adds that the State statute also provides that "white and colored children shall not be taught in the same school, but shall be taught in separate schools under the same general regulations as to management, usefulness and efficiency."

The petition states that the defendants, their agents and employees, who have been and are following the policy, practice and operation of a separate public secondary school system, are denying colored children educational advantages and facilities afforded to those children in Virginia who are not colored, and therefore acting unconstitutionally.

Making reference to the Farmville situation, the suit declared the Robert R. Moton School available to colored pupils is unequal and inferior in plant, equipment, curricula and in all other material respects to the so-called white Worsham High School.

Operation of the separate system in such a manner and refusal to admit colored pupils to other schools in Virginia on the basis of and because of their race and color, the petition states, is discriminatory and unconstitutional.

Equality Impossible

The suit further points out that it is impossible for the plaintiffs to secure the rights and privileges of an equal education under the separate system which is unconstitutional and void under the 14th Amendment.

Notwithstanding the fact that the discrimination has been of long standing and the subject of continuous complaints, the defendants have refused and will continue to refuse to remedy the situation unless restrained and enjoined by the Court, the petition cites.

"Children are suffering irreparable injury and are threatened with irreparable injury in the future," unless the defendants are forced to act by a declaratory judgment and an injunction, the petition emphasizes.

Any other remedy would be attended by such uncertainties and delays as to deny substantial relief, would involve a multitude of suits, and would cause further irreparable injury, occasion damage, vexation and inconvenience, the petition points out.

Ask Speedy Hearing

Because of these facts, the petition asks the Court to convene a three-judge panel, advance the case for a speedy hearing, and upon hearing enter a judgement declaring the Virginia separate school system unconstitutional and void; and issue a permanent injunction perpetually restraining and enjoining the defendants, and their successors in office, from enforcing and executing the Virginia school law and its segregated policies and practices.

The argument of a denial of "privileges and immunities" which is raised in the petition is one school cases were made in petitions submitted to the courts by Hill, Martin and Robinson and by the motion for further relief filed in one Pulaski case.

There are at least two other cases pending outside Virginia which seek the end of racial segregation in the schools. One is in Cameron County, S.C., and the other in Atlanta, Ga.

which the United States Supreme Court never has ruled on and it is hoped that a definite ruling on this point will come out of the case.

Board Refused Remedy

Filing of the suit followed the refusal of the Prince Edward County's school board to comply with a petition filed with it on behalf of the 33 striking Farmville pupils. When the board's answer indicated a flat refusal to the request for better facilities for the pupils, the suit was filed.

In giving its reasons for denying the petition, the board contended that it would violate Virginia's constitutional and statutory laws providing for separate schools for the two races if it were to comply with the demands of the petitioners.

The board's letter said, in part: "We construe the requests and demands of the petition prepared and submitted by you to be that the school board of Prince Edward County . . . adopt and pursue a policy in violation of Section 140 of the Constitution of Virginia and Section 22-221 of the Code of Virginia."

Commenting on the reply of the board, Spottswood W. Robinson 3rd of the Hill, Martin and Robinson firm, declared that the Prince Edward County board's answer to the petition "leaves us no alternative save to immediately file suit to protect the rights and interests of our clients."

Meeting in executive session two weeks ago, at which time the lengthy petition submitted by NAACP attorneys was read by Maurice R. Large, board chairman, members of the body had indicated that they would require some time to answer.

The petition is the outgrowth of the refusal of school officials in the county to grant relief to the 456 pupils of Moton High School, Farmville, who staged a two-week strike against what they termed "inadequate facilities." The strike was called off at the request of the attorneys.

Third of Funds

Negro School Projects Up In Virginia

RICHMOND, Va., July 12 (AP).—Dowell J. Howard, Virginia state superintendent of public instruction has announced that Negro school construction is taking $13,965,228 or about one-third of a total $40,496,212 being spent in current school projects.

"This is good evidence the localities are making every possible effort to bring Negro facilities to an equal basis with white schools," he said.

Howard noted that "Negro pupils comprise only 26 percent" of the total Virginia school enrollment.

New school construction approved for the next four years by the State Board of Education totals $229,357,912. Negro construction accounts for $68,723,891 and white school projects $160,634,021.

Robeson Says Negro To Suffer if Schools Abolish Segregation

By the Associated Press

Representative Robeson, Democrat, of Virginia, said yesterday Negroes would be hurt more than helped by doing away with segregation in Virginia public schools.

"If there should be political democracy sufficiently compelling to bring about such legislation," he said, "it would not only place serious handicaps on the education of the Negroes but would seriously affect the relationship between the races."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is waging a new fight against all forms of segregation.

In line with this policy of all-out assault, it has filed a new suit in the Federal District Court at Richmond, Va., for repeal of laws forbidding the mingling of whites and Negroes at public meetings.

The petition is the third recent suit attacking Virginia's segregation policies. The others were directed against school and State parks' segregation.

Mr. Robeson said in an interview that should segregation be abolished, "it is quite obvious that a great many Negro teachers would be unable to get appointment in competition with the much larger number of well qualified white teachers."

"Another reason, which seems to be overlooked, is that persons of the same race certainly have a greater understanding of the people of their own race," he said.

Such understanding based on sympathy, he added, is an important factor in the education and training of young children.

"Educators believe that such qualifications are at least as important as the academic fitness of the teacher," Mr. Robeson said.

Segregation Suit Notices Served

RICHMOND, Va., July 6 (AP)—Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, jr., said today he will consult with Richmond city officials to prepare an answer to a court attack on Virginia's law forbidding mixed racial attendance in places of public assembly.

Papers in the suit, filed in Federal District Court here, were served on Almond and Gov. John S. Battle today.

In the suit, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is challenging the constitutionality of the 25-year-old statute. The case centers on a denial of the use of Richmond's Mosque Auditorium for a non-segregated rally.

Negro High School Head Refused New Contract

By the Associated Press

RICHMOND, Va., July 4.—Prince Edward County's school has decided not to renew the contract of M. Boyd Jones, principal of R. R. Moton Negro High School in Farmville, M. R. Large, board chairman, said yesterday.

Chairman Large told the Richmond News Leader by telephone a recent pupils' strike at the school was not the board's primary reason for deciding against renewal of Mr. Jones' contract.

The chairman said the board's action was taken to "preserve harmony."

Mr. Jones appeared at the board's meeting and a group presented a 400-signature petition asking his reappointment, Mr. Large said.

Mr. Jones, now a student at Hampton Institute, said today he did not wish to get into controversy with the board, but added:

"The chairman and every one else know that the board's decision not to rehire me was a direct outgrowth of the recent strike at R. R. Moton."

Pupils of the school struck for two weeks in April in demand for "adequate facilities." Since then a suit has been filed in Federal District Court here seeking an end to segregation in the Prince Edward schools.

ruled that the Prince Edward County School Board may hire special counsel to defend the suit, which was filed May 23 by the NAACP on behalf of Negro pupils in Farmville and Prince Edward County.

3 VIRGINIA JUDGES

Chief Judge John J. Parker of the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals named one of his fellow jurists, Judge Armistead M. Dobie of Charlottesville, Va., and two district judges, Sterling Hutcheson of Norfolk, and Albert V. Bryan of Arlington, to hear the case. No date has been set for its argument.

The suit was filed after the 455 students of the R. R. Moton Negro High School went on "strike" several weeks ago, charging that their facilities were inferior to those provided for white students. Later, the school board turned down a plea to open the white schools to Negroes.

Virginia Under Fire

School Bias Suit Before 3 Judges

RICHMOND, Va. — A three-judge Federal court has been appointed to hear the Prince Edward County case in which the constitutionality of racial segregation in the public schools is under attack.

At the same time, Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr.

Much-A-Do Over Related Action

ACCORDING to Mr. DOWELL J. HOWARD, state superintendent of public instruction, "one-third of the money now being spent on school construction in Virginia is going into Negro schools." The exact figures, as noted by Mr. HOWARD, are as follows:

White construction $26,530,984.
Negro construction $13,965,228.

Mr. HOWARD observed that while "Negro pupils comprise only 26 percent of the total Virginia school enrollment, one third of the money now being spent for school construction is for Negro schools.

In view of well-known conditions which have existed for seventy-five years, Mr. HOWARD's trumpet blowing is in very poor taste. If, during the past half century, Virginia had complied with *its own* laws, and had spent funds for Negro public schools as required by these laws, there would not now be a 10-to-1 differential in favor of the facilities for white pupils on a per capita basis.

How the state ever expects to catch up, or to balance its delinquencies for the past seventy-two years, by its present program of spending 3-million dollars for white schools for every 1-million spent for Negro schools is not understandable. It is better than what has been done, but it is not enough.

The horn - blowing over what is now being spent on Negro schools is an effort to mislead those who do not have the facts and figures on seventy-five years of arrant and arrogant discrimination against Virginia Negroes.

ployed are in menial jobs is nothing new. That has been going on for a very long time.

There are some interesting paradoxes. Norfolk has more Negroes in semi-skilled to professional jobs, but Richmond has a 10-man colored fire company. Norfolk put on a platoon of seven policemen in the early 1940s and now has eight, while Miami, Florida, in practically the same time has employed thirty-nine Negro policemen.

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Virginia

HICKS STIRS 'HORNET'S NEST':

Va. Teachers Irked by 'Uncle Tom' Tag

RICHMOND

James L. Hicks, former AFRO war correspondent in Korea, stirred up a "hornet's nest" in Richmond last week with his story based on "Notes" on his Dixie Tour, citing the "conflict between

The part of the story that made Virginia educators "hot under the collar" follows:

"Best examples of this is Virginia school teachers on one side and NAACP leaders on the other.

"The school teachers will say publicly that they are for integration, but in private circles many of them say that the South is not ready for full integration such as in the elementary schools.

"Concerned About Jobs"

"Actually, they are privately concerned about their jobs and we can prove this by confidential correspondence which they have been having with NAACP officials about segregated schools. All of this is confusing to the little guy in the streets.

"What the NAACP should do is to announce publicly who the colored 'leaders' are that are against full integration and the little guy in the street would do the rest . . ."

While all of the teachers in Virginia are admittedly not in favor of full integration—in the schools or anywhere else—according to some teachers, they resent being dubbed handkerchief heads simply because they feel that the group is not ready for integration.

Teachers Backing NAACP

On the other hand, it is a known fact that the organized teachers in the State are, for the most part, supporting the NAACP in its fight for full integration in the schools, having reportedly voted only last week to renew a joint defense fund maintained with the NAACP for that purpose.

That fund formerly was maintained for the purpose of fighting teachers' equal salary cases in the courts, but now is to be used to support financially the NAACP in its efforts to wipe out the jim crow school system in Virginia, if possible.

This move, the educators point out, is not the first instance of financial support of the NAACP by the teachers of Virginia, they having contributed in the past large sums of money to that organization for the support of its battles for equal school facilities.

Situation Oversimplified

These educators feel that Mr. Hicks went out of his way to arouse their ire and oversimplified the situation he was attempting to describe by characterizing it as simply conflict between so-called Uncle Toms and liberals among colored people.

There is much more to the battle for equality of education facilities in Virginia and the rest of the South than the differences of opinion among colored leaders, they assert.

The teachers point out that the counterparts of both schools of thought are also found in the white majority.

Many Who Don't Care

Also, that while there are many white persons who are opposed to the integrated schools, especially on the public school level, there is a small number who think it would be a good thing—the proper thing—and a much larger group who simply don't care one way or another.

Conversely, within the colored group is to be found a sizeable number of persons who seek integration and are willing to fight for it—in the schools and elsewhere—a larger number who oppose it for economic reasons, and a vast host who haven't given the matter a thought.

Full integration in the public schools of Virginia is not expected—except under court order—until the great number of whites who are opposed and the great majority of indifferent colored citizens have been converted to the belief that it is the proper thing to do.

STRIKING NEGRO PUPILS IN VIRGINIA ARE TOLD TO RETURN TO SCHOOL

Richmond, Va., May 4- Striking Farmville Negro pupils have been advised to return to school Monday while attorneys for their parents are fighting to end segregation in the town and Prince Edward Co. School system.

Attorneys Oliver W. Hill and Spotswood Robinson addressed several hundred Negro citizens at the First Baptist Church in Farmville last night.

The lawyers repeated a statement made in Richmond that they would petition the county to abolish segregation in the school system. Should their request be denied, the lawyers plan to carry the issue to the courts. ....

Some 450 pupils in Farmville's R.R.Moton High School walked out April 23 in protest against "inadequate Facilities." The action followed an assembly which they said was so "overcrowded that breathing was difficult."

Gov.Battle stepped into the dispute yesterday with a statement that any attempt to sipe out segregation barriers in Virginia's public school system would do irreparable injury to the public school system, if not completely wreck it.

Evening Star
Fr. 5-4-51
Washington, D.C.

Va. Pupils' Strike Ends; JC Schools Fight Set

FARMVILLE, Va.—Packing every nook and cranny of the First Baptist Church, 1000 citizens of this community of 3,475 turned out Thursday night, to hear NAACP attorneys tell them that "now," the 456 striking pupils of the Robert R. Moton School can return to their classes.

In the audience were some of the pupils who walked out of the school on April 22, over what they termed inadequate facilities and the failure of the School Board to give them a new building. These pupils sat tensely in their seats.

Ask Ending of Segregation

Some 1000 voices rocked the church with the singing of "My Country 'Tis of Thee;" and then Spottswood Robinson 3rd, of the NAACP's legal staff told them what they wanted to hear:

"A petition was filed today, ing the end of racial segreg

ance of the strike might only be harmful to the pupils.

He advised however, that any retaliation by school authorities against a "single" pupil for having participated in the strike would not be tolerated.

"If anybody has any difficulty," he said, "we want to know about it. I think we know how to take care of it."

Deplorable Conditions Found

At a meeting last Thursday, the Parent-Teacher Association of the school voted unanimously to seek the aid of the NAACP.

Mr. Robinson stated that since being asked to intervene, the NAACP's legal staff had uncovered glaring inequalities in the schools, as pertains to facilities for white and colored pupils, on the elementary as well as the secondary level.

"While investigating the conditions on the secondary level," he said, "it was noted that conditions are just as bad or maybe worse on the elementary level."

He explained that he did not have time thoroughly to tabulate inequalities on the elementary level, but this is what he found existed in the secondary schools:

Motor School Interior

That the total plant of the Moton School (one brick building and three temporary buildings) is valued at $120,700, while the combined value of the two white high schools is $592,500.

That there are more pupils enrolled in the Moton School than the combined enrollment of the two white schools, with 456 in Moton and a total of 383 in the white [illegible]

Stating that, as yet, he had not been insec[illegible] any of the schools, Mr. Robinson said that the differences as noted on paper will no doubt be magnified under actual observation.

At first, it was thought that the strike was merely the protest of the pupils for a new school, but it was revealed that school integration was their actual desire.

This first came to light at the

Go Back Together

Stating that he would advise the pupils to return to school the following day (Friday), Mr. Robinson said that "we will all gather and we want them to go back together, so that word can get around."

The attorney stated that the pur-

BULLETIN!!!

Gov. John Battle told the AFRO, Friday night, that he favored the "separate but equal" schools, in preference to integrated public schools as set forth in petitions by NAACP attorneys in Pulaski and Prince Edward Counties.

pose of the strike had been accomplished and that a continu-

In the audience were some of the pupils who walked out of the school on April 22, over what they termed inadequate facilities and the failure of the School Board to give them a new building. These pupils sat tensely in their seats.

"If an answer is not forthcoming within that period or if the answer is unsatisfactory, we are prepared to take the matter to the courts.

"It is recommended to the parents and guardians, that the children be instructed to return to school, Monday morning."

Some 1000 cheering voices rocked the place. Stomping feet shook the floor. Some persons shouted "Amen," some cried.

P-TA meeting, when it was agreed that integration was the only solution to the problem.

"There is no other solution," Mr. Robinson said, "than to eliminate the policy of racial segregation that brought about Moton as a colored school and the others as white schools."

Why the pupils had not been to return to the classes sooner was erplained by Oliver W. Hill, also of the NAACP's legal staff and one of Mr. Robinson's law partners.

Mr. Hill stated that the strike marked an unprecedented step in the Virginia and that, as such, the pupils and their parents had shown the capacity to handle the situation.

He averred that their successful actions showed that they were real individuals.

"We (the pupils) are going back according to plan," he said.

To date, school officials have refused to discuss the strike with the pupils and have considered them as playing "hookey."

Mr. Hill, his face red, his voice booming with a tint of bitterness, drew thunderous applause in his attack on the school authorities.

"You have something to do with the people who run the schools, the board members and such," he said.

"If it had been a white school," Mr. Hill contended, "everyone of them (the authorities) would have been up here. It makes me angry."

The shouting and cheering became so loud, that Mr. Hill had to pause. Then he continued:

"If it's necessary to go to Korea to make democracy safe, isn't it just as necessary to make it safe here?

The superintendent (T. J. McIlwaine) should be eased out of his job. You ought to get rid of him just as quickly as you can," he advised.

For three minutes, there was bedlam in the church. The screaming of approval to his suggestion that McIlwaine be ousted could be heard for several city blocks.

Finally, Mr. Hill advised, to accomplish their purposes, the people must pay their poll tax and elect good public officials.

"Then you won't have to be worried with this," he ointed out.

Faculty Not to Blame

Both Mr. Hill and Mr. Robinson told the audience that the strike and its effects were not matters for the school's faculty to handle. The responsibility is with the authorities, they said.

Also speaking to the group were: W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the State Conference of NAACP Branches; Miss Barbara Johns, pupil spokesman; the Rev. L. F. Griffin, pastor of the church and coordinator of the Prince Edward County NAACP; and David Simms, president of the NAACP State Youth Council and national chairman of the Board of Directrs of the Youth Division, NAACP.

A total of $93.60 was collected for the P-TA to fight for the pupils' desires.

An unexpected speaker was Joseph B. Pervall, former principal at Moton, who became the victim of severe tongue lashings when he stated that he was under the impression that the pupils wanted a new shcool and not integration.

Second Such Petition

The filing of the petition asking the end of racial segregation in Farmville schools marked the second such petition filed in the week.

On Tuesday, Dr. P. C. Corbin, through the Hill, Martin and Robinson law firm, filed in the Federal District Court of Roanoke a petition asking that his son and other pupils be admitted to the Pulaski County High Schools.

Striking Farmville Pupils Don't Like This

Here's view of the Robert R. Moton High School in Farmville, Va., where entire student body of 450 went on strike two weeks ago demanding new building to replace this portable-type edifice.

NAACP Launches Two Attacks On Va. Segregation Laws

THE NATIONAL Association for the Advancement of Colored People has launched two attacks on Virginia segregation laws.

W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia NAACP Conference, filed a motion in Pulaski County Court requesting that Negro children be admitted to the county's public schools.

He said Negro students are now required to ride 60 miles a day to receive an inferior education in an adjoining county because the three high schools in Pulaski County are restricted to whites. He also termed elementary school facilities in the latter county for Negro pupils "vastly inferior" to those provided for white students.

NAACP in 1947 filed the Pulaski suit in Federal District Court, which upheld the school board. The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the District Court's ruling and ruled against the school board.

In another Virginia action, NAACP filed a petition with Prince Edwards County officials seeking nonsegregated educational facilities for Negro high school students in the county. If county officials refuse to comply with the petition, it is expected that Negro students will file a suit.

In Columbia, S. C., the South Carolina Baptist Educational and Missionary convention went on record as opposing segregation in every form and called for the use of every means of legal redress to end this practice.

The stubborn resistance of the Univ. of Tennessee to admitting Negro students will be tested in the U. S. Supreme Court by NAACP attorneys, representing four Negro applicants.

A petition to the high courts was granted recently by Federal Judge Darr at Knoxville.

Virginia Negroes Ask Federal Court to End School Segregation

By the Associated Press

RICHMOND, Va., May 24.—Negro attorneys have fired the second shot in their announced campaign to get rid of racial segregation in the Virginia public school system.

A petition filed in Federal District Court here late yesterday requests a judgment restraining the Prince Edward County School Board from enforcing provisions of the State constitution and statutory law which prohibit the non-segregated education of whites and Negroes.

The suit goes directly to the heart of the race question, since it attacks the validity of the Virginia law and disregards the previous issue of separate-but-equal facilities.

"We hope that a favorable decision from the court will be effective throughout Virginia," said Spottswood W. Robinson III, a member of the Richmond law firm of Hill, Martin & Robinson.

First Step Taken.

The first step in the all-out drive to eliminate racial barriers in Virginia schools was taken last month with the filing in Roanoke of a petition for an injunction that would open the white high schools of Pulaski County to Negro students.

Unlike the suit against Prince Edward officials, however, the Pulaski action does not raise the broad issue of segregation vs. discrimination. A hearing on the Pulaski action has been set June 18 in Roanoke.

Mr. Robinson said the suit against Pulaski County school officials is aimed at eliminating discrimination which the Federal District Court has ruled exists in the schools there.

Suit Followed Petition.

The suit against Prince Edward County arose from an unsuccessful petition to have the white schools in Farmville and the rest of the county opened to Negro students. The Prince Edward County School Board rejected the petition only two days ago.

The petition was filed after 450 Negro students at R. H. Moton High School staged a two-week strike over alleged inadequate facilities at the school. They ended the walkout May 7 after the petition was presented to the School Board.

Plaintiffs in the case are more than 100 parents of Negro school children attending Farmville schools. The defendants—School Supt. T. J. McIlwaine and the School Board—already have secured the services of the Richmond law firm of Hunton, Williams, Anderson, Gay & Moore.

Pupils' Segregation In Virginia Attacked

RICHMOND, Va., May 3 (AP).—Negro lawyers plunged in deeper today in their avowed effort to wipe out segregation barriers in Virginia's public school system.

However, Gov. John S. Battle issued a blunt warning that "such action would, in my opinion, do irreparable injury to the public school system, if not completely wreck it."

The Governor made his statement shortly after attorneys for some 30 Prince Edward County Negro students announced the school board would be petitioned to end segregation in the county's public schools.

This latest demand followed by two days a suit filed in Federal District Court in Roanoke asking that segregation be banned in Pulaski County.

The action represents a switch in emphasis. Previously, the Negro groups have sought only to obtain equal facilities.

"We have never recognized the validity of segregation but heretofore we have made no effort to test it," said Oliver W. Hill, Richmond attorney whose law firm is behind the new action.

"Segregation," he said, "is uneconomical, undemocratic and very unsatisfactory as far as education facilities for Negroes are concerned."

The action in Prince Edward was the outgrowth of a strike that occurred at Farmville's R. R. Motor High School April 23. Some 450 students left their classrooms on grounds that the school's facilities weren't fit for study. The students demanded that the school board take immediate steps to guarantee a new schol. The la wfirm was understood to have requested the school board to give a reply within five days on the petition for nonsegregation.

In the Pulaski case, Hill's firm is representing Dr. P. C. Corbin, who asked the District Court for a hearing on June 18. The suit was filed on behalf of Dr. Corbin's son and others.

At present, Negro students in Pulaski attend a school in neighboring Montgomery County. Last November, the county was ordered to provide Negro pupils with facilities equal to those available for white students.

Pulaski authorities have said that improvements at the Negro school in Montgomery would give equal facilities in everything but transportation.

In his comment, Governor Battle asserted:

"The plain mandate of the constitution of Virginia provides for segregation in the public schools. No State or local official can ignore this constitutional provision and insofar as it lies within my power it will be enforced."

Battle said he felt Virginia was making real progress in improving the education of both white and Negro pupils, but contended that if some Federal court should set aside the constitutional requirements, Virginia's school system might go on the rocks.

3 U.S. Judges To Rule On Va. Education Bias

RICHMOND, Va. — A three-judge federal court has been appointed to hear the Prince Edward county case in which constitutionality of racial segregation in the public schools is under attack.

At the same time, Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr. ruled that the Prince Edward county school board may hire special counsel to defend the suit which was filed by the NAACP on behalf of Negro pupils in Farmville and Prince Edward counties.

No date has been set for its argument.

The suit was filed after the 455 students of R. R. Moton high school went on "strike" several weeks ago, protesting against unequal school facilities. Later the school board turned down a plea to open the white schools to Negroes.

Catholic School Admits Negroes

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—(RNS)—Two Negro boys are students at Bishop England high school, Catholic diocesan institution here. They are the first of their race to be enrolled in the school.

Although the West Virginia constitution forbids the teaching of Negro and white students in the same school, no legal difficulties are expected. W. W. Trent, state superintendent of free schools, said that Catholic schools are regarded as private institutions and may admit anyone they please.

Some months ago, another Charleston Catholic institution —St. Francis Hospital—attracted national attention when it insisted on retaining Negro nurses on its staff after a group of white nurses had resigned in protest.

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West Virginia

Court Upholds Dismissal Of Negro School Principal

By the Associated Press

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 1 —For the second time, the State Supreme Court refused to issue an order directing the Jefferson County Board of Education to show cause why Stewart Payne, former Negro principal at a Charles Town high school, should not be reemployed.

In a 3-to-2 decision, with Judges James B. Riley and Frank C. Haymond for granting the order, the court upheld the School Board in putting Payne on the unemployed list after a new building was constructed.

Mr. Payne claimed he was dismissed contrary to the conditions of his contract and because of personal dislike by the county superintendent.

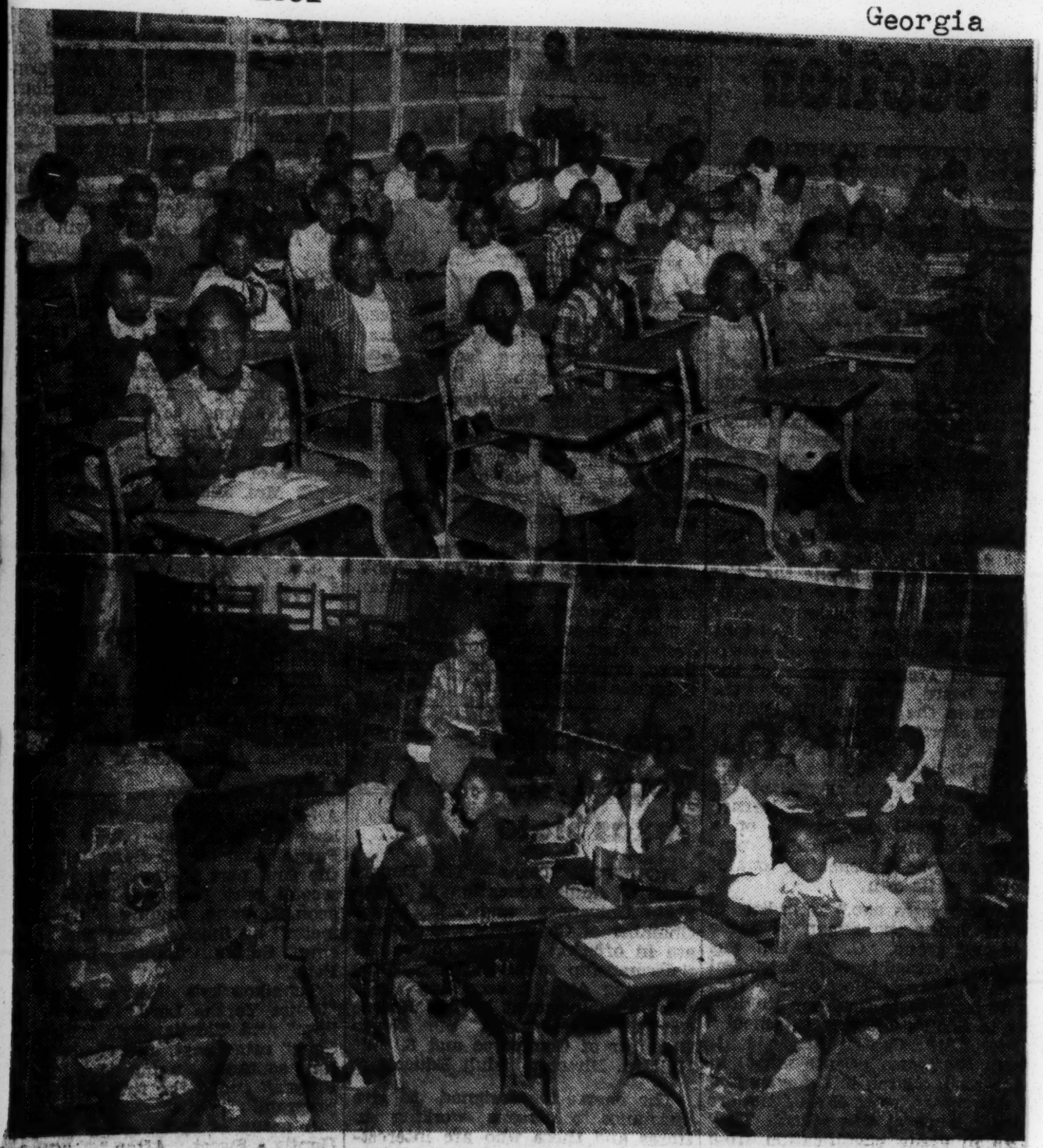
The board claimed that, with the new school, there was no need for a non-teaching principal and teacher-pupil ratios were not high enough to warrant Mr. Payne's continued service.

Lee Negroes To Get $100,000 School

AUBURN, March 14 (AP)—A contract has been awarded for construction of a new $100,000 Negro school in the Sanford community about nine miles east of Auburn, the Lee County Board of Education announced.

The contract went to E. P. Hix of Coffee Springs. The school will be on a 20-acre site on the Dumas Drive road.

It will be of rigid frame re-inforced concrete with concrete roof, red top concrete floors and brick exterior walls.



THE CONTRAST IN THE PICTURES ABOVE IS EVEN more remarkable when one considers that the modern plant in the top photo is just one fifth-grade class-room at the William J. Scott School, the room in the lower picture is a whole elementary school — grades one through seven. The Scott School at Scott's Crossing was designed to serve the Center Hill District also. However, because of a quarrel with the Fulton County School Board, the Center Hill parents established the school shown below and forced their children to attend it.—(Adair Photo).

"A CENTURY OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS"—might be the title of the above pictures which show the extremes of old and new in elementary education plants. The pictures, however, were taken on the same day within two miles of each other. The one-room structure at the top is the "protest" school operated in Center Hill by the citizens of that community. The lower photo shows the William J. Scott School at Scott's Crossing which, according to authorities, the Center Hill children should attend.—(Adair Photo).

NEW FULTON COUNTY SCHOOL TO BE DEDICATED—Shown above is the structure which will house the new Anderson Park Elementary School and Henry McNeil Turner High School. The schools will be dedicated in a ceremony of Monday, May 28 at five p. m. This view shows the hundreds of square feet of window space which will furnish much-needed light when the schools go into operation next September.

11 Negro Schools Allocated $105,728 For Building

The State Building commission Friday morning made grants totaling $105,728 for eleven Negro school building projects in nine counties.

The allocations are from the $2,000,000 fund appropriated by the 1950 legislature and earmarked for Negro school construction.

Not included in the new allocations is $33,041 transferred from the Lanier High school of Jackson to the Sam M. Brinkley Negro school of this city.

Reason for the transfer is that the Brinkley school plans and specifications are complete, while those for the expansion of the Lanier High school are not.

New allocations follow:

Carroll county: Carrollton school, $18,000.

Madison county: increase of $2,460 for Camden school (original allocation was $10,000).

Pike county: Fernwood school, $9,414.

Prentiss county: Prentiss County High school, $8,537.

Smith county: St. Peter Negro school, $8000.

Tallahatchie county: Swan Lake school, $12,000.

Tunica county: Tunica County High school, $25,870.

Washington county: Lakeside Special Consolidated school, $8,000.

Webster county: Mt. Vernon Negro school, $5,250; Doolittle Chapel Negro school, $4,960; Grenada Shop Building, increase of $3,235 (original allocation, $14,321).

The applications for grants were submitted to the commission by T. H. Naylor, director, School Building and Transportation, State Department of Education.

MISSISSIPPI SETS ASIDE $132,665 FOR 11 NEGRO SCHOOL PROJECTS

JACKSON, MISS.—(ANP)—The State Building Commission announced here last week the granting of a total of $132,665 for 11 Negro school construction projects in eight counties.

Schools and the amounts which have been granted them are Macon High, Noxubee county, $30,178; Noxapeter High, Winston county, $26,900; Mitchell Memorial, Columbus, $14,184; Minter City, Tallahatchie county, $10,616; Sherard, Lula and Jonestown schools, $10,000, $8,000 and $9,371 respectively, all in Coahoma county; Ocean Springs, $2,000 and Moss Point, $6,000, both in Jackson county; Marion County Training school, $4,713; and Ridgeland, $9,700, in Madison county.

Let Edwards Negro School To Hub Contractor

Award of contract to Hub City Construction Co., of Hattiesburg for erecting a seven-classroom Negro school at Edwards was announced Friday by Trolio and Liddle, Jackson architects.

The award at $45,507 was made with two alternates accepted. The base bid of the Hattiesburg contractor was only $54 above that submitted by L. O. Tucker of Madison.

The award was approved by the Hinds county board of education, and is awarded subject to NPA approval. Construction is to begin on or about October 1.

Voter Curb Bill Draft Okehed; Six Colleges Ask Fund Hikes

By G. C. LONG, JR.

Senators Elvin McCary of Calhoun County and Werth Thagard of Butler were named Wednesday as a two-man subcommittee to draw up a voter qualification bill for Alabama.

Senators Thagard and McCary were named by the Revision of Laws Interim Committee and told to study various proposals fo ra vote qualification law and report back with a version they think best.

Meanwhile, the finance and taxation recess committee heard appropriation requests from four state teacher colleges and from the state's two Negro colleges.

Dr. H. C. Trenholm, president of Alabama State College for Negroes here, asked his appropriation be more than doubled—from $396,000 annually to $875,000 a year for each of the next two years.

Dr. Trenholm also asked that his institution be given $2,465,000 for capital outlay.

The other Negro school appearing before the committee was Alabama A. & M. Institution for Negroes at Huntsville.

The four teachers colleges were those at Troy, Livingston, Jacksonville and Florence. All asked for an increased appropriation.

Since the Boswell amendment to the Alabama constitution was outlawed by the U. S. Supreme Court several years ago the state has had practically no voter qualifications.

Public Hearing

The subcommittee was named after the revision of laws group held a public hearing Wednesday on a bill by McCary to set up tests for prospective voters, both white and Negro. The legislature would draw up the tests.

It would not affect persons already registered.

A complaint was made by Senator Sam High of St. Clair that McCary's suggestion would "disqualify more white folks in North Alabama than Negroes in South Alabama."

But McCary replied:

"In this day and age of free schools when a person can't read and write, there's something wrong with him and he's not entitled to citizenship on a par with others."

Committee Chairman Pelham Merrill then remarked:

"I'd rather have the blackest Negro that just walked out of Africa as a voter than a white man who is too sorry to get an education."

Asking that the appropriation for the Negro college here be increased, Dr. Trenholm declared:

"The Alabama State College is in a critically-serious plight. Not enough staff can be employed. The college cannot compete either with other Negro colleges nor even with the public school system of Alabama for needed staff services.

Can't Quality

"The college cannot qualify for accreditment by the Association of Colleges for Teacher Education (by which Alabama's teachers colleges are accredited.) This past December the college has been 'warned' by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools because of its 'below-standard' per-student expenditure.

There is an "urgent" need to expand the curriculum at the school, Dr. Trenholm continued, adding:

"There are conspicuous gaps both at the undergraduate level as well as the graduate level. There has been marked improvement within the past decade but the disproportionate inadequacies in support along with an almost meteoric growth in enrollment leaves even the present offerings at an embarrassing state of inadequacy."

Earlier, the Negro college president had stated:

"The State of Alabama proposes to provide a parallel and equal education opportunity for all its youth as a sound investment in its future. The state looks forward to the increasing provision for these services within its own state institutions."

Dr. Trenholm explained that one reason for the urgency of the need for college facilities for Negroes in Alabama is the rapid growth of the public schools, particularly the senior high schools.

More and more Negroes are going to high school, he said, and more and more are going to college when they get out of high school.

More Negroes teachers are needed, he added, and Alabama State College for Negroes is supplying most of the need.

Asks Same Basis

Dr. Trenholm asked the committee to consider a proposal that would give money to Negroes for higher education on the same basis it is given to whites.

He praised the present system in the public schools where the Negroes are getting through the minimum program fund a more equal share of education money.

"The appeal is thus for an objective consideration of the facts and for a more equitable appropriation based upon these circumstances of enrollment, of function and of must urgent needs," he said.

The president said that the college is the third largest in the state (with an enrollment of 3,100 students) and serves a tenth of the total enrollment of Alabama's nine state colleges.

"The Alabama State College has glaringly-disproportionate appropriation support," he continued. "Based on the 1950 fall quarter enrollment alone, its per-student appropriation of $145.69 is not only the lowest of the 34 state Negro colleges but $87 below the next lowest and $300 below the median appropriation of $450 per student in the 34 state Negro colleges."

The $2,465,000 in capital outlay requested is for: $200,000 for the purchase of land; $740,000 for two additional dormitories; $500,000 for an administrative and classroom building; $1,025,000 for three classroom buildings.

Dr. J. F. Drake, president of A. & M. Institution for Negroes, asked that his appropriation be raised $135,000 a year. His present appropriation is $390,000 and he is asking $525,000 for each of the next two years.

Dr. Drake also asked for capital outlay in the amount of $2,040,000.

Dr. E. B. Norton, president of Florence State Teachers College, asked that his appropriation be raised from $344,888 to $441,570 next year and $485,029 the following year.

Dr. Norton's requests for capital outlay totaled $1,685,000.

Dr. W. W. Hill, president of the Livingston State Teachers College, requested an appropriation of $299,639 for each of the next two years. His appropriation now is $204,912.

Dr. Hill also asked for $775,000 for capital outlay.

Dr. Charles B. Smith, president of Troy State Teachers College, asked for $391,550 for each of the next two years. His present appropriation is about $298,000.

Dr. Houston Cole, president of Jacksonville State Teachers College, requested an appropriation of $445,797 for next year and $492,709 for the following year. The present appropriation is about $347,933.

Alabama Negro College To Debate Spring Hill

MOBILE, ALA., April 19—(AP)—A debating team of Alabama State College for Negroes, Montgomery, will meet a Spring Hill College team here Friday.

It will be the school's first debate against a Negro college team in its more than 100 year history.

The debate question:

"Resolved, that non-Communist nations should form a new international organization."

There will be no decision.

'Pent-Up' Energy Blamed

Angry Students Break Bottles, Flood Dormitory Floors; No Action Taken Against Girls

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Investigation continued this week into the rioting which caused considerable damage to a woman's dormitory at Alabama State College here last week. Women students broke pop bottles in the halls and flooded the floors with water. "Pentup" energy was given as a probable cause of the rioting.

Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president of the college, declined to make official statements until the probe has been completed. He did, however, admit that a woman student had been sent to her home in Meridian, Miss., after an unexplained overnight absence from the dormitory. It was said that probable resentment over certain rules might have precipitated the riots.

GOT MARRIED

The young woman who was sent home, it was later said, told her father that she had gotten married and had therefore not reported to the dormitory. There was no reason given to indicate what connection this had with the riots. There are some 386 students housed in the overcrowded women's dormitory.

Montgomery detectives and a staff member of the office of the State Superintendent of Education also made investigations, but have released no official statements as yet. Dr. Trenholm said only a few students out of the 386 were involved in the riots.

After the riots broke out an alarm was turned in to the police but the rioting was brought under control before officers arrived. Dr. Trenholm said the police call was unnecessary and was probably turned in because of "excitement."

What disciplinary measures will be taken against the students involved has not been indicated and will probably await completion of the investigations.

Women Students Riot At Alabama College

By the Associated Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 16.—Women students rioted at the Alabama State College for Negroes here yesterday and left a dormitory littered with broken glass and "several rooms" flooded with water.

No one was reported injured. Detectives R. C. Horton and W. T. Sheriff quoted the dean of women, Miss E. L. Gipson, as saying the trouble grew out of "resentment over certain rules and regulations."

The dormitory houses 385 women, but College President H. C. Trenholm said probably only a small number were involved in the rioting.

Dr. Trenholm said order was restored without help of police and that there was no reason in the first place to call for assistance.

Police Lt. T. H. Goins, who also investigated, said a night watchman fired a pistol but hit no one.

OVER 6,000 ATTEND ALA. STATE COLLEGE

MONTGOMERY, Ala.— The Alabama State College at Montgomery, Alabama, the largest Negro college for teacher-training in the United States with an enrollment of 6,125 students for the summer of 1951, closed its year August 10.

The Summer Graduating Class as of August 10, 1951 has the record of being the largest class to graduate in the history of the college. There were 566 persons receiving degrees, of which 98 are masters.

It has long been the effort of the school to produce well-trained elementary teachers in order to establish a good educational foundation in the elementary grades rather than the high school. This effort has become a reality in that 392 persons are receiving B. S. degrees in Secondary Education and 3 are receiving A B. degrees,

Methods in teacher-training were displayed by the class in its Class Night Program in which two skits were presented; Traditional Education, and Progressive Education. These skits brought out the advantages of Progressive Education and well-trained teachers and the effect it has upon individual development.

Not only has the class displayed qualities of well-trained teachers, but has shown an interest in the development of the college. It sponsored a number of activities and contributed $2,000 cash to the college for the benefit of the swimming pool which is now under construction.

Student Riot Probe Is Begun

Women's Dormitory Scene Of Outbreak

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 15 (U.P.) — Dr. H. C. Trenholm, president of Alabama State College for Negroes here, said late today that an investigation is being conducted by school officials as to the cause of a student riot in a women's dormitory last night.

Dr. Trenholm's announcement came soon after State Superintendent of Education Dr. W. J. Terry has assigned a State Department employe to investigate the outbreak.

The Negro college president said he had no idea as to the origin of ill feeling which started the demonstration, but admitted that it might be "resentment against certain school rules and regulations."

Montgomery police officers who investigated the riot last night reported that most of the 385 women students who live in the new dormitory had participated in the trouble, but Dr. Trenholm said he thought only about 10 or 15 per cent of the students were involved.

"The whole thing happened in the dark," Trenholm said, "so we couldn't tell who was involved."

He said soda pop bottles were broken on the floors and against the walls of the dormitory and that some of the lights were smashed.

A fire hose was turned on and a major part of the dormitory was flooded, he said.

"There is no extensive or permanent damage," he said, "and nobody was hurt."

The president said he expected to take several days for interviews with students who might have been involved in the riot. "We have to be very careful in these things," he said.

The state-operated college is located in a southeast section of Montgomery.

The riot occurred last night about midnight and lasted for two hours, according to a report by Montgomery police.

Officials at the school told officers that there was no cause for alarm and assured them that there would be no need for police help in quelling the riot.

Student Riot at Ala. State Being Probed

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A probe is under way to determine what caused a group of women students to stage a riotous demonstration in a dormitory at Alabama State Teachers College last Thursday, H. Councill Trenholm, president, stated on Sunday.

After declaring that he had no statement to make on the matter, Mr. Trenholm said that no action had been taken against any of the demonstrators so far, and that a majority of the students at the college are greatly embarrassed by the incident.

Dormitories Congested

Pressed for the cause of it, the prexy admitted that all of the dormitories at the school are greatly congested. He also hinted that one student had been withdraw from the college and that there seemed to be a conspiracy among a very small group about that.

No appreciably amount of damage was done to the building and there were no injuries. The students pulled lights out and threw bundles all about the dormitory. A glass door was broken and so were a number of bulbs.

Mr. Trenholm explained that the affair was not an organized action and did not rate being called a riot.

Police Called

However, Police Lieutenant T. H. Goins reported that college officials called police when the rioting was at its height, but refused police aid later.

Police who rushed to the scene said that broken glass was thick on all floors of the building they entered, and that a night watchman fired a gun while they were on the scene.

NEGRO GIRL STUDENTS STAGE RIOT AT SCHOOL

'Pent-Up Energy' Is Blamed For Alabama Disturbance

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 15.—(AP)—"Pent-up" energy in an overcrowded dormitory was suggested Thursday as a possible cause of rioting by women students at the Alabama State College for Negroes.

Dormitory halls were littered with broken bottles and several rooms flooded with water early Thursday morning. No one was reported injured and police who investigated made no arrests.

Dr. H. C. Trenholm, president of the school, withheld an official report pending an investigation.

State School Supt. W. J. Terry said he was sending a staff member to investigate.

The dean of women was quoted by Detectives R. C. Houlton and W. T. Sheriff as saying the demonstration was caused by "resentment over certain rules and regulations." There was no elaboration.

Trenholm said probably only a few students were involved out of the 386 housed in the dormitory.

Order was restored without assistance of police, the president said the police alarm was unnecessary and was turned in because of "excitement."

Trenholm confirmed reports that a woman student living in the dormitory was taken out of school by her father after what the president described as an unexplained overnight absence from her room.

Under routine procedure, he said, the father was notified and she went back to her home near Meridian, Miss.

On arriving home, he said, the student told her father she got married, giving that as the reason she didn't report to her dormitory. Her name was withheld.

Trenholm said he didn't know whether this incident had anything to do with the rioting.

It could have been caused by "pent-up energy" on the part of the students and overcrowded conditions, he added. The dormitory was built to accommodate 195 students but 386 were housed there.

One of the police who investigated, Lieut. T. H. Goins, said a night watchman fired a pistol once but no one was hit.

Women students riot at Negro college; ire over rules is blamed

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 15—(AP)—Women students rioted at the Alabama State College for Negroes here early today and left a dormitory littered with broken glass and "several rooms" flooded with water.

No one was reported injured, however, and police said no arrests were made.

Detectives R. C. Houlton and W. T. Sheriff quoted the dean of women, Miss B. L. Gipson as saying the trouble grew out of "resentment over certain rules and regulations," but did not elaborate.

* * *

THE DORMITORY houses 385 women, but College President H. C. Trenholm said probably only a small number were involved in the rioting.

Dr. Trenholm said order was restored without help of police and that there was no reason in the first place to call for assistance. He blamed the police alarm on "excitement."

Police Lt. T. H. Goins, who also investigated, said a night watchman fired a pistol one time but hit no one. The college president said he is looking into that, too.

Dr. Trenholm said he had no idea what rules or regulations the women were complaining about, but that he was undertaking a complete investigation.

* * *

SOFT DRINK BOTTLES thrown against the walls accounted for the broken glass which littered all three floors of the dormitory, the president said. Glass in a front door also was broken out.

State School Supt. W. J. Terry also ordered an immediate investigation. He directed Dr. Clyde Blair, director of the State Education Department's Division of Negro Education, to look into it.

The college operates under the supervision of the State Board of Education.

Girls Riot At Alabama State College

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Women students at the Alabama State College for Negroes Thursday were investigated for a nocturnal disturbance which played havoc in one dormitory and brought out Montgomery police.

A special faculty meeting was called for last night to discuss the incident.

Montgomery police Chief J. Ruppenthal said officers answered a call to the dormitory but made no arrests and left when school authorities said they would handle it.

President H. Councill Trenholm said he knew nothing of a report that the girls were rebelling against rules and regulations of the college.

He attributed the disturbance to a desire of "some few students to create attention." The rampaging girls turned on fire hose, threw soft drink bottles, and broke windows and light bulbs.

Several rooms in the dormitory that houses 385 women were flooded.

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Alabama A. & M. College (Normal, Ala.)

Talladega Club's Founders' Speaker

DR. JOSEPH F. DRAKE

DR. JOSEPH F. DRAKE, president of Alabama A. and M. College, Normal, Alabama, will be the feature speaker when the Birmingham-Talladega College Club celebrates Founders' Day, at 11 a. m. Sunday, November 25 at the First Congregational Church, pastored by the Rev. Milton Williams.

Born in Auburn, Alabama, he received the B. A. degree at Talladega College in 1910. He mastered at Columbia University and doctored at Cornell University. War I veteran, he has taught in a number of school systems and at what is now Alabama State College. He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, a 33rd degree Mason, a Silver Beaver Scout honoree, former president of the Alabama State Teachers Association and the Conference of Negro land-Grant College Presidents.

Dr. Drake will be in the stands rooting for the A. and M. Bulldogs Saturday when they meet the 'Bama Hornets at Legion Field.

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Clipping from P. 20

PLANNING FOR ALBANY.—Joseph Cohen of the Albany, Ga., Architects and Engineers, point out some of the features of the Health and Physical Education building ($300,000) to Dr. Ernest V. Hollis, (second from left) of the U. S. Office of Education, while Dr. Aaron Brown, president (right) and Edward Vason Jones of Jones and Means, architects, look on. Dr. Hollis, through whod esoffice in Washington, D. C., approvals for steel for buildings for educational purposes must pass, was invited to Albany by President Brown to consult with Albany state administrators on existing administrative problems. The two Albany firms alluded to above have completed the preliminary architectural drawings for the two new buildings. Albany architects and engineers are in charge of plans for the Health and Physical Education Building (gymnasium) and the Jones and Means firm is in charge of the plans for the Science building (to cost $275,000). These buildings will be started as soon as steel allocation is made.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ORDER PROBE OF MONEY SPENT BY STATE LAND GRANT COLLEGES

Alcorn College, Miss. State, To Come Under Scrutiny Of Washington Lawyer

Charge Effort To Destroy States Segregated School System

Condition At Alcorn Called Worst In Institution's History

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19—(DSN) — Two agencies of the United States Government it was revealed here last week have ordered an extensive investigation into the spending of government money at Federal Land Grant Colleges in the State of Mississippi.

Coming under scrutiny in the investigation which may go back to their very beginning will be Mississippi State College at Starkville, and Alcorn College, which up until about ten years ago was the states only institution of higher education for Negroes.

The Land Grant Colleges of the state are those which emphasize the teaching of agriculture and mechanics and receive money from the U. S. Government under the authorization of the Morrill Act passed by Congress in 1882 and as amended by the Morrill-Nelson-Bankhead-Jones Act of 1890.

According to reports the investigation is scheduled to begin, Monday, November 26 under the direction of Fred J. Kelly, Washington Attorney for the Federal Security Administrator and the U. S. Commissioner of Education.

Meanwhile from Mississippi comes reports that the investigation has already aroused a storm of protest where the investigation is being labeled as an attempt by the U. S. Government to take control of the educational system of the state.

In a move to stop the investigation, Oliver Emmerich, Editor of the McComb Enterprise, and a member of the State Board for Institutions of Higher Learning, in an editorial in his paper last week called upon the citizens of the state to seek methods of nullifying Attorney Kelly's visit.

According to Editor Emmerich, the Morrill Act was passed during the heat of the Civil War and will not permit the use of federal funds where Negroes and whites are not permitted to attend classes together.

"So again," declares Mr. Emmerich, "Washington is seeking to embarrass the people of Mississippi, to further impose its bureaucratic will upon the people of Mississippi and to nullify the long-time tradition of segregation which is helpful to both races in Mississippi."

Speaking as an official of the board of trustees of institutions of higher learning, Mr. Emmerich declared that "the larger share of the funds of the Morrill Act have gone to Alcorn A. & M. College in recent years and that the building commission has been exceedingly liberal with our Negro colleges in seeking to lift their standard of facilities."

He states that Oscar Ewing, director of the Federal Security Administration, a man whom he describes as a "leftist," seeks to "question Mississippi's right to maintain separate land grant colleges for the two races."

In spite of Mr. Emmerich's remarks concerning Alcorn College, reports are said to have already been received in Washington that the conditions at Alcorn College are worse now than at any other time in the hostory of the institutions.

In preparation for the investigation Attorney Kelly last week is reported to have sent a letter to Dr. J. R. Jake, Executive Secretary of the State Board of Institutions for Higher Learning containing the following:

"According to a recent opinion of the General Counsel of the Federal Security Agency, the Land Grant colleges for Negroes in Southern States are institutions maintained under the provisions of the 1882 Morrill Act. Heretofore our office has administered the Morrill-Nelson-Bankhead-Jones Act on the assumption that the land-grant institution for Negroes operates under the provisions of the 1890 Morrill Act.

"This recent legal opinion requires that, for the receipt of the annual allotment of Morrill-Nelson-Bankhead-Jones funds a state must operate for Negroes not only an institution "of like character" to the Land-Grant-Institution it maintains for whites, but an institution which meets the minimum requirements of the 1862 Morrill Act.

"The Federal Security Administrator and the U. S. Commissioner of Education have asked me to explore the situation in representative southern states. For this purpose I shall spend some days, beginning November 26, in Mississippi."

Land-Grant Funds At Alcorn, State May Face Test

A Federal Security Administration investigator is to look into Mississippi's two Land-Grant colleges to determine if the institutions are meeting minimum requirements to receive certain funds.

Fred J. Kelly, attorney for the FSA, has advised Dr. E. R. Jobe, executive secretary of the Board of Trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning, that he would begin a study of the situation at Mississippi State College and Alcorn College beginning November 26.

Kelly's trip follows a recent opinion handed down by the general counsel of the Federal Security Agency that the land-grant colleges for Negroes in Southern states are maintained under the provisions of the 1862 Morrill Act instead of the amended act of 1890.

The FSA attorney is to "explore" the situation to determine if Mississippi's Land-Grand institutions meet the minimum requirements as affected by the swap in the administrating statutes.

Until the recent opinion the FSA has administered Morrill-Nelson-Bankhead-Jones funds under the amended and later act.

Romantic Mississippi Story Develops At Negro College

Over at Alcorn A. and M. College, the Negro land grant college of Mississippi, Dr. J. R. Otis is offering some demonstrations in agriculture that warrant the observation says the McComb Enterprise Journal.

For years Alcorn A. and M. College has been regarded as misplaced. Once it was near the banks of the Mississippi River but during the years the river changed its course and left the college campus far in the interior. Then river transportation lessened in importance as railroad traffic expanded. Then followed highway traffic. Alcorn College was regarded as remote in area of hills and ravines too rugged to cultivate to advantage.

Dr. Otis, an experienced agriculturist and formerly in charge of Negro county agents of the state of Alabama, had different plans for these steep hills and ravines. Many of his associates took a defeatist attitude toward the farming possibilities of the area. This defeatist point of view for years has held Alcorn A. and M. College down.

The first thing that Dr. Otis, the president of the institution did was to convince his associates that he would not tolerate this defeatist attitude. He put bulldozers to work, cleared large parts of the 900 acres in the college area, pushed the brush into the ravines, cut down and leveled off the high points of many of the hills and started grass growing. In the most rugged areas he has planted kudzu, the mile-a-minute legume and soil builder. In other areas he planted white Dutch clover which he mixed with wild barley to keep the cattle from bloating while eating the clover. He knew that the cattle would need pasture in the dry periods. So he planted serecia lespedeza. On some of his land he has been able to graze five cows to the acre. Pointing to some Herefords lying in the shade chewing their cuds he said, "Those cattle would not be lying down if they were hungry."

In the fields of dairying he has set about to modernize his facilities, installing a pasteurizing plant, a cooling system, and is building a modern milking parlor, the type which enables the cows to stand sideways before the milker. In the barn were more than 5,000 bales of clover hay.

Dr. Otis observed that the poultry department was losing money. Instead of increasing the number of hens he instructed his associates to decrease the number from around 1200 to 400. This year the sum of $6,000 was cleared on the college poultry. Now he is preparing to install brooder facilities for 5,000 broilers.

In a field of corn one of his associates did not choose to follow Dr. Otis' suggestion of close planting in the hills with heavy application of nitrate. Said he to his agriculturist, "You plant half of it your way and let me plant the other half my way." His associate used 200 pounds in the hills. He planted his 8 to 10 inches phosphate with corn planted about two feet apart, used 600 pounds of ammonium nitrate. Reseult: one corn crop was a miserable failure. Dr. Otis' half is making a bumper crop. His associate is convinced.

All of this highly important because one half of our farm population is made up of Negro families. With Mississippi's land grant college for Negroes stressing the kind of farming operations we need to succeed means that the Negro farmers of the state will be encouraged to accept the methods used at the college. This may not be a romantic story to some people who are not very much concerned with cattle, pastures, poultry and field crops. But the results to be accrued make a very romantic story. It means more radios, more electric washing machines, more automobiles for more of our people. It means more grand pianos in more living rooms; more paint on more houses. It means a higher standard of living for all of our people and a higher standard of living means improved business and improved business means more cash in the bank accounts of our Mississippi people.

This is the way it is with cattle, not so romantic until it is unpastures, corn and poultry. It is a folded into the finished products, romantic story to people who can the things that make a finer and feel that reactions to the good earth more glorious Mississippi. Then it in their souls. But to others it is becomes a real romance to everyone.

Alcorn College President Tells Of Progress Now Being Made At The College

Writes Letter To Alumni Association

Alcorn, Miss., Dec. 10 -- (DSN) — Dr. J. R. Otis, President of Alcorn College revealed this week that he has recently given a report to the Alumni Association on the progress now being made at the college.

The letter to the Alumni Association under date of November 30 is as follows:

Greetings from the President:

The Alumni will probably be more interested in the progress being made at the college than any other message that might be brought to them at this time. I am happy to report the following:

(1) The dining hall which has been under construction at a slow pace because of lack of materials, mostly steel, is now moving full steam ahead since materials have been obtained.

(2) Modern telephone facilities that have been under way the past year and a half are now being installed. There will be 83 lines (independent phones) and 99 phones, some of course being extensions on an independent dial system operated by the college. The college will have three main outside trunk lines instead of the one which it now has. There will be telephones in every building and in every principle office. Long distant calls can be made and received from any point on the campus. The telephone service will be in operation 24 hours per day beginning December 13.

(3) Conversion to natural gas as a source of heat, long under way, came to a realization this week when the first truck load of pipe for the gas line was delivered on the campus.

(4) A test well for a deep well soft water supply for the college is under construction and we should know in the course of one month if it is possible to get a soft water supply for the campus from a deep well. If so, the appropriation for this water supply has already been made by the Building Commission and it will merely be a matter of time before the water supply from a deep well will be available to the college.

Items "3" and "4" constitute the most significant achievements that have taken place at the college in many years. Inadequate heating in both the main buildings and in faculty cottages has been a deterring element for morale for students and teachers alike; maintenance cost has been tripled because of the hardness of water; and the fuel cost has been three to four times as high as it should be. When these facilities are installed, the savings effected by them will do much to provide instruction with the necessary teaching equipment now so badly needed.

(5) The dairy and the meat laboratory are nearing completion and will be in operation soon.

(6) The first all masonry faculty cottage is well under way and work for the completion of the others has begun in earnest.

(7) Bids for the new laundry building are to be let December 4. When this building is completed it will be one of the most modern equipped laundries in any institution at a total cost of $43,000 for building construction and $60,000 worth of the latest equipment which will accommodate a student enrollment up to 2,000.

(8) The new catalog that will be off the press in the early spring will reveal the institution of a General Studies Division at the college, the purpose of which is to fit all students who enter Alcorn College for the B. S. or the B. A. degree to better live in the society in which they work and move.

(9) The long-time development program for the college revealed in the master blueprint was approved by the Board of Trustees at its meeting November 15 and the next two buildings in the program of development are a Home Economics building and a Physical Education building with athletic field and bleachers. These two buildings are estimated at a total cost of $500,000.

Many Alumni over the country have expressed interest in visiting the college during Commencement Exercises in May. We look forward to your visit, not only at the closing of the school year but extend a cordial invitation to you to come to the college at any time and to make contributions for the worthy causes which are espoused, namely: a loan fund for needy and worthy students, and the memorial union fund for a student union building.

I have suggested to your President that the Alumni Association sponsor a project to make Highway 552 from Lorman to Alcorn a memorial drive in honor of those Alcorn students and graduates who have given their all both in World War II and the Korean conflict to perpetuate the democratic ideals of this nation.

Tenn. State to Get University Status

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Tennessee will be ready to raise A. and I. State College for Negroes to university status in two or three years, Gov. Gordon Browning said this week.

This will mark the culmination of a program, begun in 1941, to provide A. and I. education and training equal to that at the University of Tennessee, he said.

He gave no indication as to how much money he will request the Legislature to make available for A. and I. for the new biennium.

Educators say that expanded plant facilities will be needed to raise the college to university status, but they declined to list the additional facilities that will be required.

A. and I. received $900,000 a year for operating expenses for the present biennium. In addition, funds were provided for construction of several new buildings.

The University of Tennessee's annual appropriation for the present biennium totaled $4,375,000 a year. East, Middle and Memphis State colleges received $300,000 for each of the two years.

Tenn. State College Gains University Status

Dr. W. S. Davis, President, Tennessee A. and I. State College, announced today that the Nashville institution will open its doors in September, 1951 as the Tennessee A. and I. State University. The University system will include four schools, each to be headed by a dean. The four schools are:

A School of Engineering
A School of Education
A School of Arts and Sciences
A Graduate School.

Dr. Davis further stated that the establishment of the four schools represents the first of three major steps in advancing the educational program of the Nashville institution to university status in which will be found the highest calibre of instruction on the undergraduate, graduate, and professional levels.

tion of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Home Economics and the Department of Business to distinct schools, each headed by a dean, thus bringing the total number of schools to seven.

The third step will be the elevation of each of the seven schools to colleges, each headed by a dean.

Dr. Davis also said, "These progressive steps will place Tennessee State in an excellent position to take full advantages of current Trends."

PHENOMENAL PROGRESS

The elevation of the Tennessee A. and I. State College to a university status culminating eight years of sensational progress, which began in 1943 when Dr. Davis became president of the institution.

The value of the physical plant has increased from $3,500,000 to $10,000,000 ($1,300,000 Health and Physical Education building now under construction included.)

The biennial (2 year) budget has increased from $440,000 to $5,000,000 ($1,600,000 recent increase for university status included).

The faculty has increased from 32 members to 235 members. This number including many Ph D's and authorities.

The enrollment has increased from 660 to 2,000. Even though a majority of the students are Tennesseans, others come from almost every state in the country, as well as from foreign lands.

ADMINISTRATIVE PHILOSOPHY

When asked to discuss the philosophy of his program, Dr. Davis said, "During my eight years of tenure as President of this institution, it has been my aim to help Tennessee offer A-Class Education all its citizens and thereby improve the total civilization of the state and nation. To that end, we have always striven, and shall continue to strive, to develop the seven traditional areas of instruction of this institution to university status; thereby, offering to our students educational opportunities within our sphere of instruction equal to those found in the better universities of this country.

"Our long range objective is to establish a university embodying seven distinct colleges: Engineering Education, Arts and Sciences, Agriculture, Home Economics, Business and Graduate work.

Recent accomplishments of the students, alumni, and faculty of Tennessee State have attracted local and national attention and won loyal support.

Dr. Davis finally stated, "In spite of problems, I see nothing to hinder the continued growth and development of all the people of Tennessee."

Tennessee State to Be University

Graduate, Arts-Sciences, Education, Engineering Schools Open This Fall

NASHVILLE, Tenn — Dr. W. S. Davis, president, Tennessee A. and I State college, annuonced last week that that institution will open its doors in September, 1951, as the Tennessee A. and I. State University, including four schools, each to be headed by a dean.

According to Dr. Davis, the proposed university system will include schools of engineering, education, arts and sciences and a graduate school, representing the first of three major steps in advancing the institution to university status, in which will be found the highest calibre of instruction on the undergraduate, graduate and professional levels.

The second step, he said, will be the elevation of the departments of agriculture, Home economics and business to district schools, each headed by a dean, thus bringing the total number of schools to seven, and the third step, elevation of each of the seven schools to colleges, each headed by a dean.

President Cites Benefits

"These progressive steps will place Tennessee State in an excellent position to take full advantage of current educational and democratic trends," Dr. Davis declared.

'Elevation of the college to university status culminates eight years of progress which began in 1943 when Dr. Davis became president. Value of its physical plant has increased from $3,500,000 to $10,000,000, including a $1,300,000 health and physical education building now under construction.

Its biennial budget has ncreased from $440,000 to $5,000,000, its faculty from 32 to 235 members, including many Ph.D's. and other authorities, and the enrollment in the institution from 600 to 2,000, a majority of them Tennesseans.

Negroes win right to enroll in law schools in Tennessee

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 21—(AP)—Negroes have won the right to enroll in the graduate and law schools at the University of Tennessee as long as the state fails to provide them with equal opportunity elsewhere.

Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor ruled Friday that the university must admit four Knoxville Negroes, Joseph H. Patterson, Lincoln A. Blakeney, Gene Mitchell Gray and Jack Alexander.

In doing so he upheld the Negroes' contention that they had been denied their rights to equal protection of the laws as provided by the 14th amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

The judge declined to issue an immediate temporary injunction as requested by the Negroes.

John J. Hooker of Nashville, chief counsel for the university in the case, said no decision on a possible appeal would be made until he had studied the opinion.

Tennessee State University

Dr. W. S. Davis, the president of the Tennessee State College, has announced plans that will see the school converted from a state Agricultural and Mechanical college to the full status of a graduate school, to be known after September, 1951, as the State University.

Under the plan, four major schools will operate. These include a School of Engineering; a School of Arts and Sciences and a Graduate School.

Considered by the standards being maintained by other southern states for Negro tax supported education, this is a advanced step toward the separate but equal theory of education. As a matter of fact, The state of Tennessee, like Florida, has always remained a step ahead of other southern states in the matter of its support for Negro education.

Nevertheless, it appears to us that the state will find it difficult, in the face of the suits pressing for admission to the state University of Tennessee, to equalize facilities far enough ahead to remove the causes for such suits by Negro students desiring to pursue Graduate instruction equal to that provided by the existing University. For it will require years and years to reach such a status.

It is particularly pertiinent here to recall the resolution of Young Missiouri Democrats, who asked an end to segregation in that state's school because it is impractical and incongruous. Specifically, the resolution states:

"It is especially incongruous that colored children should be discriminated against at a time when white and colored Americans are fighting and dying side by side in the defense of democracy.

"From a practical standpoint segregation should be ended because maintenance of a dual school system imposes as unnecessarily heavy tax burden. The existence of racial discrimination has adversely affected the Country's position among other nations of the world."

Tennessee State Becomes University

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Dr. W. S. Davis, president, Tennessee A. & I. State college, announced last week that the Nashville institution will open its doors in September, 1951, as the Tennessee A & I. State University. The university system will include four schools, each to be headed by a dean. The four schools are:

A School of Engineering
A School of Education
A School of Arts and Sciences
A Graduate School

Dr. Davis further stated that the establishment of the four schools represents the first of three major steps in advancing the educational program of the Nashville institution to the university status in which will be found the highest calibre of instruction on the undergraduate, graduate, and professional levels.

The second step will be the elevation of the department of agriculture, the department of home economics, and the department of business to distinct schools, each headed by a dean, thus bringing the total number of schools to seven.

The third step will be the elevation of each of the seven schools to colleges, each headed by a dean.

Dr. Davis also said, "These progressive steps will place Tennessee State in an excellent position to take full advantage of current "Educational and Democratic Trends."

Phenomenal Progress

The elevation of the Tennessee A. & I. State college to a university status culminates eight years of sensational progress, which began in 1943 when Dr. Davis became president of the institution.

The value of the physical plant has increased from $3,500,000 to $10,000,000 ($1,300,000 health and physical education building now under construction included).

The biennial (2 year) budget has increased from $440,000 to $5,000,000 ($1,600,000 recent increase for university status included.

The faculty has increased from 32 members to 235 members. This number includes many Ph.D's. and authorities.

The enrollment has increased from 660 to 2,000. Even though a majority of the students are Tennessans, others come from almost every state in the country, as well as from foreign lands.

Administrative Philosophy

When asked to discuss the philosophy back of his program, Dr. Davis said, "During my eight years of tenure as president of this institution, it has been my aim to help Tennessee offer A-class education to all its citizens and, thereby, improve the total civilization of the state and nation. To that end, we have always striven, and shall continue to strive, to develop the seven traditional areas of instruction of this institution to university status; thereby, offering to our students educational opportunities within our sphere of instruction equal to those found in the better universities of this country.

"Our long range objective is to establish a university embodying seven district colleges: engineering, education, arts and sciences, agriculture, home economics, business and graduate work.

"Law, veterinary medicine, human medicine and its allied fields are not included in our university system. We consider the inclusion of such schools in our program as being unsound."

Recent accomplishments of the students, alumni, and faculty of Tennessee State have attracted local and national attention and won loyal support.

Dr. Davis finally stated, "In spite of problems, I see nothing to hinder the continued growth and development of this institution, and the subsequent advancement of all the people of Tennessee."

DR. W. S DAVIS

"Our long-range objective is to establish a university embodying seven distinct colleges: Engineering, Education, Arts and Sciences, Agriculture, Home Economics, Busines, and Graduate work.

"Law, Veterinary Medicine, Human Medicine and its allied fields are not included in our university system. We consider the inclusion of such schools in our program as being unsound.

Dr. Davis finally stated, "In spite of problems, I see nothing to hinder the continued growth and development of this institution, and the subsequent advancement of all the people of Tennessee."

Dr. W. S. Davis Moves Forward

2nd University For Nashville

Tennessee A. and I. State College Will Take on New Status Next September

NASHVILLE—Dr. W. S. Davis, president of Tennessee A. and I. State College, announced this week that the Nashville institution will open its doors next September as Tennessee A. and I. State University. The university system will include four schools, each to be headed by a dean.

The four schools are:

School of Engineering.
School of Education.
School of Arts and Science.
Graduate School.

Dr. Davis further stated that the establishment of the four schools represents the first of three major steps in advancing the educational program of the Nashville institution to university status in which will be found the highest caliber of instruction on the undergraduate, graduate and professional levels.

The second step will be the elevation of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Home Economics and the Department of Business to distinct schools, each headed by a dean, bringing the total number of schools to seven.

The third step will be the elevation of each of the seven schools to colleges, each headed by a dean.

Dr. Davis also said, "These progressive steps will place Tennessee State in an excellent position to take full advantage of current educational and democratic trends."

The elevation of the Tennessee A. and I. State College to a university status culminates eight years of sensational progress, which began in 1943 when Dr. Davis became president.

The value of the physical plant has increased from $3,500,000 to $10,000,000 ($1,300,000 Health and Physical Education building now under construction included).

The biennial budget has increased from $440,000 to $5,000,000 ($1,600,000 recent increase for university status included).

The faculty has increased from thirty-two members to 235 members. This number includes many Ph.D.'s and authorities.

The enrollment has increased from 660 to 2,000. Even though a majority of the students are Tennesseans, other come from almost every state in the country, as well as from foreign lands.

When asked to discuss the philosophy back of his program, Dr. Davis said: "During my eight years of tenure as president of this institution, it has been my aim to help Tennessee offer A-class education to all its citizens and, thereby, improve the total civilization of the state and nation. To that end, we have always striven, and shall continue to develop the seven traditional areas of instruction of this institution to university status; thereby offering to our students educational opportunities within our sphere of instruction equal to those found in the better universities of this country.

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Amarillo College

CURRENT EVENTS

By CARTER WESLEY

Attorney General Price Daniel has ruled that Texas Southern University is not bound by the Appropriations bill rider, which prohibits the teaching of new courses not offered on October 1, 1950. and requiring a minimum of one teacher to 15 students ratio.

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Howard County Junior College at Big Springs has quietly opened its doors to all students, educationally qualified, regardless of race, creed or color.

Also Amarillo College has opened its doors to Negroes, has enrolled three and is examining six more.

Howard College Junior College has enrolled four men and two women.

Jan. 10-20-51

Attorney Harry M. Bellinger, San Antonio said last week he is about ready to file suit in the Federal District Court against the local elementary schools that refused to accept Negro entrants in September.

Four Enroll At Amarillo College

AMARILLO, Tex. (INS)—The board of education of the Amarillo Independent School System voted Tuesday to accept four Negro students for regular class work at Amarillo College.

The vote was four to two after a five-hour spirited session which began last Monday and which was attended by Negro and white civic leaders.

While the board voted primarily to admit only four girl college students the action was seen as a precedent for the entire public school system to eliminate racial distinction. Amarillo college is a part of the independent district.

American Baptist Theological Seminary

GRADUATING CLASS—Fourteen young ministers were granted the degree of Bachelor of Theology and four degrees in Religious Education recently as the American Baptist Theological Seminary celebrated its twenty-seventh year at Nashville. Dr. Ralph W. Riley is president. The school is sponsored jointly by the National and Southern Baptist Conventions.

On 7th Anniversary

Baptist Seminary Degrees Given 18

NASHVILLE—While celebrating its twenty-seventh anniversary the American Baptist Theological Seminary conferred degrees on eighteen young ministers, fourteen received the degree of Bachelor of Theology and four degrees in Religious Education. Dr. Ralph W. Riley is president.

Baccalaureate speaker for the seminary was the Rev. Vernon Johns, noted preacher and author, who is pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery, Ala. Commencement speaker was the Rev. John A. Huff, Radio Pulpit Foundation, Inc., Chattanooga. Music for the program was provided by the Seminary Chorus and the National Baptist Missionary Chorus, directed by R. C. Beatty.

Receiving degrees in theology were: Harry Alexander, Watertown, Tenn.; James M. Allen, Wyoming, Ohio; George L. Byrd, Knoxville; C. C. Coleman, Tupelo, Miss.; Alvin Conyers, Newark, N. J.; Charles H. Graham, Goulds, Fla.; Willie V. Hendren, Nashville; Arie L. Mangrum, Wichita Falls, Tex.; C. S. Moore, Knoxville; James Sullen, New Orleans; Jack D. Thomas, Haynesville, La.; Robert L. Toliver, Chattanooga; Thomas H. Wilder, Kosciuske, Miss., and James T. Tyler, Chattanooga.

Receiving degrees in religious education were: S. S. Cousin, Chattanooga; Theodore C. Donaldson, Nashville; R. C. Beatty, Chikasha, Okla., received a Bachelor of Divinity degree, and Amos Walker of Oakland, Calif., received a minister's certificate.

Dr. Ralph W. Riley presided at both of the closing exercises. He has done an outstanding job as president of the school.

Southern Baptists Allot $56,750 To ABT Seminary Here

The Executive board of the Southern Baptist Convention, white, in their final session here last week allocated $56,750 to the American Baptist Theological Seminary colored of this city. The local seminary, which draws students from all parts of the country is supervised by an interracial board. The Rev. Ralph W. Riley is its president.

The Southern Baptists set their goal for funds for 1953 at $10,000,000 (Ten million dollars). The largest sum to be allocated is $2,500,000 for foreign mission, while the total to go to the various seminaries will be over a million dollars. $125,000 is to be appropriated to the Radio Commission and $55,000 to the Baptist Brotherhood. One of the schools to get an increased appropriation for 1953 is the Southern Baptist Seminary in Louisville of which the young and brilliant Dr. Duke K. McCall, recently of Nashville, is president.

Among the sterling figures of the Southern Baptist Convention is a noted Nashville business man and lay-sermon preacher, in the person of the Hon. Maxey Jarman, executive head of the General Shoe Company of this city.

The Southern Baptist Convention will hold its 1952 meeting in Miami, Florida, next May. It is stated they will likely adopt a budget of thirty-four million dollars for co-operative work covering the 22 states in which they operate.

The policy followed by the convention in raising vast sums of money is to set up a budget with definite sums to be alloted to all of the agencies of the convention and to work toward raising the sum needed. This policy, the leaders say, is what has enabled them to get such a big general response to their appeal for tithing members in all of their churches.

Courier, Sat. 12-15-51
P. 3. Pittsburgh, Pa

Plan for Baptists—Leading laymen of the National, American, and Southern Baptist Conventions are shown here as they took a brief respite from deliberations on a draft concerning the evaluation of ministerial support and theological aid in America. The meeting held in Nashville, will be followed with a subsequent session in Atlanta, Ga., in February, 1952.

Study Educational Facilities

Top Baptists Survey Theological Schools

Courier Sat 12-15-51
P. 3
Pittsburgh Pa.

Key Laymen of Three Conventions Sift Sociologist Reid's Report for 2 Days

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The education of Negro ministers in American theological institutions was thoroughly surveyed by the National Committee on Negro Ministerial Education at a two-day meeting here recently.

The sessions, held at the American Baptist Theological Seminary in Nashville, revolved around the discussion of a $30,000 study being carried out by sociologist Dr. Ira DeA. Reid.

Dr. Reid submitted a draft to the group of high-ranking Baptist laymen, which contained a listing of the National, American and Southern Conventions, the needs, facilities and opportunities relative to Negro theologians.

The group, which is seeking to expand centers of training and opportunities for theological centers in America, discussed the integration of church-related colleges.

ATLANTA SESSION

The next session of the committee will be held in Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 11-12, 1952. Committee members are slated to present committee recommendations to their conventions during winter and mid-winter board meetings.

Members of the committee include Dr. Ralph W. Riley, president of the American Baptist Theological Seminary, chairman; Dr. S. A. Newman, Southwestern Theological Seminary, Fort Worth, Texas, chairman of the Survey Committee; Dr. E. A. McDowell, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville; Dr. C. Lopez McAllister, president of Selma U., Selma, Ala.; Dr. Milton K. Curry Jr., asssitant secretary of the National Baptist Convention; Robert E. Cousins, Georgia State Department of Education; Dr. Clayton Waddell, Baptist Theological Seminary of New Orleans; Dr. Milton Froyd, Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. S. L. Sedberry, executive secretary Southern Baptist Commission; Dr. Ryland Knight, Minister First Baptist Church, Pulaski, Va.; Dr. C. H. Brown, Benedict College, Columbia, S. C.; Dr. W. Drew Varney, Baptist Board of Educational New York City; Dr. Lynn Leavenworth, Director Theological Education, American Baptist Convention; Dr. Roland Smith, statistician, National Baptist Convention; Dr. Victor T. Glass, Seminary; Benjamin E. Mays, American Baptist Theological president, Morehouse College, and Dr. Reid of Haverford College.

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Arkansas Agricultural Mechanical and Normal College

New Student Union In Spotlight Of Arkansas College Expansion

Reporter Date 9-1-51

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By JOHN HOWARD

PINE BLUFF, Ark. — It was September 27, 1875 that the Arkansas Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal college opened its doors with an enrollment of seven students and a small faculty. The sprawling plant today is a far cry from the little rented frame building which housed the Branch Normal school which later became the AM and N college.

Since 1875 the instiution has grown rapidly, and today has an enrollment of 2,400 students, a faculty of 127 members trained in the best schools in the nation and in Europe. Fifteen members of the faculty hold the Ph.D degree.

Under the late John Brown Watson, AM and N college was moved to its present site of 60 acres. During his administration the scholarship standards were raised, curricular offerings expanded and an enlarged physical plant was created.

When the college observed its 75th anniversary three years ago, the enrollment was 2,000. Only 29 students were enrolled in 1929.

Dr. Lawrence A. Davis became president in 1943. Through his leadership the college expanded its physical plant, increased its curricular offerings and set in action a general education program which has brought high praise from national educational agencies.

In 1949 ground was broken for the beginning of the construction of a new science and new agriculture building. Since 1949 a stadium and athletic field have been completed. The student union building is far on the way and upon completion will be one of the few buildings of its kind on a college campus in the Southwest.

On a newly acquired 20-acre plot across from the present site there is now under construction a gymnasium and physical education plant. The seating capacity will be 4,000 and modern facilities and physical equipment will round out the new plant.

Arkansas A. and M. In 78th Anniversary

By JOHN HOWARD

PINE BLUFF, Ark. — The seventy-eighth anniversity of the founding of the Arkansas A. and M. college will get underway Apr. 20 and run through Apr. 22. The institution has grown from a small frame building with seven students to its present sprawling plant of some 100 buildings, 197 faculty members and more than 2500 students.

For a long time a non-accredited college, the A.M. and N college under the leadership of its dynamic president, Lawrence A. Davis, today holds accreditation by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary schools, the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education and membership in four outstanding educational bodies.

Attorney Archibald Carey Jr., member of the City Council in Chicago and pastor of Quinn Chapel, will deliver the Founders Day message. Attorney Carey appears weekly over radio station WJJD in a "report to the People."

A 1940 graduate, the Reverend G. T. Sims, Jr., pastor of Bethel A.M.E church, Springield, Mass., will deliver the sunrise program address Sunday morning, April 22.

The celebration opens Friday when several hundred high school students from all over Arkansas visit the college as guests. The students will meet outstanding campus leaders, tour the campus and witness a play during the afternoon. The college choir will appear in recital Friday night, and Saturday night the Spotlighters dramatic club of AM and N college, will present 'Half Cast Moon' a play by AM and N college Dramatic head, John McLinn Ross.

The Founders Day program will feature Open House, an Art Exhibition, Campus Tours, and Alumni meetings.

Mrs. Edna M. Douglass, Little Rock, will review the history of the college and former presidents. Dr. T. C. Cothran, Sociology head at AM and N, and Mrs. Naomi Gettis of Brinkley Arkansas and the Reverend Paul L. Taylor will appear on the program.

Arkansas A M & N College Of Today Far Cry From Branch Normal Of 1875

By John Howard

Pine Bluff, Arkansas — It was September 27, 1875 that the Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College opened its doors with an enrollment of seven students and a small faculty. The sprawling plant today is a far cry from the little rented frame building which housed the Branch Normal College which was later to become AM&N College.

Since 1875 the institution has grown rapidly, and today has an enrollment of 2,400 students, a faculty of 197 members trained in the best schools in the nation and in Europe. Fifteen members of the faculty hold the Ph. D. Degree, several others are near it, and all are engaged in professional study and activity.

Growth Under Dr. Davis

Under the late John Brown Watson, AM&N College was moved to its present site of 60 acres. During his administration the scholarship standards were raised, curricular offerings expanded and an enlarged physical plant created. When the college observed its seventy-fifth anniversary three years ago, the enrollment was 2,000. Only 29 students were enrolled in 1929.

Dr. Lawrence A. Davis became president in 1943 upon the death of Dr. Watson. Through his vibrant and progressive leadership the college expanded its physical plant, increased its curricular offerings and set in action a general education program which has brought high praise from national educational agencies. In 1950, the college was accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Several months later it was accredited by the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education. In recent months AM&N College has been given membership in four outstanding educational bodies including the American Council on Education and the National Accrediting Commission.

Million and Half Building Program Nearing Completion

In 1949, ground was broken for the beginning of the construction of a new science and new agricultural buildings. Since 1949 a stadium and athletic field have been completed. The student union building is far on the way and upon completion will be one of the few buildings of its kind on a college campus in the Southwest. On a newly acquired 20-acre plot across from the present site is now under construction a Health and Physical Education Building. The seating capacity will be 4,000 and modern facilities and equipment will round out the new plant. The student union will house the student government offices, post office, cafeteria, play rooms, dance room, and Alumni offices. In a unique setting of elms and oaks, the college campus now has more than 100 buildings situated on a grass covered campus, the beauty of which can hardly be surpassed in the Southwest.

Many Fields Of Study

Aside from five major divisions, Agricultural, Arts and Science, Education, Home Economics and Mechanic Arts, students may enter seventeen fields of study. A strong freshman program is now in action, and all students entering the AM&N College from the high schools are required to pursue and complete the general education program.

Students have an opportunity to participate in many extra-curricular activities. Football, basketball, tennis, track, baseball, the YM and YWCA, sororities, fraternities, dramatics, the college celebrated radio choir, art exhibits, religious forums. The Arkansawyer and the Lion, student publications, offer a wide range of activities for student participation.

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A & T College

New Trustees At A. & T. College

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The Board of Trustees of A. and T. College at Greensboro, N. C., announces the appointment to the board of Dr. W. L. T. Miller (top), dentist of Greensboro, and A. A. Morisey (bottom), newspaperman of Winston-Salem, N. C.

The appointments announced this week fill the places vacated by the Rev. John J. Green, of Greensboro, and Dr. R. Whittington, of High Point, N. C., and marks the second time that Negroes have been appointed to the board. 1-27-51

Dr. Miller is a graduate of Talladega College. Mr. Morry Medical College. Mr. Morisey graduated from Shaw University. He became the first Negro to join the staff of a white newspaper in North Carolina when he became a reporter for the Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel two years ago.

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Atlanta University

Look At It Broadly

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, gave a convincing and brilliant defense against the attack of a newspaper columnist upon the position he took in a Charter Day address before students of the Wilberforce College of Education.

Erroneously, the school's Public Relations Director quoted Dr. Clement as saying that "Negroes may not be, but must fast prepare for, first class citizenship." To that statement the columnist took exception, and in his comment, asked: "If Negroes are not now ready for first class citizenship, when in the name of God will they be?"

Very properly, Dr. Clement, anxious as any person should be to keep the record straight; not only denies the allegation but goes a step further and places in the record the address he made before the students. His explanation is entirely satisfactory to us and, judging by the enthusiasm of the columnist, he too is quite pleased with Dr. Clement's position.

But even if Dr. Clement had made the statement attributed to him, in a broad sense, we would be forced to accept the logic of such a position. For just as there are certain Americans, white and colored, who are not prepared to shoulder the responsibilities and challenges imposed upon them by a democratic government, so also are there Negroes not yet ready to shoulder the responsibilities of first class citizens. But because citizens are not ready for living in a democratic society is no reason why we should withhold from them the opportunities that society provides in getting them ready for such living.

Similarly, America should not and must not withhold from Negroes the advantages of first class citizens merely because there are groups of Negroes here and there (and what intelligent person is there would deny the existence of such Negroes and whites) who cannot shoulder the responsibilities and challenges of first class citizenship. Think what would our world be like today had our early Christian Fathers thrown in the sponge because men and races of their times refused to practice the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man, which to this very day, is a highly desirable goal! But we must keep on providing the opportunities for children to grow up under Christian surroundings and for sinners to mingle with Christian people.

The point we make is that there is merit in the assertion that the Negro as a whole, is not ready for first class citizenship, just as Americans as a whole are not ready to shoulder the responsibilities of a democratic society. But we should not and must not withhold from either the advantages of getting ready, neither does Dr. Clement's address suggests that course.

New Building Set At Atlanta Univ.

ATLANTA, Ga.—At the annual meeting of the board of trustees of Atlanta University recently authorization was given for the construction of a new classroom building which soon will be erected on the site adjacent to the Trevor Arnett Library.

The proposed building, a three-story edifice, will contain 16 classrooms in addition to offices, audio visual rooms, seminar rooms, lounges, and a small auditorium. The new building will bear the name Sage Hall as a tribute to the late Dean Sage of New York who served on the board of trustees for 32 years, the last 14 of which he was the chairman.

Mr. Sage was a close friend and classmate of Edward Twitchell Ware, third president of Atlanta University, at Yale, and it was through this deep friendship that he became interested in Atlanta University, an interest that continued until his death in 1943. It was through his influence that Atlanta University received gifts amounting to more than two and one-half million dollars from the Yale graduate and also classmate Edward S. Harkness.

Bennett Honors 2 Top Bishops

Faculty, Students Make Cash Gifts; Dr. Jones Celebrates 25th Year; Degrees to Bishops Oxnam, Shaw

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws were conferred on Dr. G. Bromley Oxnam, resident Bishop of the New York area of the Methodist Church, and retiring Bishop Alexander P. Shaw of the Baltimore area during the seventy-eighth annual observance of Founders Day of Bennett College here last week.

Dr. David D. Jones, president of the college, conferred the degrees and Dr. Oxnam delivered the principal address.

TALKS ON CULTURE

The widely traveled churchman and distinguished lecturer spoke on the subject "The Meaning of Culture." He said it is not encyclopedism, nor is it specialism, but what is left after you have forgotten everything.

Dr. Oxnam divided his subject into nine categories which he asserted encompassed cultural traits that carry over: understanding, quickened and deepened; breadth of outlook; catholicity of sympathies; a refinement of taste; an appreciation of beauty; a delicacy of feeling; sense of measure; modesty in judgment and critical habit of mind.

In an exclusive interview for the Courier, Dr. Oxnam, who is a member of the Federal Council of Churches in America, denounced President Truman for his appointment of Gen. Mark Clark as ambassador to the Vatican as "unwise, unnecessary and un-American."

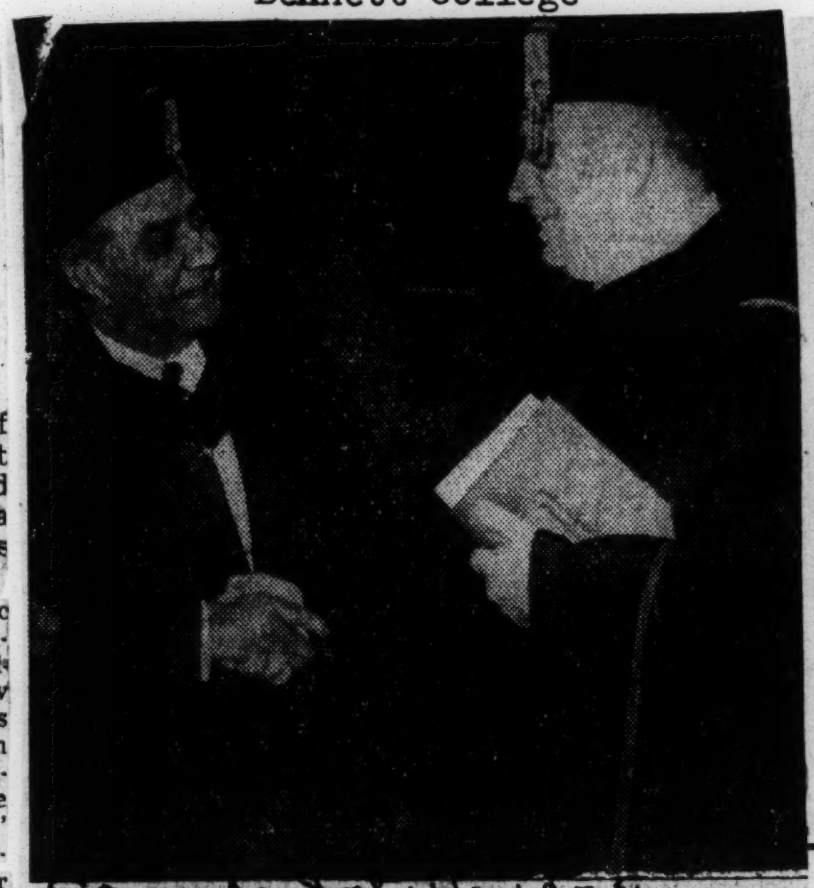
The prominent churchman said, "I regret, and I believe the President will regret, this unwise, unnecessary and un-American decision. The American people are opposed to the Government playing religious favorites. They want equal treatment for all and disappointment violates the principle of separation of church and state and gives special privilege to one church."

Dr. Oxnam scored the talk that to fight communism you've got to deal with the Catholic Church. "No Protestant country has been successfully infiltrated by communism," the New York prelate said, "and all this talk that you've got to deal with the Catholics to fight communism has driven a divisive wedge in our American way of life."

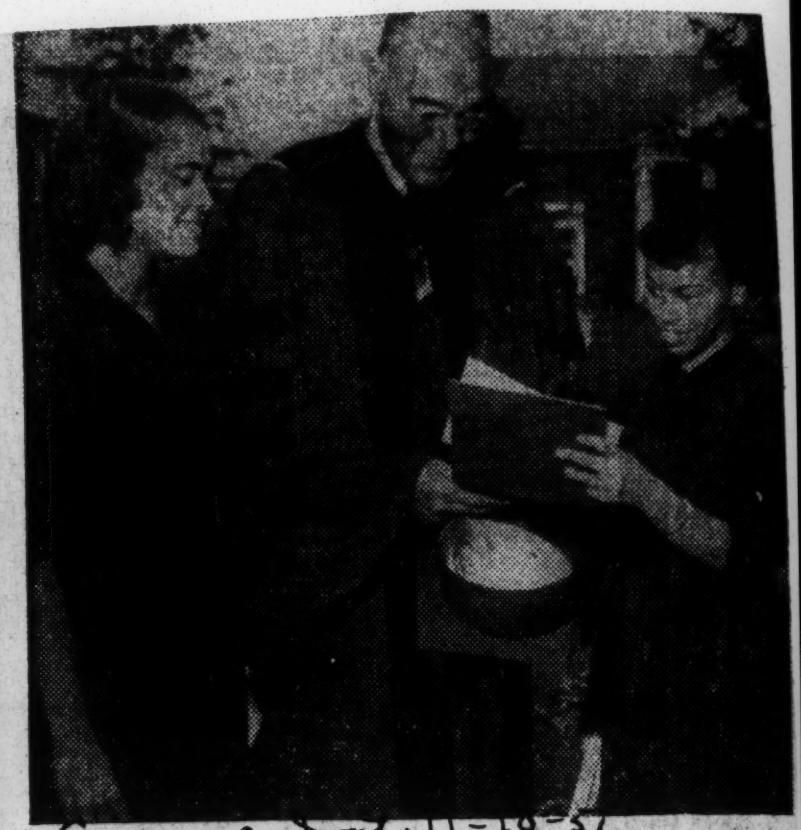
The ceremonies were concluded with a testimonial dinner honoring Bishop and Mrs. Shaw. On this occasion, Dr. Oxnam spoke on the subject "The Nature of the Contemporary Crisis." The idea that he developed held that the most important social fact of our day is the yearning of the common man for life more abundant, linked to the conviction that it is only selfishness that keeps us with what we now know from realizing the subjective.

At the morning ceremonies which were held in the Annie Merner Pheiffer Chapel, Miss Juanita Page presented the college with a gift of $1,000 on behalf of the entire student body. Mrs. Blanche Raiford presented $1,306.50 to the college on behalf of the faculty and staff.

The observance also marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the presidency of Dr. Jones.



Congratulations!—Dr. David D. Jones, president of Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., congratulates Dr. G. Bromley Oxnam, who was principal speaker at the eighth annual observance of Founders Day at the college last week.—Rivera Photo.



Honor Bishop Shaw—Retiring Bishop Alexander P. Shaw of the Baltimore Area of the Methodist Church, shows two Bennett College co-eds the honorary Doctor of Laws degree which was conferred upon him by the college. Left to right: Miss Clara McCain, Kannapolis, N. C., senior; Bishop Shaw and Miss Juanita Page, Roanoke, Va. senior.—Rivera Photo.

Bishop College Grants Leave To Dr. Rhoads

MARSHALL — The Board of Turstees of Bishop college, in annual session on May 1, after transaction of routine business, listened with interest to the annual report of the President of the college and his supporting administrative staff. Keen appreciation was expressed for the efficient and untiring service of Dr. Rhoads over a period of twenty-two years.

The Board was deeply distressed over the report of President Rhoads' physician regarding the condition of the President's health. By unanimous vote, in order that the President might have an opportunity for a complete rest and vacation, he was granted a leave of absence from the college of three months, on full salary, the leave to begin on or about May 15.

The executive commitee of the board was empowered to make necessary arrangements for administering the affairs of the college for the three months period.

At a called meeting of the executive committee on the afternoon of May 2, upon recommendation of a special committee appointed by the board, it was voted unanimously to invite Dr. E. L. Harrison, Pastor of the Shiloh Baptist church, Washington, D. C., to serve as Acting President of the college during the interim, it being understood that he have an Advisory Council consisting of the members of the Board of Trustees residing in Harrison County.

Dr. Harrison is an alumnus of Bishop college and is president of the Alumni association. For several years he held successful pastorates in Texas. For the past twenty-one years he has served as the efficient and beloved pastor of the great Shiloh Baptist church in our nation's Capital. By experience, training and a comprehensive understanding of the program of Bishop, Dr. Harrison is particularly well qualified to take up the responsible task of carrying on the interim administration of the college.

Reported Gravely Ill

MARSHALL — Friday evening it was announced here that the resignation of President Joseph J. Rhoads, president of Bishop College, had been accepted. President Rhoads, who headed Bishop College for nearly a score of years, has been ill several years, and was currently away on a three-month leave of absence. It was reported just last week that President Rhoads was seriously ill. Some say Dr. Rhoads had tendered his resignation as early as July 14.

A committee of three, consisting of Dr. W. Drew Varney of New York, George J. Mason of Dallas, and Dr. O. W. Phillips of Marshall, was appointed to recommend a president to succeed Dr. Rhoads. In the meantime, Acting President E. L. Harrison, who is on leave from his church in Washington, will continue in charge until a successor to Dr. Rhoads is chosen.

Although Dr. Rhoads has been ill for a number of years, the announcement of his resignation strikes a sad chord in the hearts of many citizens, white and black, throughout the state. Dr. Rhoads ranks as one of the great men of our race of this age, and a man of impeccable courage and integrity.

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Bluefield State Teachers College

MYSTERY BLAST WRECKS NEGRO SCHOOL BUILDING

Bluefield, W. Va., March 6 (AP)—A mysterious explosion wrecked the main building of Bluefield State Teachers college today 22 minutes before the 450 Negro students were due for their 8 a. m. classes. Five persons were in the building and all were injured, none critically.

Every window was shattered. Steel stairways were twisted and doors were blown from their hinges.

Foster E. Antony, superintendent of buildings and one of the injured, said he smelled gas before the explosion. Sidney Rowland, 60, an employe working in a basement storeroom, was trapped more than an hour by debris.

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Central State College (Wilberforce, Ohio)

Re-Name State School Central State College

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Heads of the Third Episcopal District of the AME Church were happy this week over the news from Columbus that the Ohio Senate had voted 30 to 0 to restore the exclusive right to the name "Wilberforce" to the Church's university, and to refer to the State-owned college at Wilberforce in the future as "Central State College."

The vote brought victory to a fight the AME's have been having for several years. Many years ago the State of Ohio began to dump money into Wilberforce University as a political gesture, and the practice finally reached the point that the State paid the salaries of a number of teachers.

In recent years the State college has been a "separate" institution, but the use of the name of "Wilberforce" by both institutions has been confusing to the extent, the AME officials have contended, that students wanting to attend the AME institution have found themselves enrolled in the State college.

The Senate victory, almost sure of concurrence in the House, came only after a dramatic day-long hearing in which scores of Negro leaders appeared and testified, predominantly on behalf of the church.

The church leaders are now beginning their fight for the return to the University of many of the buildings and other property which they lost in the "division" between the schools.

At present the State college has about six million dollars in property, The University slightly more than a half million.

lege despite Gov. Frank Lausche's recent veto of a bill calling for this change.

The Ohio State Legislature last week voted overwhelmingly to override the Governor's veto, and thus establish the official separation of the state and church schools.

This bill gives to the AME school exclusive right to the name Wilberforce, as its title. The church now operates Wilberforce University, and the state, Central State College.

Under the terms of the new law, which will become effective in ninety days, the two schools also will be separated absolutely with no connecting officialties between them. Before the passage of this act, the church still has the right to appoint a member to the state school's board.

The State Senate voted twenty-six to six with Republicans for and the Democrats against the bill, to overrule the veto, and the House with the same party alignment voted ninety-two to thirty-one for the act.

When Governor Lausche announced his veto, he said he did not want the criticism that Ohio was running a segregated school at Wilberforce. He also said he felt that the church school would lose to the state school because of the competition.

He said the State of Ohio had agreed to cooperate with the church in running a college at Wilberforce, and that he did not intend for the state to compete with the church in this educational venture.

The bill as passed had been agreed to by both sides in the church-state controversy before being approved.

It's Legal!

There's Now Only One Wilberforce

COLUMBUS, Ohio — (ANP) — The College of Industrial Arts and Education at Wilberforce, popularly called Wilberforce State, will soon be officially called Central State College.

State College Students Bitter

Governor Vetoes Change at 'Force

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—Students at State College at Wilberforce have sent a bitter open letter to Gov. Frank J. Lausche flaying Lausche for his action in vetoing Senate Bill 58, passed by both Senate and House, and which would have changed the name of the state school to "Central State College."

Senate Bill 58 was introduced by Senator Albert Daniels and had the support of both Houses of the Legislature. Its purpose was to end the bitter controversy growing out of the split between the church and state in 1947 when Wilberforce was split into two institutions. The AME Church had objected strenuously to the use of the name "Wilberforce" by the state school.

DON'T UNDERSTAND

Signed by all officers of the Student Council of the state school, the open letter says the students are a loss to understand Governor Lausche's "reasoning."

"We have noted your political efforts against our college, which have not been practiced against any of the other five state-supported institutions or against any private school in the State of Ohio . . . We cannot help but question your motives in vetoing this bill. It appears to us that you are playing politics with the lives and careers of people whom you swore in your oath to protect," the statement said in part.

Central State Title Ends AME, Ohio Feud

WILBERFORCE, O. — (ANP) —There no longer are two schools with the name Wilberforce in their title. The State college of Education at Wilberforce is now officially Central State College, an Ohio state school. Last week the 99th general Assembly of Ohio passed the Daniels-Finkes-Bowers bill, renaming the school, and placing it on a par with other state institutions.

This bill also authorizes the state school to award the bachelor of arts degree, and to appoint its business manager. It also reduces the number of trustees from nine to seven. This whole action is expected to end, for good, the controversy between the state of Ohio and the AME Church.

Ohio Governor In Wilberforce Fight On Political Basis

President Wesley, Fisk Alumnus Wins Right to Call State-supported Wilberforce C. S. C.

COLUMBUS, OHIO — What seemed to be a logical effort to bring to an end the tangle involved in there being two schools carrying the name of "Wilberforce" and both located Xenia, Ohio has been killed, or at least postponed, by action of Gov. Frank Lausche, Democrat who vetoed the bill which changed the name of the State-supported "Wilberforce" to Central State College. The bill had been passed by both houses of the Ohio legislature.

It is known that President Wesley of the state-supported "Wilberforce" sought the change of his school to Central State College, while Dr. Charles L. Hill, president of the church-supported "Wilberforce", opposed the change although at present the original "Wilberforce" does not have any connection with the college that the state supports.

Students of the state-supported school have issued a sharp criticism of Gov. Lausche for vetoing the change of the name of their school to Central State College.

According to president Hill of the church-supported college, establishing "Central State College" would serve to perpetuate a "Jim Crow" school on Ohio soil. The governor holds that the state-supported "Wilberforce", which carries the name of "College of Education and Industrial Arts" is essentially a segregated school, and apparently bases this contention on the fact that colored educators compose its faculty and colored young men and women are an overwhelming majority of the student body.

Friends of the state-supported college point to the fact that white students can attend the college if they choose, just as colored students attend Ohio state University, which has a white faculty and an overwhelmingly white student body.

The Wilberforce tangle, apparently, has become deeply involved in Ohio state politics. Republican administrations stepped into the factional battle over Wilberforce University and separated the state-supported unit of the university from the church-supported unit. This resulted in having two colleges at the site of the university.

Very generally Republican Ohioans of both races favor changing the state-supported unit at Wilberforce to Central State College and give as their reason the fact the courts have ruled that the unit the state supports cannot use the name "Wilberforce" in any of its business affairs. At first it was sought to call the state-supported unit "Wilberforce State College."

Democrats of Ohio apparently are taking the other side of the argument and are backing President Hill who takes a dig at Mr. Herbert, Republican and predecessor of Gov. Lausche, in the following language:

"What party will bear the further blame for the continued existence of this monstrosity that has raised its filhy head in Ohio? It existed by the permissive wolf and grace of the former governor, Mr. Herbert, who is a Republican. It has been branded for what it actually is de facto by His Excellency, who fills the governor's chair and who is a democrat."

It is recalled that the white political leaders came into the wrangle at Wilberforce several years ago when that the school's affairs had become a matter of bitter controversy between the president and church leaders.

Action Ends Scrap Over Wilberforce

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Overriding a veto of Gov. Frank Lausche, the legislature here last week took the final steps which set up a Jim Crow state college in Ohio.

The action came after months of battle by the AME church in this state, and which finally involved political, civic and social leaders from three states. The overriding of the veto formally established the "Central State college" at Xenia, O., which shares the Wilberforce campus, but will not use the word "Wilberforce" in its name.

Church leaders were not satisfied with the legislative action, which followed party lines throughout. They agreed with the public statement of Gov. Lausche, which said: "The passage of this bill in its present form will have the effect of setting up a Jim Crow college in Ohio."

The action left entirely unsettled a point for which the AME church has fought for many years—the settlement of property claims it holds against the state college.

It does however, pave the way for the end of the confusion which resulted when the state institution, ten times larger than the church school in property and worth, signed its name as "The State School at Wilberforce."

Church officials charged that many students, seeking to enroll at the church school, found themselves registered at the state institution before learning the difference.

Central State Admits Ex-'DP'

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — The Committee on Admissions of Central State College has issued a permit to register to Estonian Republic born displaced person, Ivar Lohmus, twenty-two year old youth of Valga, Estonia enroll the fall semester, Sept. 21, 1951.

He is a graduate of high school at Valga, and the Estonian H. S. of Kempton, Germany and has studied at the University of Erlangen, Germany majoring in foreign languages and Philosophy.

For the past two years Lohmus has ben employed as Chief Interviewer for the Area Welfare Office, Private Living Section of the International Refugee Organization, Augsburg, Germany.

Ivar Lohmus is the sixth student non-colored ancestry admitted to Central State College within the past three years. His admittance is in line with the policy of admission to all qualified applicants of good "moral character" without reference to race, creed or religion.

Central State College Hosts Masonic Sessions

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — The 102nd Annual Communication of the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge F. and A. M. of the State of Ohio is holding session at Central State College through Wednesday of this week.

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Cheyney State College

President Meets President

Dr. Leslie P. Hill, retiring president of Cheyney State College, is shown shaking hands with Dr. James H. Duckery, new president, at graduating ceremonies held May 30. Others shown are Dr. James G. Vail, speaker, and Dr. Francis B. Hass, State superintendent, who delivered the main address.

Duckrey To Replace Hill At Cheyney

HARRISBURG, Pa. — (ANP)— Dr. James H. Duckrey, 52, principal of Sulzberger junior high in Philadelphia, last week was named new president of the Cheyney Training School for Teachers.

He will succeed Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, who is retiring in June. The new president was appointed by Dr. Francis B. Haas, superintendent of public instruction for Pennsylvania.

Dr. Duckrey will continue his duties at Sulzberger until June 26 when the school year ends. He will assume his new duties July 1.

The son of the late Rev. James H. Duckrey, the Cheyney president was born in Cambridge, Mass., and attended school in Philadelphia. He attended the Philadelphia School of Pedagogy, the University of Pennsylvania, and Temple university where he earned a doctorate in education in 1939.

A veteran of World War I, he is married to the former Miss H Isabel Carter. He lives in Philadelphia.

Dr. Hill Bows Out at Cheyney College

CHEYNEY, Pa. — Dr. Leslie P Hill, president of Cheyney State Teachers College for the last 38 years, will bow out Saturday to be replaced Sunday by Dr. James H. Duckrey.

Dr. Duckrey, who leaves his job as principal of Sulzberger Junior High School in Philadelphia, to take the helm of the small Delaware County college, brings with him a fine background of educational knowledge and experience.

He was born on June 11, 1898 in Cambridge, Mass., the son of a Baptist minister. His early education was in the Dwight Grammar School in Boston, then Philadelphia's Central High School.

Temple, Harvard Universities

The Philadelphia School of Pedagogy, Temple University (a master's degree in 1927 and a doctorate in 1939) and the Harvard University Workshop in Intercultural Education.

Dr. Duckrey started teaching in 1920 at Reynolds School in Philadelphia. From there he went to teach special classes at the Lynd School.

Rapid Promotions

By 1926 he had been promoted to principal of the William H. Harrison School and in 1945 he was selected to administer the 65-teacher, inter-racial faculty and some 1,800 students at Sulzberger Junior High School.

Outside of his professional achievements, Dr. Duckrey will take with him to Cheyney an enviable record for his civic and religious affiliations.

James Duckrey, Takes Over Cheyney Post

CHEYNEY, Pa. — (ANP) — Dr. James Duckrey, former principal at Sulzberg Junior high school in Philadelphia, last week officially took over the presidency of Cheyney State Teachers college.

Duckrey succeeded Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, the school's president for 38 years. The new prexy is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and Temple university.

Duckrey comes from a family of well-known educators. One brother, Dr. Tanner Duckrey, is assistant to the board of superintendents of the Philadelphia public schools. Another brother William F. Duckrey, is principal of the Arnold school in Philadelphia.

ADMITS NEGRO AS STUDENT

Cincinnati College of Music Accepts First of His Race

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15 — The Cincinnati College of Music announced today that it had accepted Herman Griffith, a Negro of this city, as a student in its department of radio television for the academic year beginning Monday. He is the first Negro student ever enrolled at the college, Walter S. Schmidt, president of the college, which was established in 1878, said today.

"This is not the end of a policy of discrimination because we never had such a formal policy," Mr. Schmidt said. "We admit any qualified student."

The Cincinnati Committee on Human Relations said:

"The end of racial discrimination at the College of Music constitutes a triumph of public opinion."

Since its establishment in 1947, the committee has been pressing for admission of Negro applicants at the College of Music and at the Conservatory of Music here.

The Conservatory board may act, at its October meeting, on the question of admission of Negro students.

Griffith Admitted After 2-Year Fight

CINCINNATI, Ohio (ANP) — Efforts to get Cincinnati music schools to accept students on the basis of their qualifications paid off last week when Herman Griffith, was enrolled in the radio-television department of the Cincinnati College of Music.

The decision to admit Griffith came after a meeting between the board of trustees and the director of the college.

College Changes Mind

Griffith first attempted to register for the college's summer session last June, but was told that the policy remained one of non-acceptance of colored applicants. He applied again Sept. 12, and was told the next day of his acceptance.

Griffith, a native of Cincinnati, is a graduate of local public schools, and received a bachelor of arts degree from Central State College, Wilberforce, O. He intends to teach radio and television.

His admission climaxes a two-year struggle, led by the Cincinnati Committee on Human Relations, to break down the racial barrier in local music schools.

The committee is continuing efforts to get the Cincinnati Conservatory to accept students on the basis of their qualifications.

Dr. Luther A. Richman, director of the conseratory, said that the school's admission policy would be decided at a meeting of the board of trustees in October.

Clark College Receives $125,000 Foundation Gift

BY V. W. HODGES

Clark College has reached another landing in her campaign to raise $300,000 for expansion purposes by next March 15, with the receipt of a gift of $125,000 from the Kresge Foundation of Detroit, Michigan, made public Tuesday by Doctor James P. Brawley, president of the college.

The president made the announcement before a group of interested leaders and financiers of Atlanta at a Kick-off Luncheon, held on the college campus Tuesday afternoon. Commenting on the splendid gift, and the long-felt need it comes to fill, Dr. Brawley said:

"By action of the Trustees of the Kresge Foundation of Detroit, Clark College, some weeks ago, became the recipient of a grant from that Foundation. This gift will be used toward the erection of two buildings one a Home Economics Practice House with guest suites, and the other an Apartment House for women teachers of the College.

"Two years ago," the president continued, "Clark College launched upon an expansion program and listed the Practice House and the Apartments among the several immediate needs of the college. This grant from the Kresge Foundation is welcomed as substantial aid in achieving the goal of $300,000, which the college is attempting to raise by March 15, 1951 in connection with the expansion effort. The Kresge Foundation was established in 1924 by Mr. Sebastian S. Kresge. The grant is the first that Clark has received from this Foundation," Dr. Brawley told the campaign leaders.

LONG-RANGE GOAL

The current campaign to secure $300,000 is part of a continuous, long-range plan to secure $2,350,000, launched in 1948 to extend over several years. Of that amount, the president stated, "$1,100,000 will be applied toward the school's endowment fund and $1,250,000 is to be used for capital funds."

In commenting on the program, the president said that the Trustees approved the construction of a new dormitory for women students, completed a year ago; a Physical Education and Health Building; a Home Economics and Practice House, an Apartment House for Women teachers and staff, and additional land for expansion. "The first unit of this expansion plan," declared Dr. Brawley, "which called for $600,000, has been completed." The college is now in the second phase of the program.

The present $300,000 campaign will be divided four ways, Doctor Brawley said, including $175,000 for the Home Economics Building $25,000 for the Pre-Medical Program of the college, $75,000 for endowment and another $25,000 for additional capital improvements.

ILLUSTRIOUS PAST

Established in 1869, Clark College, one of the three oldest educational institutions in the South. Within those 81 years, the college boasts of 2,500 graduates, with 55 per cent having gone into the teaching profession and another 20 per cent in the field of religion. The remaining graduates are distributed in the professions, including law, medicine, dentistry, nursing, home-making and research. Of its faculty of 72 members, 6 have earned the Doctorate degrees and 31 the Master's degree. The other 12 are holders of bachelors' degrees with graduate study.

VARIED STUDENT BODY

Although the college is under the sponsorship of the Board of Education of the Methodist Church, Clark serves all denominations, as will be seen in this analysis of its student enrollment: Baptists, 367; Methodists, 286, Christian, 25; Catholic, 15, Episcopal, 10, Congregational, 8, Presbyterian, 7, Holiness, 5, African Methodist, Episcopal, 23, and Colored Methodist, Episcopal, 5.

The present student body of 806 is drawn from 26 states and two foreign countries.

Clark College Good Fortune

The announcement of receipt of a gift of $125,000 to Clark College from the Kresge Foundation of Detroit, Michigan will cheer the hearts of all of us who know something of the valiant efforts the school is making to prepare young men and women for lives of usefulness and service in the communities where they will labor.

The gift will be used, according to President James P. Brawley, to aid in erection of "two buildings, including a Home Economics Practice House and an Apartment House for women teachers."

Significantly, the announcement was made at a Kick-off Luncheon meeting last Tuesday before a distinguished group of Atlanta's businessmen and financiers, who have taken it upon themselves to raise $75,000 for the school within the next 15 days. It was the first time so distinguished a group had ever organized their resources and influences behind a Negro educational institution in Atlanta. Names like Hughes Spalding, Chairman of the Georgia Board of Regents, Bishop Arthur J. Moore, head of the Southeastern Jurisdiction in the Methodist Church, Raymond Paty, Public Relations Director for M. Rich's Incorporated and a former Chancellor of the University System of Georgia, Robert Snodgrass, President of the Atlas Finance Company, and nearly two scores of other equally influential citizens cannot fail to impress Atlantans with the logic and urgency resting upon each of them in supporting an institution which, for 81 years, has led Negroes from ignorance to intelligence, from blind impulse to a sensitive and critical appreciation for the Good Life.

Clark College needs and must have this sort of support. Increasingly, as the campaign to secure equal educational opportunities for Negroes in tax-supported institutions progresses, the private colleges will find it more difficult to secure the adequate backing they so richly deserve. For without the work of the private college over the past 75 or 80 years, it is difficult to imagine the state of the Negro preacher, teacher, physician or artist.

We congratulate the President and Trustees of Clark, therefore, upon this splendid gift as well as this new source of support. Working together, the future of Clark can be assured.

Clark College Gets $125,000 In Drive

ATLANTA, Ga. — Thanks to a gift of $125,000 presented to Clark College by the Kresge Foundation of Detroit, Mich., the Atlanta liberal arts institution was able to chalk up a substantial gain toward its current expansion goal of $300,000 by March 15.

Announcing the gift before a group of financiers and interested citizens at a kick-off luncheon held on the campus last week, Dr. James P. Brawley, president of the college, indicated that the Kresge grant was to be used for erection of two buildings—one a home economics practice house with guest suites, the other an apartment house for women teachers of the college.

The current $300,000 campaign is part of a long-range program, to secure $2,350,000. The drive was launched two years ago. The first unit of the program, which called for $600,000, has been successfully completed.

Three Goals Set For Clark College Grads

BY V. W. HODGES

An audience which overflowed into the balcony and the hallway-entrances to Davage Auditorium of Clark College here Sunday afternoon heard Dr. Harry V. Richardson, the president of Gammon Theological Seminary, admonish members of the 1951 Clark College graduating class to maintain their "self-respect, select worthy companions who will further their aims, and to put play aside for the next few years." Admission to the main floor was by ticket, issued to relatives of graduates or special guests at the college.

The processional consisting of distinguished guests, members of the faculty and members of the graduating classes was picturesque as they filed majestically down the aisles, which led them into the beautiful Davage Auditorium for the institution's eighty-first baccalaureate exercises.

A. B. Wright, college Marshall, led the impressive procession followed by Mrs. Sara Cureton and Miss Ruth Harris, who escorted the dignitaries to the platform.

The Reverend C. S. Stinson, pastor of the South Atlanta Methodist Church, read the sixteenth and seventeenth verses of the third chapter of Saint Matthew and the first through the eleventh verses of the fourth chapter of Saint Matthew.

Dr. M. L. King, pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, spoke the prayer and later pronounced the benediction.

Two congregational hymns: "Lead On Oh King Eternal," and God of Grace and God of Glory," were impressively led by the famed Clark College Philharmonic Society, with Dr. J. D. Killingsworth, directing.

Using for his baccalaureate theme "Three Things To Do After College", President Richardson said: "Young people of today must struggle to maintain a high regard for humanity and faith in themselves." He told the young people that there are numerous factors at work to destroy our faith in society. He mentioned the "ever-present" race-problem, with its humiliations and violations of personality, the brutality of war, the presence of crime and even dishonesty in high places. "These all tend to make man lose faith in himself and to feel that his ideals are futile," Dr. Richardson warned.

Dr. Richardson stressed also the importance of choosing the right companions as the graduates start out on their careers. "Many a career is made or wrecked by the company it moves in," he said.

The speaker also reminded the graduates that the years after college are crucial, "for it is there that graduates get their start in life. These are the years when you make your first contacts, your first impressions and get your basic locations," Dr. Richardson ended his marvelous and masterful discourse by citing example after example of young people today who have made their marks in the world by obedience to the steps outlined to the graduates. "The start you make now, "he concluded, will determine how far and how well you will go later on."

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College of William and Mary

William, Mary Accept First Negro Student

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. — (ANP) — The College of William and Mary, founded in 1693 and the second oldest institution of higher learning in the United States, has accepted its first Negro applicant for graduate work. The college approved the application last week.

The applicant is Hulon LaVaughan Willis, instructor of physical education at Booker T. Washington High School, Norfolk. He is a graduate of Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va. and is scheduled to enter the William and Mary graduate school in June for courses in physical education.

An instructor at Booker T. Washington since his graduation from Virginia State in 1949, Willis was approved for the graduate course after sending in a letter of application to the college over two months ago.

Willis, who is a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., majored in physical education at Virginia State College. He enrolled at Virginia State after his graduation from Pittsburgh's Perry High School in 1941. He served in the army from 1943 to 1946 after which he completed his education at Virginia State where he was an outstanding football player. Currently he is assistant football coach at Booker T. High school.

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William and Mary Enrolls 1st Negro

NORFOLK, Va. — Hulon LaVaughan Willis, instructor of physical education at Booker T. Washington High School here, is the first Negro to be enrolled for graduate work at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg.

He will enter the previously all-white college in June.

Wm. And Mary Admits First Negro Student

WILLAMSBURG, Va.—For the first time in the 258 years since its founding in 1693, William and Mary college has accepted a Negro student.

Hulon Willis of Petersburg, a graduate of Virginia State college who completed registration here last week for the summer school, has entered William and Mary to do graduate work in physical education. It was reported he will live in the home of a Negro minister in the city.

Willis is the fourth such student to enter heretofore segregated colleges in Virginia on the basis of a Supreme court ruling which made it mandatory for colleges to accept Negro students if the studies desired were not offered at an all-Negro institution.

Three other Negro students are attending the University of Virginia under similar provisions.

Negro Student At William And Mary

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Connecticut Colleges

Connecticut Gets School 'Bias' Bill

HARTFORD, Conn. — Legislation before the General Assembly's Education Committee to ban discrimination in Connecticut's schools and colleges was the source of extensive wrangling and hot debate here Wednesday.

The bill was supported by the Connecticut Inter-Racial Commission, the NAACP, the State Civil Rights Committee, the American Jewish Congress and the Anti-Defamation League. They said the proposal should be made into law as a real step toward democracy.

The proposal was opposed by Yale University, Trinity College of Hartford, Wesleyan University of Middletown, Connecticut College at New London and the state's Roman Catholic colleges.

"Assume Evils"

"Legislation is not appropriate to attain the desired end," the schools said in a memorandum. "The proposed laws may do more harm than good. They assume evils which do not exist in the Connecticut colleges."

Officials of the colleges told the committee they opposed discrimination. G. Keith Funston, president of Trinity, declared that the legislation "would open the way for a regular educational OGPU."

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Daniel Payne College

Birmingham Sues For Payne Campus

BIRMINGHAM—The City of Birmingham on May 4 filed condemnation proceedings in Probate Court against Daniel Payne College seeking to force the school to sell part of its campus to the city to be used as a city-sponsored playground.

Hearing is set before Probate Judge Tom C. Garner on June 6.

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D.C.

D. C. Americanization School Ignores Race

14d01 D.C.

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Foreigners who come to this country seeking American citizenship should be gradually introduced to the racial situation here rather than forced to meet it head-on, thinks Prof. James T. Gallahorn, Jr.

Gallahorn is principal of the Americanization school, an institution operated by the Board of Education in the District of Columbia to help newcomers adjust to the democratic way of life in America.

The school further aims to help foreigners become adequately literate for democratic living and to see democracy demonstrated in the class room, according to officials.

In spite of the teachings of democracy and freedom in America, the 1380 students representing 79 different nationalities who were enrolled there last no doubt got a true insight into how much democracy is actually practiced in the District of Columbia. Probably the first thing they observe here is that, in keeping with the segregated school system in this city, all of the 26 faculty members are white.

Although these foreign people are trained by white teachers, Prof. Gallahorn claims they can learn the true meaning of democracy "if people would leave us alone and let us handle this situation in our own way. We believe that the question of race in America should be introduced to them slowly rather than to make an issue of it."

Many observers, on the other hand feel that this school has a marvelous opportunity of really teaching democracy to the foreigners if it were permissible to have an integrated faculty. This might be possible were it not for the rules of segregation in the D. C. school system.

This school which has operated in the nation's capital since 1919 was spotlighted this year when it was suggested that Edward Girier, 12, of Martinique, West Indies, who could not speak a word of English at the beginning of the school term, be permitted to enroll in the Americanization school for basic English training.

Not being accepted in this school, the 12-year-old lad was forced to enroll in the Morgan Negro elementary school where he was faced with a language handicap which created a difficult problem for his teachers.

In explaining the refusal of Edward to the Americanization school, the principal said this school was established mainly to train adults to speak English so that they might have an opportunity of securing jobs, or to help them meet the first qualifications for naturalization.

Just recently, he said, it had begun admitting teenagers to teach them enough English to permit them to enter the junior high schools, the high schools or the universities. Foreign born children of elementary school level he said, could enter the schools nearest their homes and pick up the English there.

The 56 adult students graduated from the Americanization school this year came from Cuba, Italy, Columbia, Greece, Tunis, Turkey, Peru, Albania Chile, France, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Costa Rica, Austria, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Germany, China, Iran, Norway Mexico Germani, Brazil, Pakistan, Uruguay, Latvia, Lithuania, Guatemala and Ukraine.

Delaware State Board Ousts Chairman Nickel

Apr. Amer. Dist. 5-5-51 Publication

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PHILADELPHIA

The political inferno which has been simmering at Delaware State College for nearly a decade, blew up here last week with a blast that might well reveal the chicanery behind the scenes of segregated State colleges, throughout the South.

In a move unprecedented in educational circles, the trustee board voted overwhelmingly to support Dr. Oscar Chapman, president of the college, and at the same time formally requested S. Gilbert Nickel, chairman of the school's Trustee board, to resign.

The flare-up revealed the startling fact that the chairman of the trustee board has actually been on the college payroll for over a year.

Criticized Dr. Gregg

Ironically enough, Mr. Nickel was a most outspoken critic of Dr. Howard Gregg, former president of Delaware State, when unsubstantiated charges were made against Gregg about mis-managing school affairs.

Dr. Gregg served for four years prior to Dr. Chapman's taking over the presidency.

The General Alumni Association of Delaware State headed by Joshiah F Henry Jr., of Baltimore called a hurried meeting of its Executive committee in Philadelphia last Sunday.

Mrs. Rebecca Cooper and S. Douglass King of Philadelphia issued a joint statement that the alumni board met at 637 N. Frazier St., and drew up a resolution asking Gov. Elbert M. Carvel to ask Mr. Nickel to resign.

Endorsed by Alumni

Mr. Nickel has been charged by the group, with trying to obstruct progress at the college. He also has been charged with being anti-colored.

Mrs. Cooper said that formal charges brought forth by Mrs. Beatrice Berryman of the Trustee board of the school were unanimously endorsed by the alumni.

How Trustees Voted

Board members at Thursday's meeting who voted approval to the request that Nickel resign were Mrs. Beatruce Berryman, Samuel N. Gilbert, Mrs. Madeline E. Buchanan, and Bernard Young. Mrs. Berryman from Wilmington and Mr. Young of Milford are colored members. James W. Baker, who was absent at Thursday's meeting, is reportedly behind President Chapman and the alumni group.

President Chapman refused to comment on the flare-up. However, according to local alumni sources, it is charged that Nickel as chairman of the board, demanded that the college president submit all recommendations to him prior to every board meeting and that the chairman would reserve the right to delete from the report any matters not meeting his approval.

Failed to Endorse Prexy

The feud, it is said, came into the open when Nickel refused to pass a motion endorsing Chapman's work as college head during the past year. Over Nickel's dissent, the board gave Dr. Chapman a vote of confidence and summarily asked the chairman to resign.

Sometime ago, alumni sources reported that they uncovered the fact that the board chairman had had himself placed on the college's payroll without the president's formal knowledge.

It is said that Nickel, who was a former public school teacher in Delaware, wanted to qualify for a State retirement pension and used his position to get payroll status.

"Stab in Back" Reported

Nickel was reported Monday in Wilmington as saying that more than one-fourth of the students at Delaware State College are on athletic scholarships, which are costing the State's taxpayers about $104,000 a year.

Mr. Nickel commented on testimony he presented to the education committee of the Delaware House of Representatives. He told the committee more than $100,000 could be saved out of the college's $400,000 a year operating expenses.

Mr Nickel said that the trustees decided unanimously last spring to do away with athletic scholarships. However, Dr. Oscar J. Chapman, president of the college, later pleaded for 17 athletic scholarships, Mr Nickel said.

The chairman said he and other board members agreed to approve 17 scholarships on the promise that there would be no more requests.

Athletes Threaten to Quit

Then, last November—about one week before the election—all the other athletes threatened to quit unless the college agreed to pay their expenses, too.

That demand led to extension of scholarships so that a total of 46 students are getting all college expenses paid, Mr. Nickel said.

He pointed out that the college only has 173 students and that its expenses are about $400,000 for the current year.

The students on scholarships are thus 26 per cent of the student body, and their share of the operating costs would be about $104,000.

Mr. Nickel said he also told the legislators that the college has 45 classes with less than five pupils each, and that it has a ratio of one teacher to each 5.9 students, and one employe to each 2.5 students.

Price of Segregation

Irate citizens were quick to point out that this is the price the State will always have to pay for insisting upon segregated schools.

They further indicated that Nickel, last year, was a champion for building up Delaware State, and that he urged Dr. Chapman to testify for the State when NAACP lawyers were fighting to open the doors of the University of Delaware to colored students.

Mrs. Beatrice Berryman, Wilmington school teacher who is a trustee of the college, confirmed Mr Nickel's figures on the scholarships.

She also said that each member of the board of trustees has a copy of a statement, said to have been written by an unidentified member of the board, making 13 charges against Mr. Nickel. Mrs. Berryman said, in reply to a question, that these charges reflect her own opinions.

False Data Charged

The document charged that Mr. Nickel "made a false statement before the Governor's Committee on Delaware State College when he insisted to that group that the cost of running athletics at the college was $91,000.

The chairman admitted that he made a mistake and underestimated the cost somewhat, which is over $100,000 as figured from the value of the scholarships. The trustee's statement takes a different view. It puts the "actual cost of athletics" at $19,000.

The statement said the board of trustees censored Mr. Nickel for telling the House committee that if he were in control of the finances of the college he would save the State at least $100,000.

It said that a board member believes it is "Mr. Nickel's responsibility, as chairman of the board, to try to get as much money as possible for the college from the legislature, rather than try to convince them that the college could be operated for $100,000 less than it is currently spending."

Voted Against Continuation

Mr. Nickel declined to comment on other parts of the statement, which was largely devoted to a repetition of charges published Friday, when it was revealed the board has asked Mr. Nickel to step down as chairman, an office in which he has about two more months to serve before his term expires.

The statement pointed out that Mr. Nickel, as a member of the Governor's committee, voted against continuing the college as a four-year institution. It said he misrepresented the board as lacking confidence in President Chapman, and that he usurped authority not delegated to him by the board and interfered with the internal operation of the college.

He is also criticised for having delayed construction of new buildings for which $500,000 was appropriated. The statement said the chairman "invited public criticism for having put himself on salary." Mr. Nickel receives a salary of $300 a year. The secretary of the board also received a salary.

The statement also accused the chairman of being "anti-colored.' In this connection it was explained in the statement that Mr. Nickel was against building the proposed new gymnasium in such a way that a swimming pool could be added later.

DELAWARE STATE IN TURMOIL:

Ouster of Pres. Chapman Sparks Political Warfare

Afro-American Sat. 8-4-51

DOVER, Del.—The ousting of Dr. Oscar J. Chapman as president of Delaware State College after a one-year tenure has the population of this small State divided into two warring camps.

As a result both the Republican minority and colored citizens are lining up for a political showdown with Governor Cavell, Democratic incumbent, and Gilbert Nickle, his appointee as president of the trustee board, as a focal point.

Those who are against the present political regime state that Dr. Chapman was "president of the school in name only." Mr. Nickle is president of both the board and school, they say.

Voted Out, 3 to 2

The fight flared into the open July 19 at a meeting of the board when five members, all Democrats, voted "not to retain" Dr.

"Lack of Understanding"

"It has been due to a lack of understanding between us of the functioninal relationships of offices. Because of this, there has been much confusion over the expenditure of funds to improve the college.

"I am preparing to take my case to court on the contention that my dismissal was illegal.

"I work on a verbal contract from April to April. Last April 19, when I made my annual report it was accepted by the board and approved, with a vote of confidence given in the form of a resolution.

"All of the board members, with the exception of the president, voted favorably for the resolution.

"It is my contention that with this vote of confidence, I was given

Chapman by a 3 to 2 count.

The lone Republican member, Mrs. Beatrice Berryman, Wilmington social and fraternal figure, was absent.

The other colored member, Bernard Young of Milford, an alumnus of the school, voted against the measure as did one lone white member, Mrs. Madaline E. Buchanan, secretary of the board.

The board also voted to discontinue the contracts of three others.

They were Andrew Speller, a native Philadelphian now residing in Harrisburg; Robert M. White, football coach and athletic director, and Richard Matthews, physics teacher.

Sat. 8-4-51

Mr. Chapman told the AFRO:

"The conflict between the president of the board and myself has developed over the way the school's monies should be spent.

Points to Past Action

"At this same meeting, the board voted unanimously (Mr. Nickle being unable to vote) for the board president's resignation. He refused to do so and thereby ignored a State statue which give members the right to force such action.

"It is my contention that he was continued in office illegally until

July 19 when the term of office of one board member, Samuel M. Colver, expired and another appointee, Harold H. Kellen, was named by the Governor to fill the vacancy.

"Keller, who was attending the meetings of the board for the first time, lined up with Nickle and James W. Baker to force my ouster."

Other Contentions

It was learned by the AFRO that Mrs. Berryman's vote for Dr. Chapman, even though it would have deadlocked the count, would not have stayed the ouster since the motion had been phrased in the negative.

Other contentions against Mr. Nickle, which, with reservations were true, are:

He wants to convert the institution into a two-year junior college and abolish athletics.

The board president admitted that after studying the problem, he "suggested to the Governor that a committee of 13 members be appointed to make recommendations as to what should be done with the school.

Special Report

"After the group had worked for three months on the problem, they handed their report to the Governor, who in turn gave it to the State Legislature, then in session.

"Three members, two of whom were colored, voted that the school should be eliminated; nine (including two colored) voted that the school should be changed into a two - year junior college and one, Mr. Chapman, voted to continue it as a four-year institution.

"When I assumed the office of president of the board, the school had a deficit of $61,000. I wanted to see the school run on a business basis. This could be done only through a closer check kept on the funds.

Athletics Cost

"I am in favor of athletics, bu not as it is run at State College Last year, it cost the school $150,000.

"Slightly over one - fourth of the student body, totaling 173, were athletes who did not pay one cent toward their expenses. On the basis of unit cost, it cost the school over $100,000. Two years ago, the cost per pupil was $2,000. Last year it was $2,500 and the coming year it will cost 3,000.

"The school has one teacher for every 5.9 students and 1 employee (not students) for every two and a half students.

"I thought the people of our State should know what it costs to educate students at State College. Economics and education point out it is better to have a junior college there."

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Taught at Morgan State

Dr. Chapman, who holds the A. B. degree from Lincoln University (Pa.), M.A. from University of Michigan and Ph. D. from Ohio State University, came to Delaware State in April, 1950, from Morgan State College, Baltimore where he had served as professor of education.

When he came to Baltimore, he had resigned from a similar post at Tennessee State College, Nashville, to accept the position at Morgan in 1947, prime reason for the move being his desire to be nearer to his aged parents who lived in Stockton, Md.

Hailed here by citizens and officials alike, including Gov. Elbert N. Carvel, as somewhat of a saviour for the struggling college, Dr. Chapman, in his inaugural address in November, 1950, made a stirring plea for funds, asking a minimum of $4,000,000 to bring the institution up to standard.

Listed "Minimum Needs"

Saying "There is nothing wrong with Delaware State which money will not correct," he declared that officials and other citizens of the State "are determined to have Delaware State College develop into a first-class institution."

After listing what he termed the ten "minimum needs" of the then 59-year-old college and estimating with a sum of four million dollars from the State, Dr. Chapman asserted:

"This cost is very small when it is remembered that no money has been spent by the State during the last 20 years for capital improvements at this institution. . . and no permanent buildings have been constructed since 1931."

When Dr. Chapman took over the institution on April 1, 1950, fifteen days after the board of trustees had elected him unanimously as successor to Dr. Howard D. Gregg, who resigned, he had visions of a great institution at Dover, according to statements made in his inaugural address.

Dr. O. Chapman Nixes Delaware State 'Fix'

PHILADELPHIA

"Compromise is out, my case is now in court" Dr. Oscar J. Chapman stated Tuesday to the AFRO.

Loud repercussions from an aroused citizenry has followed his ouster from the presidency of Delaware State College.

Retaliatory measures are feared by the Board of Trustees which negotiated the dismissal by a 3 to 2 vote with one member absent on July 19 at a scheduled budget meeting, the AFRO learned.

Meeting Held Off Campus

With all members attending, the trustees, for the first time in the 60-year history of the institution, held a regularly scheduled board meeting off the campus last Monday night.

The meeting was held in the Delaware State Police Barracks near Dover with all doors locked and barred, the AFRO learned from a very reliable source.

Several groups — the General Alumni Association augmented by four nearby chapters, and a nine member Citizens' Committee composed of two white women — have rallied to the defense of Dr. Chapman.

"Dr. Chapman," they said, "was 'fired' without charges being preferred or a hearing given prior to the ouster.

The Committee headed by Rev. O. H. Spence, Wilmington pastor, and James Hardcastle, Dover school teacher, as co-chairman, included Mrs. Winfred Cash, Mrs. Vera Davis, both white, Mrs. Beatrice Berryman and Messrs. Stanley, Norwood, Burton and Selby. Mrs. Berryman is also a member of the school's Board of Trustees.

In Fight to Finish

Dr. Chapman has carried his case to the Chancellory Court at Dover.

In a telegram to the AFRO. He said "The idea that I compromise the case was suggested before I had obtained legal council. My case is now in court and a compromise is out."

A meeting with the Board to discuss the issue has been arranged by the Citizens' Committee. As in all previous meetings since the "ouster" Dr. Chapman will not be permitted to attend. He will be allowed to wait outside in the anti-room, however. This meeting is scheduled for Thursday, Aug. 16th.

"Mr. Nickle, chairman of the board, refused us a special meeting. He agreed to a time limit of 30 minutes at a regular meeting," the Rev. Mr. Spence said.

The Governor has granted an audience to a Sussex County group Thursday, it was learned.

Political Quagmire

Phillip Sandler, former head of the Wilmington Housing Project who is also a member of the Wilmington Alumni Chapter said:

"The ousting of Dr. Chapman is a political issue, [illegible]fied and unwarranted, and until the school is removed from this political quagmire, anyone who takes over the position as head of the school will be subjected to such chicanery."

Miss Rebecca Cooper, 2237 N. 22nd St., secretary of the General Alumni Association said:

"The General Alumni Association is behind Dr. Chapman because he is an educator of the first order.

"The Trustee Board summarily discharged him without either preferring charges against him or giving him a hearing.

"Because of this a group of the Citizens' Committee of Delaware and graduates tried to attend a meeting of the Board last Monday night (July 30). For the first time in the history of the school that body was not holding its meeting on the campus.

"...It is an unconfirmed rumor that forces are at work to close the school in order to turn it over to a nearby white group two years hence" she said.

Mr. James Hardcastle, president of the Kent chapter and co-chairman of the Citizens' Committee said:

Much Discouraged

"I am very much discouraged about the future of the school. We met with the entire General Alumni group two weeks ago to work out a meeting with the Governor and the Trustee Board.

"Rev. Oliver H. Spence is the general chairman handling the details. He has worked out a meeting with the Trustees for Aug. 16 on the campus.

"From all indications the attitude of the board is against reinstating Dr. Chapman. That is, the two members who are influenced by Nickle.

"Personally, I would like to see Dr. Chapman reinstated and then given the chance to resign.

"A large number of white citizens throughout the state, both Democrats and Republicans, are interested in the problem. They do not like it at all and have pledged themselves to work for Dr. Chapman's reinstatement.

Cites Job Seeking

"I don't think, however, the board will reinstate him because of the clash in views between the two.

"Then, too, Mr. Nickle may be after the presidency himself. He had his application in for the position at the time Dr. Chapman was selected by the board over which he presided. This may be the crux of the entire situation."

Mr. William Fountain, of Milford, president of the Sussex Chapter, stated:

"I was shocked to hear that Dr. Chapman had been ousted because the Board had given him such a good recommendation.

"Dr. Chapman was asked to leave Aug. 1. I heard he had asked Governor Cavell to permit him to remain until the last of August and if allowed he will drop the proposed suit.

Seek Hearing

"The Sussex Alumni are planning to have a meeting with the Governor next Thursday to ask that he give Dr. Chapman a hearing."

Rev. O. H. Spence, pastor of Ezion Methodist Church in Wilmington and general chairman of the Citizens' Committee seeking the reinstatement of Dr. Chapman told the AFRO:

"The Committee of nine, of which Mr. Mardcastle is co-chairman, held its initial meeting in Wilmington immediately following its formation on July 22.

"The president of the board has granted us a 30 minute audience at the board's regular meeting on Aug. 16. Not too particular about a too large delegation, he suggested a group of from seven to nine.

No Date Changing

"I was anxious and asked for a called meeting with the board so as to have more time to iron out the matter. I tried to avoid meeting with them in a regularly scheduled meeting and suggested either Aug. 9th or 10th as possible dates.

"Mr. Nickle insisted on Aug. 16.

"I thought and expressed to him that the person involved should be present at the meeting as well but he stated he did not care to have Dr. Chapman there."

JUST AN $80,000 ERROR:

Ex-Delaware State Star Blasts College Trustee

WASHINGTON

Charges of purposely misinforming the public and scheming the downfall of Delaware State College were fired at Gilbert Nickel, president of the Trustee Board, this week in an open letter composed by an ex-student of the college.

Continuing the controversy now raging over the recent dismissal of Delaware State College's president, Dr. Oscar Chapman, Oliver H. Ramsey, who attended the college on an athletic scholarship, refuted Mr. Nickel's recent assertion that athletics at the college cost over $100,000 last year.

The young Washington athlete pointed out wherein the State of Delaware spent but $19,089 to subsidize 40 athletes at the college during the school year 1950-51 and wrote Mr. Nickel:

$80,000 Mistake

"I can not believe that you made a mistake of $80,000, except for a purpose."

Charging him with refusing to listen to reason, Mr. Ramsey related that a group of experts from the Governor's Committee, appointed last spring to study the college, also examined and computed the cost of athletics to be approximately $20,000.

Directly charging Mr. Nickel as being responsible for the dismissal of Dr. Chapman, Mr. Ramsey continued:

"It is a shame that a fine man like Dr. Chapman is forced to leave the college and some one like you, whom all the students hate, is permitted to run the college.

"Dr. Chapman was a friend to all the students and he did everything in his power to help them in the solution of their problems.

"You, however," his charge continued, "have done everything in your power to hurt not only the students but the college itself.

"Your name will always be associated with Delaware State College as the one person who has retarded its development and worked against the best interests of the students."

Mr. Ramsey feels that Dr. Chapman's dismissal set the college back at least 10 years in its efforts to get re-accreditation and that the unfavorable publicity will affect the enrollment

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Dillard University

Present Historic Flag To Dillard University

NEW ORLEANS — F. Edward Hebert U. S. Congressman from the First Congressional District of Louisiana, recently presented Dillard University an American flag of extreme historical value. The flag is the one which flew over the Capitol of the United States at Washington on April 12, 1945, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt died at Warm Springs, Georgia.

Stewart Will Head College

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—(ANP —The general board of trustees of Edward Waters College last week approved the action of the executive board in naming W. B. Stewart to succeed Dr. A. J. White as president of the college. Dr. White had recently resigned.

Professor Stewart, a native of Jacksonville, had served as principal of a high school in West Palm Beach. He is a graduate of Florida A. and M. College and Hampton Institute.

Negroes Given Approval in Emory Ballot

Candler School of Theology students at Emory favor admitting Negroes to their school, but Candler Dean H. B. Trimble says, "There are no plans afoot to admit Negroes to the School of Theology. 14e(1)

Of 254 students voting this week in a Theology Student Council poll, 234 voted "Yes," 13 "No," and seven were undecided.

Paul Lanier, council representative who fostered the poll, said it grew out of refusal of admittance to a Negro who wanted to enroll in Emory's Graduate School and take most of his courses in the Theology School.

Student Council members, in a joint statement, said:

"We think we are morally obligated to make the opportunity for equal education in religion available here. We are tired of giving first-class propaganda to Communism by continuing our failure to practice what we preach."

Courage, Just The Same

Students of the Candler School of Theology are to be commended for their courage in speaking up for admission of Negroes into their school for courses they are unable to secure elsewhere in the region. "We think we are morally obligated to make opportunity for equal education in religion available here," they said, in answering a questionnaire as to their position on the hotly debated issue. Continuing they said: "We are tired of giving first-class propaganda to communism by continuing our failure to practice what we preach."

That's a strong position which should inspire some of the older ministers of white churches in the state and over the South. But, it should not be looked upon as solid front for Negro admission, since 13 voted a positive no against such admission, 7 were undecided and the remaining 234 voted a positive yes.

The editor of Emory Wheel, also a student publication, took the more conservative view in its lead editorial of the current issue. It said: "Allowing Negroes to enter the school would almost completely stop financial aid to the school from lay supporters. These facts represent a feeling in the South that exists and would continue to exist were Negroes allowed to enter graduate, undergraduate, or any other kind of school in Georgia. Flaunting prejudice is no way to break them down."

We are heartened by the inspiring position taken by the young men who favor admission. And we cannot say that we are discouraged over those who oppose admission. But we are inclined to the view that sooner or later all of the Emory students, together with the faculty and trustees will be forced to see the utter justice and expediency in opening their doors to Negro ministers. Today, Emory is the only remaining Big Four Methodist Theological Schools which does not admit Negroes. By comparison she is suffering mo- the liberality of her teachers and students is no mere trifle, the liberality of her teacher and students is no mere trifle, most of them are sincere in their attitude toward the Negro people. Emory is a great southern school. It ranks high across the nation. She must not allow herself to take any second rank for the lack of this small Christian act.

Emory Editor Raps Poll Favoring Negro Admission

BY V. W. HODGES

When two weeks ago the majority of students at the Candler School of Theology of Emory University voted in favor of admitting Negroes, their votes followed the outright rejection of a Negro applicant. The results of the poll were widely circulated but the name of the rejected applicant has not been well known.

He was the Rev. George W. Sewell, an assistant professor of New Testament at Morris Brown college of Atlanta. The Rev. Mr. Sewell holds the B. A. degree from Morris Brown and the S. T. B. and S. T. M. from Boston University.

He is now working on his Ph. D. degree and sought admission at Emory University so as to earn credits which may be applied later toward his doctorate at Boston University.

Under the leadership of the Student Council at Emory, questionnaires were passed out to students asking the question: "Would you be willing to have Negroes attend the Candler School of Theology?" Of the 254 students polled, 234 voted "yes" and only 13 voted "no," while 7 were undecided. Of significance is the joint statement of members of the Student Council following the vote:

"We think we are morally obligated to make opportunity for equal education in religion available here. We are tired of giving first-class propaganda to Communism by continuing our failure to practice what we preach."

Emory University is the only remaining four largest theology schools in the Methodist church, not yet making education available for Negro ministers. Garrett Biblical Institute in Indiana has been admitting Negroes for many years. Boston University boasts of some of her most distinguished present day alumni as Negroes. And only last month, Southern Methodist University, headed by Dr. Umphrey Lee, admitted two Negro students to full standing in the school, although Negroes had been receiving instruction there many years prior to January, their cedits gained by study at Southern Methodist had to be validated at other schools of their choice. Now a Negro may be graduated there.

Emory Wheel, a student publication at Emory University, commenting on the student poll said editorially in part: "....The Wheel last quarter ran an editorial pointed out that since feeling is as it is on the race issue in this part of the country, admitting Negroes to graduate schools might do the Negroes admitted more harm than good.

"We were branded reactionary, fascist and race-baiters as a result. The theologs will undoubtedly face a siege of name-calling from the other side of the fence as a result of their free expression of opinion."

The editorial which commended the rare courage of the young theologs which few members of the preaching profession, especially in the South, would have the courage to face, declared however, that:

"Allowing Negroes to enter the school would almost completely stop financial aid to the school from lay supporters. The other consideration posed by the student poll is the fact that Georgia's constitution, the supreme law of the state, contains a stipulation that universities shall not be tax exempt unless the ones, 'especially established for white people' and those established for Negroes 'limited to colored people.' Continuing, the editorial states:

"These facts represent a feeling in the South that exists and would continue to exist were Negroes allowed to enter graduate, undergraduate or any other kind of schools in Georgia. Flaunting prejudices is no way to break them down.

Ministerial Students Vote 234-12

Religious School Dean Says Vote Will Not Change Policy

ATLANTA, Ga. — Students at Emory University's Chandler School of Theology voted recently, 234 to 12, favoring the admission of Negro students to the theological school. There were only seven "undecided" votes.

A poll taken by the school's student council listed votes from 254 of the 311 students enrolled. The student council said, in a joint statement following the vote:

"We think we are morally obligated to make the opportunity for equal education in religion available here. We are tired of giving first-class propaganda to communism by continuing our failure to practice what we preach.

* * *

THE IDEA FOR the poll came from the university's refusal last Summer to admit a well qualified Negro applicant to the school of theology.

A council member observed that, "of the four largest theology schools in the Methodist Church, Emory is the only one which does not admit Negroes." The other three are, Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill.; Boston University, and Southern Methodist University (Perkins School of Theology) at Dallas, Texas.

Dean H. B. Trimble, of the Chandler School of Theology, said, in response to the students' action, "There are no plans afoot to admit Negroes to the school of theology."

Negroes in College

Number Enrolled Is Twenty-eight Times Greater Than in 1900

Some of the remarkable development in the higher education of Negroes during the past fifty years is reflected in a special report issued recently by the United States Office of Education. The report declares that students, staff, income, endowments, expenditures and property of Negro colleges and universities have all increased greatly.

Dr. Henry G. Badger, specialist in educational statistics in the Office of Education, prepared the study. It shows that although the number of Negro colleges and universities has increased from ninety-nine in 1900 to only 108 in 1950, today's enrollment in these institutions is twenty-eight times greater: the rise was from 2,624 in 1900 to 74,526 in 1950. (For all higher education throughout the United States the 1950 enrollment is estimated at eleven times the registration of 1900.)

More Degrees Awarded

Baccalaureate degrees were conferred on 156 graduates by these institutions in 1900, and 13,108 in 1950. While the number of bachelor's degrees in Negro institutions thus jumped eighty-four times in fifty years, the corresponding figure in all American colleges was sixteen.

Total membership in the Negro colleges' faculty has increased from 1,555 to 5,851 in the fifty-year period. At the beginning of the century 56.8 per cent of the faculty in these schools were Negroes. Today Negroes comprise 90 to 95 per cent of their teaching staffs.

The educational and general income of the Negro schools have increased from $1,111,783 to approximately $40,000,000. However, their income has increased at a somewhat lower rate than the income for American higher education as a whole. Total value of the Negro colleges' physical property was $7,930,949 in 1900, compared with $119,858,859 in 1948 (the most recent year for which data are available).

U. S. OFFICE of Education report shows Negro college enrollment in 1950 of 74,526. In 1900 it was 2,624. This is an increase of twenty-eight-fold while enrollment as a whole is only eleven times greater than in 1900. When bachelor degrees jumped eighty-four times among Negroes in fifty years, in all American colleges it was only sixteen. Is Uncle Sam an Uncle Tom for saying this?

College Enrollment Down

Current enrollment in the Nation's colleges reflects the effect of the draft and the Korean War. The present enrollment total, of 2,116,440 students in the nation's 1,806 institutions of higher learning in the United States, compares with a 2,296,592 enrollment in 1950.

The decrease amounts to 7.8 per cent, with by far the largest percentage involving male students. Registration of men fell 10.8 per cent this year, while that of women decreased only 1.3 per cent. Registration of males in the freshman class this year declined 12.3 per cent, while the decline for freshmen girls was only three per cent.

In examining these figures, Commissioner Earl McGrath says the entire decline cannot be blamed on the military situation. He points to the low birth rate in this country in the 1930's and says this birth rate would have caused a decrease in registration at this time, even without the Korean conflict. Another reason for the decline in registration was the July, 1951, cut-off date for entering courses, under the G. I. Bill of Rights, as applied by the Veterans Administration.

These factors combined have caused the drop in enrollment and have posed U. S. universities, in some cases, with serious financial problems. This is especially true of institutions of the private classification as opposed to the state-supported schools.

The ten universities in the country with the largest 1951 enrollment are currently as follows: New York University, 45,166; University of California, 34,683; City College of New York, 31,562; Columbia University, 27,278; University of Illinois, 20,105; Northwestern University, 19,472; University of Minnesota, 18,682; Ohio State University, 18,482; Indiana University, 17,578; and Boston University, 17,529.

College enrollment in the United States reached its peak in the fall of 1949, when registrations totaled 2,456,841. Current enrollment in the United States is 2,116,440.

RATIO IN COLLEGES BOOMS IN 20 YEARS

Federal Survey Shows 1 in 61 Enrolled Against 1 in 123 —Negroes' Gains Hailed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The number of white Americans attending college in proportion to the total population has just about doubled in the last twenty years, a survey by the United States Office of Education showed today.

In the 1949-50 school year one out of every sixty-one persons was enrolled in college, the survey disclosed; in 1930-31 the ratio was one in 123; in 1938 it was one in 108.

The survey also showed that the spread between the states having the highest and lowest proportion of college students had been reduced by more than two-thirds in the same period. In Utah, in 1949-50, one out of every thirty-three of the state population was a college student; at the other end of the scale South Carolina had one in ninety-eight. The difference was sixty-five compared to a range of 230 in 1930 and 134 in 1938 between the highest and lowest states.

The ten states or areas with the highest proportion of their population in college were Utah, the District of Columbia, New York, Idaho, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Washington, California and Montana. It was the first time in many years, the survey indicated, that an eastern state had been among the top ten.

The ten lowest states were South Carolina, North Carolina, Maine, Mississippi, Kentucky, Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Arkansas and Virginia. In the new study South Carolina, North Carolina and Kentucky replaced Delaware, Rhode Island and Florida, which had been ranked in 1938 among the lowest ten.

The survey also reported "tremendous gains" in southern states over the last 20 years in the proportion of the Negro population enrolled in college. The number of Negroes enrolled in southern institutions has increased 136 per cent, compared with an over-all increase of 126 per cent in the general college population.

Many More Foreign Students

For the South as a whole, there was one Negro student in college for each 221 of the total Negro population, compared to a one-to-364 ratio twenty years earlier. The one-in-221 rate for Negroes is about what the national ratio for all college students was in 1922.

The survey also disclosed that:

1. The foreign student population has more than tripled in the United States in twenty years.
2. The percentage of students who migrate to colleges in other states has remained at about 20 per cent for many years.
3. Only 7.2 per cent of California's students and 8 per cent of Texas' students attend institutions outside their state, compared to 56 per cent of New Jersey's and 44 per cent of Delaware's.
4. By and large, students in states west of the Mississippi tend to migrate less than those in eastern states. California, Texas and Utah retain the highest proportion of their students. The survey report says this is probably because of satisfactory higher education facilities in their own states and because of the distance from other institutions.

Of the four states retaining the smallest proportion of their residents, three are on the eastern seaboard—New Jersey, Connecticut and Delaware.

Commuting Cited as a Factor

"As respects New Jersey, there seems to be a dearth of higher educational facilities in two areas in which the population is most concentrated," the report said. "Coincidentally, these two areas are immediately adjacent to Philadelphia and New York. Many New Jersey students therefore find it more convenient to attend institutions within commuting range in an adjoining state."

The same problem of accessibility appeared also to be the major reason for the high rates of migration in Connecticut and Delaware.

The survey also sought to determine why two such "relatively

poor states" as Oklahoma and Kansas ranked among the top ten in the proportion of their population attending college. It suggested that perhaps colleges in those states received relatively greater public support than in other states, thereby reducing the financial burden for the students.

Furthermore, it said, both states consistently rank high in the proportion of population to graduate from high school—Kansas fourth and Oklahoma seventh in 1947-48.

College Enrollment in Nation Drops 7.8 Per Cent From 1950

The Office of Education yesterday reported a total enrollement of 2,116,000 in the colleges and universities of the Nation, a decline of 7.8 per cent from last year's 2,296,592 enrollment. The peak enrollment year was 1949 with 2,456,841 students.

"It is difficult to gauge the effect of the military situation on college enrollement. Even without the Korean conflict we could have expected a smaller college population this year than last."

Depression Birth Rate Cited.

He said the large graduating classes of last June coupled with the dwindling number of new students due to the low birth rate of the 1930s would have been expected to cause a decline in the number of college students. He said:

"The Korean crisis has taken its toll of potential college students, however, as evidenced in the decline of one-eighth in the number of male freshmen reported this fall."

This decline would have been greater he said, had it not been that the average age of college entrance is below induction age and that the draft boards were required to take older men before the younger ones. He said the July cut-off date for World War II GI provisions for higher education also has been a contributing factor."

31,351 Listed in D.C.

The Office of Education survey shows 31,351 students registered in institutions of higher learning in the District. Last year there were 33,777, making this year's enrollments lower by 2,426.

A total of 5,278 freshman registered in District institutions this year, as compared to 5,524 last year. The number of veterans enrolled dropped from 12,366 last year to 9,999 this year.

College enrollment in Virginia dropped from 33,666 to 31,127 and in Maryland from 40,468 to 37,300.

Dr. McGrath said that "although the number of students enrolled this year is somewhat lower than might be expected under normal conditions, the decline is less than most forecaters anticipated last spring."

The 10 instiitutions wth the largest enrollments reported in the survey were:

New York University, 45,186; University of California, 34,883; City College of New York, 31,562; Columbia University, 27,278; University of Illinois, 20,105; Northwestern University, 19,472; University of Minnesota, 18,682; Ohio State University, 18,482; Indiana University, 17,578, and Boston University, 17,529.

College Rolls Off by 180,592; Now 2,116,000

Drop Laid to Birth-Rate Dip in Depression, Korea War and Curb on G.I. Benefits

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (UP).—The low birth rate of the depression two decades ago, the Korean war and cut-off of World War II G. I. educational benefits combined to decrease enrollments in colleges and universities this fall, the Office of Education revealed today after a survey.

The survey, conducted among 1,806 institutions of higher education, showed a total enrollment of 2,116,00 students. Last year's enrollment was 2,296,592. The decline of 180,592 is not as great as was expected.

"Although the number of students enrolled this year is somewhat lower than might be expected under normal conditions," said Education Commissioner Earl J. McGrath, "the decline is less than most forecasters anticipated last spring."

The largest decline, percentagewise, was among veterans, with a 32.1 per cent drop from a year ago. This was caused by the July, 1951, cut-off date for World War II G. I. provisions for higher education.

There was a 10.8 per cent drop in registration of male students this fall, compared to a decrease of 1.3 per cent in women students. This seemed to indicate the toll taken by the armed forces for man power to be used in Korean war service.

Mr. McGrath said the drop in male freshmen enrollment "would have been greater had it not been for the fact that the average age of college entrance is below the induction age of 18½ and that draft boards are required to take older groups before younger ones can be inducted."

Before the survey, the Office of Education has anticipated a decreased enrollment because of the reduced birth rate in the depression years.

The survey revealed that the largest educational institution, from an enrollment standpoint, is New York University, with 45,186 students. Trailing in order are University of California at Berkeley, 34,883; City College of New York, 31,562; Columbia University, 27,278; University of Illinois, 20,105; Northwestiy University, 19,472; University of Minnesota, 18,682; Ohio State University, 18,482; Indiana University, 17,578, and Boston University, 17,529. These enrollments include full-time and part-time students on undergraduate and graduate levels.

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EXCHANGE STUDENT

N.C. Girl College Exchange Student

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C. — Miss Ada Mae Peoples, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold T. Watkins, 1511 E. 12th St., will be an exchange student this year at Cedar Crest College, Allentown, Pa.

A junior at Talladega College, Miss Peoples is majoring in mathematics. At Talladega, she is active in dramatics, the YWCA, a chapel marshal, a member of the press club and Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

To Talladega this term will come a student from Cedar Crest College for the purpose of improving student relationships between Talladega and certain white colleges of the nation. Exchange students are chosen on the basis of scholarship, leadership and character.

Famed University Gets 25 Students Sponsored By Ford

Chicago University's Plan, First Urged By Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, Will Get Try-out At Fisk Along With Traditional 4-Year College Courses

Without any fanfare, such as usually accompanies the ushering in of an important addition to an educational institution's services, Fisk University this week "made it official," as a popular phrase has it. That is, Fisk University confirmed an important newsitem carried in the Nashville Globe several weeks ago, to the effect that this year, Fisk University would enroll some students who would be able to get the bachelor degree after two years of college study.

And the university officials also confirmed the report that these students would come to Fisk under the sponsorship of the Ford Foundation.

The brief item of news appeared in the local morning paper's round-up of news about the enrollments at local colleges. The Tennessean, on Tuesday morning, September 25, said the following about Fisk University:

"Roughly 675 students are expected, including 25 advanced preparatory school youths who will participate in a program patterned after the University of Chicago plan which makes possible a bachelor's degree in two years time. The program is financed by the Ford Foundation."

The Idea of Dr. Hutchins

It is understood that the educator who first advocated giving the bachelor degree after two years of college study is the noted Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, 52 who until recently was chancellor of the University of Chicago. This idea was called revolutionary and "radical" by many who have held that it took four years of college study for a student to be entitled to the bachelor of arts or bachelor of science degree.

Dr. Hutchins' reply to this belief was that students could get the "essentials" of a college education worth of hard, purposeful study, if the colleges and universities would cut out the non-essentials of college life. He backed up his belief by going ahead and putting his plan in force at the famed University of Chicago and since he did it there has been no great outcry against the Hutchins plan. But instead, there has been, and evidently THERE IS TO BE, adoption of the plan by many of the forward-looking colleges.

Evidently the Henry Ford "millions" are to be put behind the new plan which will reduce the college life of a host of college students unable or unwilling to spend a total of four years in college if they know where a good college education can be acquired in two years.

In explanation of his plan several years ago, Dr. Hutchins indicated that he did not mean to deprive the colleges of all of the funds that would be lost to them if students graduated with the bachelor degree in just two years, instead of four. He stated that all of the colleges could use what are now the junior and senior college years to provide students with courses leading to the master of arts and master of science degrees.

Many to Remain for 4 Years

It is believed that most students will remain in college to take the master's degree since present-day college students, for the most part, are young and immature after just two years in college. Many are just 18 years old—too young either to teach or to vote and "mature enough" only to go forth to war and fight to make the world "safe for democracy."

However, there is much talk to the effect that there are "going to be some changes made" with regard to the 18-year olds being available for conscription for war but not rated old enough to go to the polls and help pull the rug from under some of the trigger-happy politicians of this generation. Many believe that it is because of the likelihood that the 18-year olds would be quite a threat to the warmongers that their elders are adamant in their opposition to giving the youngsters the ballat at the same time and age they are given uniforms and guns for war duty overseas.

It is known very probably, to only a small minority of the American people, that the one state in the union which has responded favorably to the slogan, "If they are old enough to handle a gun, they are also old enough to handle a ballot," is the Empire State of the South—Georgia, that is. The voting age in that state is 18. It is 21 in all of the other states. And so under the Hutchinson plan, young people will be coming out of college at about 21 years of age, as at present, but they will have both the bachelor and the master degrees.

But admittedly the Hutchins plan has not been proposed with the idea of letting the colleges turn out a host of 21-year old masters of arts. It is represented as a plan for giving the bachelor degree to a host of young people who intend to follow some vocation other than teaching school. It will give these young people the essentials of the education they will need for their vocation and it is expected they will, as a result of this two-year college course, be better able to advance in "on the job training."

No Rest For Teachers

As for the job of school teaching into which profession most colored collegians now go, it is probable they can be "assured" that there is to be no rest for the weary, in the matter of going to school to get more education, which supposedly will be proved by additional diplomas, certificates and degrees, given at the end of so many "hours" in so many years. Skill in teaching will likely be given for years of successful teaching, even if the former students of the teacher come forward and say how much they owe him for the way he taught and inspired them in their youth.

The teacher, even after he is old and is like Moses was before he climbed to Mt. Nebo for the last time—"his natural force abated," that is—the teacher will be told that he is due more money for his labor but he must go off to college and get some more hours and credits, in something or the other. The teacher will go, as ordered, but nine times out of ten, he is coming back on the job and keep on teaching like he did before he served a "sentence" at college in his old age.

And, just here let it be stipulated, that nothing said herein is intended to mean that the females of the species will be exempt from the "old age" sentence to college life. They must serve it if they are to get their increase in salary. But no question will be asked if they do not use any of the new and strange ideas, that will be in violent conflict with the safe and sane methods of teaching they have used so successfully for so many years.

Fisk Praised For Promotion Given Prof. John W. Work

Among the host of friends of Fisk University, including the large alumni group, there has been a reaction to the elevation of Prof. John W. Work to director of the famed university's Music Department, that could be summarized in the often heard expression, "Well, it was about time."

It is more than probable Prof. Work could have been serving as director in some of the other great colleges of the country for a long time had he chosen to leave Nashville. But he has remained steadfast and loyal to the institution which both he and his illustrious father, did so much to keep famous for its vocal music.

It is to the credit of Prof. Work that he was not content merely to serve Fisk University as a teacher of Music. He has been available for services in his own church, First Baptist of 8th Avenue, North and on special programs of other churches of the city. Also, outstanding has been the work he has done in directing the large choruses composed of State High School students, that have sung for the past two years at the session of the Middle Tennessee Teachers' Association.

The opinions of all Nashvillians is that President Charles S. Johnson of Fisk and the Board of Trustees are due a shower of congratulations for promoting Prof. Work to the position for which he is so eminently qualified and has merited for so long.

Dr. Johnson Speaks At U. of Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill. — Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University will present a Sidney Hillman Foundation lecture at the University of Chicago when he speaks Jan. 9, on "The Negro's Fight for Equal Rights."

Fisk U. Will Cut Faculty

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—President Charles S. Johnson last week made public plans of the university board of trustees to make adjustment for an anticipated reduction in male enrollment for the coming school year.

Dr. Johnson also revealed that the teaching staff of the university would be cut. At present there is one teacher for eleven students in the university. This ratio, Dr. Johnson explained, would not be affected by the reduction in personnel.

In addition plans are being made to institute a Reserve Officers Training Corps at Fisk.

Fisk Receives Grant For Embree Memorial Lectures

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(ANP) Fisk University recently received a $5000 grant from the John Hay Whitney Foundation for a series of special lectures, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, university president announced last week.

The lectures, which will be spread over a three year period, are to be known as the John Edwards Rogers Embree Memorial lectures.

Embree, a former president of the Rosenwald foundation and later a consultant to the Whitney foundation, was a trustee of Fisk.

These special lectures will be made at six schools with which Embree or the foundation was historically associated.

The others are Yale University, where he was secretary; Berea College, which his father founded; Dillard, which he helped merge and bring to its present status; and Transylvania, the school which Whitney attended.

Fisk University Professor Returns From Extended European Trip

PROFESSOR WYATT

Fiskites welcomed back this month one of the most magnetic personalities on the University campus, Donald W. Wyatt, who is Assistant Professor of Sociology. Wyatt recently returned to this country from France and Morocco, where he spent a year studying the population and culture of Morocco on a grant from the Fulbright Foundation.

The Fisk Professor went first to Paris where he reviewed source materials on Morocco at the Institute of Islamic Studies, the French National Library, The Sociological Study Center, and the Section of Moroccan History. At the completion of this undertaking, his principle advisor, Dr. Robert Montagne, Director of the Institute of Islamic Studies, suggested that he visit the country and supplement his research with some direct observations of the peoples of Morocco.

He was not unprepared for such observation. His interest in Moroccan culture stemmed from contact made with the people of North Africa during an eighteen-month stay as a World War II Red Cross worker.

Wyatt explained, "When I arrived in North Africa during the war I was surprised to find such large numbers of brown African people. They resembled physically the Negro population of the United States. I discovered that they represented a mixture of Arabs and Berbers families with the Negroid people South of the Sahara. I became greatly interested in the pattern of relationship which had been established between these groups during the course of many centuries of intermingling.

"Under the Fulbright Grant I spent two months of my allotted time in Morocco. The Arabs, Berbers, the black and brown peoples live together in harmony. Even though these brown people were generally the descendants of slave-concubine mothers their social status was determined largely by the position and prestige of their fathers.

Since concubines are usually a luxury of the wealthy, influential families, many of these offspring have come into high social positions. In the history of Morocco they have frequently enacted political and religious roles of importance in Moroccan affairs.

"I moved around the area by every available method by bus, railroad, ambulance, and by hitchhiking. I once hitched a ride with a very handsome young man who was making a documentary movie film of the countryside and local tribal life. More than once I was tempted to suggest that he should be in pictures rather than taking them. Imagine my chagrin when I found, after we parted, that he was Gerard Phillips, one of the outstanding French movie actors of the day."

In Morocco, Wyatt took pictures of the performance of the celebrated chleuh dancers at the annual Fete Du Trone, during which representatives of the French Government pay homage to the representatives of the Sultan's Government. He photographed the Sultan and his "Black Guard" on a Friday promenade from the Palace on to the imperial Mosque. He also photographed the return of the Sultan to Morocco after a two-month visit in Paris, which was an occasion of great celebration in the port city of Casablanca.

General D'Hauteville, Commander of the Marrakesh area was notified of Wyatt's impending arrival and planned a dinner at which the Fisk Professor and Paul Henri Spaak, now head of the Federation of Western European Nations were to be co-guests. Unaware of the preparation, Wyatt went directly to the home of a friend in the Native quarter, Sidi Mohammed Mennebhi. The the General's F. B. I. searched frantically they were unable to locate him in time for the dinner.

Wyatt is presently writing a book showing the historic and current relationships between North Africa which the French call "Afrique Blanc", and the adjacent area to the South which is people by Negro groups. The book will touch on the subject of slavery, concubinage, trade relations, political conquest, and the spread of Mohammedanism.

Before the Fisk professor plans to return to Africa for further area study, he will undertake the mastery of the Arabic-Berber languages. "Then I intend to spend a great deal of time among the tribes", he explained, "so that I can become acquainted with their society in a first hand manner.

Fisk University News

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University President, announced at a press conference last week that the University received on loan from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a collection of art works valued at $500,000. The collection will go on display during Fisk's annual Spring Festival of Music and Art.

The loan includes paintings, sculptured works, wood carving, and ceramic works. It is the result of two years of negotiation between the University and Metropolitan officials culminating in the Museum officials decision to share their art with other cities.

Theme of the exhibition is the life of man as seen in various countries from the 10th century B. C. to the present. Among the ancient works are a statuette of an Egyptian scribe, the Greek ideal of female beauty, and a Chinese buddha in contemplation. From the middle ages, are two Gothic saints carved in wood. From more recent periods are included Portrait of a Dutch Admiral, by Rembrandt, a portrait of Benjamin Franklin, by Joseph Siffred Duplessis, and Portrait of a man in armor, by Karel van der Pluym.

Officials from the Museum will attend the formal opening of the exhibit April 26. The exhibit will continue to the middle of August.

The Twenty-Second Fisk Festival of Music and Art—April 25-28, '51

Wednesday, April 25 8:00-11:00 p. P.—Beaux Arts Ball Folk Dance Recital Crowning of Festival Queen, Gymnasium

Thursday, April 26 2:00 p. m.—University Convocation Speaker: Miss Pearl Buck, author—Fisk Memorial Chapel

4:00 p. m.—Opening of Loan Exhibit from Metropolitan Museum of Art—Carl Van Vechten Gallery

4:30 p. m.—Tea Student Art Exhibit and Paintings by Mr. Aaron Douglas and Miss Martina Washington—International Student Center

8:15 p. m— Concert by the Jubilee Singers,— Fisk Memorial Chapel

Friday, April 27 2:00 p. m.—Seminar: The Role of the Press in Safeguarding Civil Liberties Mr. Tarleton Collier, Editor The Louisville Courier—Journal

4:00 p. m.—Reception for the Trustees by the Faculty and Senior Class—Livingston Auditorium

8:15 p. m. Concert by William Warfield, Baritone—Fisk Memorial Chapel

Saturday, April 28 10:00 a. m.—Seminar: The Year's Record in U. N. and UNESCO

2:30 p. m.—Shakespear's "Twelfth Night" performed by the Fisk Stagecrafters—The Little Theatre

8:15 p. m.—Concert by the University Choir—Fisk Memorial Chapel

Tickets for the Concert on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights will be on sale at the Fisk University Music Building and at Mills Book Store, 408 Union Street.

Series Tickets $1.00 an evening—Student Series $1.00 for all events. Single Tickets $1.50 each—Student Series Tickets $1.00 each—Single 50c each event.

In a telegram to President Charles S. Johnson, Mrs. Anna Rose Hawkes of the American Committee on the approval of University Women at their biennial convention in Atlantic City last week. Fisk is the first Negro college to meet the Association of Standards and Recognition, said that the decision came after a two year study of the University's standards.

Fisk officials announced last week that the University has been placed on the approval list of the American Association of University Women

In addition to Fisk's achievements over many years, Dr. Johnson cited as important factors in the decision, the strenghening of the faculty over the past five years, a new personnel and counseling program, and recent improvements in housing for women students.

Women holding degrees from colleges approved by the A. A. U. W. are eligible for national membership in the Association. After approval of a college, all alumnae are eligible regardless of the date on which the degree was conferred.

Negro graduates of Northern colleges approved by the A. A. U. W. have for several years held membership in the Association, and in its local branches. Fisk authorities estimate that more than 1700 graduates will become eligible through the association's action.

To meet approval by the A. A. U. W. a college must meet rigid academic and social standards. A prime requirement is approval by either the Association of American Universities, or the American Association of Teachers' Colleges. At least 50 per cent of undergraduate work must be in the major fields of learning. There must be provision for healthful living conditions, opportunities for leadership. and counseling for female students. Equal opportunities for the advance ment of women on the faculty, in the administration, and on the board of trustees shall be provided for.

Fisk has held a rating by the Association of American Universities for twenty years. One third of the faculty members hold the Doctor's degree, four fifth hold the M. A. degree. It was the first Negro college to be rated by the Association of American Universities.

Three Fisk seniors have been awarded scholarships for graduate study for the coming year University officials announced today. They are Charles W. Johnson, of San Antonio, Texas, John Vaughn of Louisville, Kentucky and Linda R. Samuels, of New York City.

Johnson was awarded a $1600 General Educational scholarship for graduate study in mathematics. He expects to go to the Massachusettes Institute of Technology in the fall.

Vaughn was awarded a $1500 teaching and study fellowship at Dartmouth College. Vaughn will teach and do graduate work in Physics at Dartmouth.

Miss Samuels, winner of several coveted scholarships while at Fisk, was awarded a tuition scholarship for graduate study in sociology at Cornell.

General Education Board Scholarships are awarded a limited number of the most promising seniors in accredited Southern colleges. The candidates are selected by the colleges on the basis of exceptional intellect, imagination, personality and scholarship.

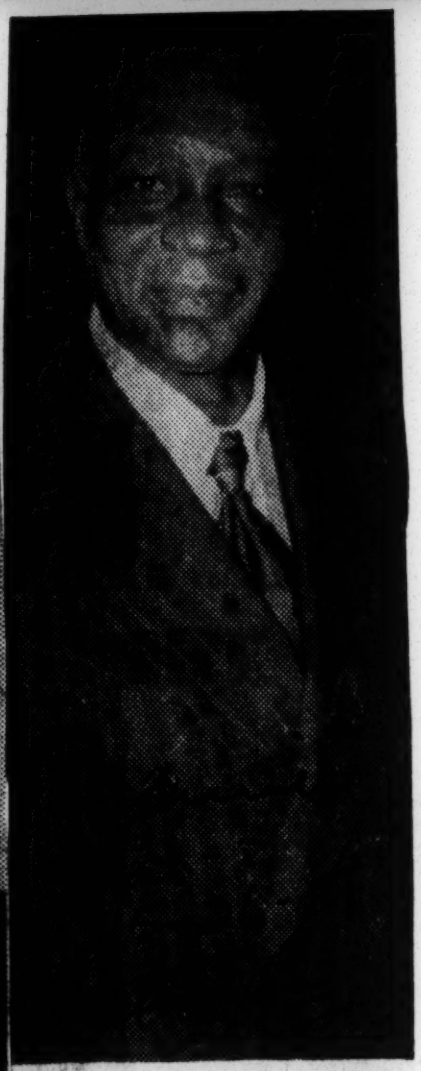
The board expresses the hope that the students will obtain the best training available in their fields of study, and eventually pursue careers in Southern colleges and Universities, contributing to the improvement of education in the South.

Fisk Gets Choice Papers From Countee Cullen Collection

Journal and Guide Sat. 5-26-45 Norfolk, Va.

In a ceremony last week in the library at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., Mrs. Ida M. Cullen, presented to the school a gift-loan of valuable papers from the collection of her late husband, Countee Cullen, the famous poet. The presentation included unpublished articles, first drafts, personal copies, publishers gift editions and manuscripts for plays. The ceremony climaxed a long friendship between the Cullens, and the family of Fisk president, Dr. Charles S. Johnson.

Mrs. Cullen stayed at Fisk one week, during which she set up an Afro Arts Exhibit, read publicity from her late husband's poems and gave several talks on the contribution of Negro literature and art to the culture of our society.



ON FISK BOARD — Carter Wesley of Houston, Fisk alumnus and publisher of the Informer Newspapers, recently was elected vice chairman of the university's board of trustees at a recent meeting of the body in Nashville.

To Become Provost Of Fisk University

Dr. Fred L. Brownlee will become Provost of Fisk University this fall. He is the first person to hold the position and as Provost of the University he will function as coordinating administrator in cooperation with Fisk President, Dr. Charles S. Johnson.

Dr. Brownlee was born in Columbus, Ohio, where he lived until completing his Master of Arts degree at Ohio State University. He holds a degree from Union Theological Seminary in New York City and has taken graduate work at Teacher's College, Columbia University. Dr. Brownlee has received honorary doctors degrees from Howard University, Tougaloo College, Oberlin College, and Ohio State University.

For thirty years, Dr. Brownlee was Executive Secretary of the bell Folk School. He was president American Missionary Association, of the Le Moyne College in Memwhich founded Fisk University. He phis, Tenn., from 1940-1942. served as a member on the board Dr. Brownlee came to Fisk last of trustees of Fisk University for year as Educational Consultant to twenty-five years. Dr. Brownlee the president.
has also served as trustee for Talladega College, Dillard University, Tougaloo College, Tillotson College, Le Moyne College, and J. C. Camp-

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Fisk University

COLUMBIA'S NEW NATIONAL MANPOWER COUNCIL MEETS FOR THE FIRST TIME

The group at yesterday's session in the Low Memorial Library. Left to right: Dr. Stanhope Bayne-Jones, Charles S. Johnson, Prof. Robert M. MacIver, Lee A. DuBridge, Philip Young, James D. Zellerbach, chairman of the council; Henry S. Dennison, Roland R. Renne, Wilbur C. Munnecke, Sara E. Southall and Charles P. Taft.

The Columbia University national manpower council, composed of seventeen leaders of education, business, labor and journalism, met in executive session on the Columbia campus yesterday to plan its program for studying America's manpower resources and needs.

Dr. Grayson L. Kirk, vice president and acting head of the university, welcomed the twelve council members at the six-hour meeting in Low Memorial Library. The group, whose work is being financed by a $100,000 grant from the Ford Foundation, then outlined its major areas of study and determined priorities for the work.

James D. Zellerbach, former head of the Economic Cooperation Administration mission in Italy and chairman of the council, will make public the group's program at a press conference this morning. The group will survey current manpower policies, the requirements of the armed services, the needs created by mobilization, the possibilities of developing potential resources and the needs and training facilities for scientific and professional personnel.

At yesterday's meeting the council was briefed on its relations with the university and heard from Dr. Eli Ginzberg, director of Columbia's Conservation of Human Resources Study.

countries from the 10th century B. C. to the present. Among the ancient works are a statuette of an Egyptian scribe, the Greek ideal of female beauty, and a Chinese huddah in contemplation. From the middle ages, are two Gothic saints carved in wood. From more recent periods are included Portrait of a Dutch Admiral, by Rembrandt, a portrait of Benjamin Franklin, by Joseph Siffred Duplessis, and Portrait of a man in armor, by Karel van der Pluym.

Officials from the Museum will attend the formal opening of the exhibit April 20. The exhibit will continue to the middle of Augu

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In addition plans are being made to institute a Reserve Officers Training Corps at Fisk.

Racism World Issue, Dr. Johnson Declares

NEW YORK (ANP) — Dr. Charles S. Johnson told an audience at a lecture Monday that the struggle of colored people and other minorities for full citizenship had become "an American issue of the first magnitude."

His address was the fourth in a series entitled "The Citizen Looks at His World Today," under auspices of Columbia University's Institute of Arts and Sciences.

To most of the other nations, Dr. Johnson said, this country's racial system represented the "most serious test of our democratic sincerity." In spite of serious lags, he said, "there is improvement in race relations throughout the country and particularly in the South."

Fisk Students Used to Test Sleep Drug

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — A dozen Fisk University students spent a sleepless night last week, and at least 15 more got less than five hours sleep when the Psychology Department of the University conducted an experiment with the notorious anti-sleep drug, dexedrine. The Psychology Department and Meharry Medical College collaborated on the experiment.

Under the direction of Dr. Thomas LaSaine, director of Student Health, students were given doses of the drug and checked for reactions until the drug wore off. They were divided into groups of 14.

Students Wrote Stories

One group was given vitamin B-1, the second 10 milligrams of dexedrine, and the third 20 milligrams of dexedrine. Several tests were given to determine the effects of the drug.

The students wrote stories after being shown a picture. The tone of the story suggested the mood of the student under test. To determine intellectual functioning, the subject was given a set of mul- form a predetermined pattern.

isk Receives ollection Of Art Works

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University President, announced at a press conference last week that the University received on loan from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a collection of art works valued at $500,000. The collection will go on display during Fisk's Annual Spring Festival of Music and Art.

The loan includes paintings, sculptured works, wood carving and ceramic works. It is the result of two years of negotiation betwen the University and Metropolitan officials culminating in the Museum officials decision to share their art with other cities.

Theme of the exhibition is the life of man as seen in various

Fisk U. Receives $13,000 Bequest

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Fisk University gained $13,610 from a friendship which began thirty one years ago between its president, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, and the late Mrs. Madge Headley Priest of Oxford, Ohio.

Mrs. Priest's will, probated last week in the Butler County Court of Hamilton, Ohio, left the money to Fisk. Income from the amount will provide scholarships for girls, Dr. Johnson said. The bequest was the larger part of an estate of $30,577.

$120,000 Given Fisk University From Ford Foundation's Fund

NASHVILLE — Fisk University has been given a grant of $120,000, covering a 2-year period, by the Ford Foundation's Fund, in order to carry on an educational experiment, beginning this fall, by admitting students under 16 1-2 years old, who have completed 2 years of work in an accredited secondary or high school, and who show exceptional ability. Fisk is the only Negro college out of 11 receiving such grant from the Ford Foundation, and is one of the first Negro schools to participate in that fund.

Twenty-five scholarships are immediately available, the maximum grant, including tuition and maintenance, will be $800. All winners, irrespective of financial need, will receive tuition. The cash grants for maintenance will be provided according to financial needs of each student. Scholarships will be offered on a national basis, and the students will be chosen according to the excellence of their scores on examination to be given by the College, but their high school record to date, and the recommendation of the school officials where they have attended will be also taken into consideration.

Application should be made to the Admission Commitee of the Basic College, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee. Scholarship winners will be announced as soon as possible after August 15. A second group of scholarships will be granted in the autumn of 1952.

As Dr. Johnson, president of Fisk, indicated, this means that Fisk is putting in the top two years of the prep course, on the basis of exceptional students. This enables a promising student to begin his college work two years earlier than normal; to reduce loss through duplication of subject matter in the curricula of most high schools; and to get the basic foundation and training in a liberal arts college before their national military service may begin. Fisk is the first Negro college in the United States to enter upon this new program of study for exceptional third- and fourth-year high schools. Fisk was the first Negro university to be fully accredited by the College and University Accrediting Association, and the first to receive membership in the American Association of University Women, which honor came last spring.

The new program of educational experimentation was initiated by Yale University, Columbia University, the University of Chicago, and the University of Wisconsin. It has now been extended to include Oberlin College, Lafayette College, the University of Louisville, Goucher College, the University of Utah Shimer College, and Fisk University. Ford Foundation Fund officials, along with the respective college, will study carefully the result of this experiment as it develops.

F. L. Brownlee New Provost At Fisk U.

NASHVILLE — Dr. Fred L. Brownlee will become provost of Fisk university this fall. He is the first person to hold this position in which he will function as coordinating administrator, in cooperation with Fisk president, Dr. Charles S. Johnson.

Dr. Brownlee was born in Columbus, Ohio, where he resided until completing his master of arts degree at Ohio State university. He holds a degree from Union Theological Seminary in New York City and has taken graduate work at Teacher's college, Columbia university. Dr. Brownlee has received honorary doctor degrees from Howard university, Tougaloo college, Oberlin college, and Ohio state university.

For thirty years he was executive secretary of the American Missionary association, which founded Fisk.

Fisk Univ. Gets Research Grant, Vienna Teacher On Faculty

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 1— A new teacher of voice has joined the faculty, and a $1,500 research grant has been awarded to Fisk University, it was announced last week.

Frederick Briess, Vienna-born basso will teach voice and musical theory at the famed Vienna State Academy of Music and Arts, and later studied under Professor Otto Iro.

He has appeared in operatic roles in Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Spain and Egypt.

Since coming to the United States in 1940, Briess has sung in operatic engagements with the New Opera Company, New York, and appeared in various radio and television engagements. For the past four years, has been with the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York.

The research grant was given to Fisk to enable Dr. Lee Lorch, professor of mathematics to continue his investigations of the relationships among some methods of summation, a branch of theoretical mathematics.

The grant was made by the Research Corporation, a foundation which tributes its income to colleges, universities and scientific institutions to promote the advancement of science and technology through research.

Dr. Fred Brownlee Fisk's 1st Provost

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. Fred L. Brownlee will become Fisk University's first Provost this fall. He functions as coordinating administrator in cooperation with Fisk president, Dr. Charles S. Johnson.

Dr. Brownlee was born in Columbus, Ohio, where he lived until completing his Master of Arts degree at Ohio State University. He holds a degree from Union Theological Seminary in New York City and has taken graduate work at Teacher's College, Columbia University. Dr. Brownlee has received honorary doctors degrees from Howard University, Tougaloo College, Oberlin College, and Ohio State University.

For 30 years, Dr. Brownlee was executive secretary of the American Missionary Association, which founded Fisk University. He served as a member on the board of trustees of Fisk University for 25 years.

Former LeMoyne Prexy

He was formerly president of LeMoyne College in Memphis, Tenn., and came to Fisk last year as educational consultant to the president.

At the Fisk's opening general convocation the following new faculty members were announced:

Dr. Ruth Brett, dean of students; Frederick B. Briess, associate professor of music; Dr. Fred Brownlee, provost; Anthony Eaton, assistant professor of English; Miss Audrey Forrest, instructor in sociology; Miss Carrell Peterson, instructor in sociology; Dr. Henry Gabriel, assistant professor of chemistry; David Granick, assistant professor of economics; Mrs. Gladys R. Kellogg, assistant professor of French; Taj Mohammed Khayal, visiting professor;

Miss Vera Myers, dietician in food service; John H. Robertson, instructor in music; Dr. Bernard Spivak, associate professor in humanities; Henry Sylvain, assistant professor of romance languages; Miss Mary A. Thompson, director of the International Student Center; Harry E. von Bergen, assistant profes of music and director of the Fisk University Choir; Oscar Barker, assistant professor of mathematics; Dr. Edna Masuoka, instructor and research associate in sociology;

Miss Julia B. Hawkes, assistant to the dean of women, director of Jubilee Hall; Mrs. Bonita Valien, assistant professor in social sciences; Mrs. Nancy St. John, assistant professor of English in the Basic College; Miss Jeanne M. Lebas, research associate in the infra-red laboratory; W. Dickerson Donnelly, alumni secretary; Cecil Wellborn, director of publicity; and Mrs. Rose M. Banks, assistant reference librarian.

Fisk Gets Research Grant, Vienna Teacher On Faculty

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Frederick Briess, Vienna-born basso will teach voice and musical theory at the famed Vienna State Academy of Music and Arts, and later studied under Professor Otto Iro.

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Planning to Make Famcee University

By JOHN A. DIAZ
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

TALLAHASEE, Fla.—Confronted by the law, and in an effort to obey it, or circumvent it, Florida state school authorities announced last week that they have devised means to give Negroes equal educational opportunities in graduate schools.

Accordingly, the powers-that-be proposed to expand Florida A. and M. College into a university with a view to protecting the segregation policy of Florida.

Last week Dr. George W. Gore Jr., it is announced, told Gov. Fuller Warren and other members of the commission, the Board of Control last December authorized establishment of four new schools at Florida, A. and M. College — law, pharmacy, engineering and a graduate school in agriculture. It is proposed that these four schools would meet the requirements of the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court.

MUST REGISTER

The Florida Supreme Court recently ruled that five Negro students who applied for admission to the University of Florida must be admitted, but they must first register at Florida A. and M. College.

These students apparently declined to be admitted through that fashion as they have not as yet registered at FAMC. On the contrary, they made new application for admission to the University of Florida, but have not yet been admitted.

The school authorities seem to think that opening of the new school at FAMC would provide them with the facilities they are demanding and remove the necessity now being faced by the Board of Control to have them admitted to classes at the white university.

Observers say that the reaction of several members of the Legislature present at the Budget Commission hearing in Tallahassee last week gave the indication that the appropriations for the four new schools will gain approval.

MODEST REQUESTS

Dr. Gore's budget requests were thought modest: To establish a school of law he asked only for these salaried positions: director, professor, assistant professor, librarian, secretary, and four student assistants, a total annual salary of $32,000.

Personnel for the school of pharmacy would call for a salary of $47,100. For the other new schools he gave similar schedules.

William Powell secretary of the Board of Control, conceded that the addition of the four new schools to the Negro school would raise it to university rank.

Some Negro leaders after hearing of the proposal to give Florida A. and M. College the status of a university with those for graduate schools, have asked this question, "Have members of the Board of Control of Florida read what Chief Justice Vinson said in the McLaurin and the Sweatt cases?"

UNANIMOUS VOTE

In these two decisions in which all the U. S. Supreme Court justices voted unanimously on the question of segregation violating the Fourteenth Amendment, the court after ordering Texas and Oklahoma to admit Negroes stated that Negro schools, like the one in Florida, were not "equal" to the white schools in physical facilities. The court further argued that since Negro schools exclude from their student bodies members of other racial groups, they could not conclude that the education offered the Negroes is substantially equal to that which they would receive if admitted to the white schools.

A number of legal authorities interpret that decision to mean that, no matter how good the physical facilities, a Negro could not get an equal education in a segregated school.

It is therefore highly probable that Negro leaders of Florida will not compromise with Florida state school authorities in their proposal of giving Florida Negroes an inferior university in expanding Florida A. and M. College to a Negro state university.

If Pupils Mix

Fla. Solons Cut Funds To Schools

By JOHN A. DIAZ

MIAMI, Fla.—The House of Representatives, in legislative session at Tallahassee last week adopted an amendment to its general appropriations bill which would withdraw all state funds from state colleges and universities if the U. S. Supreme Court rules that they must mix white and Negro students.

The amendment was offered by Representative Woodrow Melvin of Santa Rosa County and was adopted by voice vote.

This threat of funds withdrawal has created widespread protests throughout Florida from Negroes who feel that it is aimed at Florida A. and M. College as a penalty against Negroes for demanding equal educational opportunities with whites in institutions of higher learning.

Representative Melvin, who represents a handful of voters in the one-city county of Santa Rosa, with no more than ninety-two Negroes registered to vote, had this to say in the Florida house of representatives:

"If the United States Supreme Court holds we've got to run Negroes loose with white students or send white students to the Negro college then we say we as taxpayers withdraw our support from those institutions," Melvin said in explaining the amendment, which would affect not only Florida A. and M. College, but the University of Florida and Florida State University.

Immediately after adopting the Melvin amendment, the house by vote of 42-38 added $426,955 to the fund recommended by the appropriations committee for Florida A. and M. College. Representative Sheppard of St. Johns County (St. Augustine), argued for increase in funds for the Negro college. Said he:

"I believe with all my heart in segregation. The Negroes of Florida with whom I have talked believe in it just as much as I do.

"It's as good for Negroes as it is for whites and maybe better."

He pointed to the United States Supreme Court decision which said States must provide substantially equal facilities for the races or show they are making an honest effort to do so or admit Negroes to white institutions.

He said Florida will have to give more funds to A. and M. "or we'll be cracked down on." He declared the extra money is needed "if we want to preserve our way of life in the South."

Representative Morgan of Duval objected to the proposed increase. He said the original bill provides for giving Negroes training until now available only in white institutions and the increase in salary and expenses is not needed.

Representative Shepperd said his point was that the State must do better than it has been doing for the Negroes.

Representative Jones of Collier County commented it is "inevitable mixing will come some day" but intelligent Negroes realize the time has not yet come.

The House of Representatives finally approved $4,142,107. which is substantiall larger than the $2,871,931 the college is receiving for the past two years. Part of the increased cost is calculated for the establishment of four new schools to meet the requirements of the U. S. Supreme Court decision handed down last year.

Many prominent Negroes of Florida denounced Representative Melvin's attack on Negroes' rights of equal educational opportunities.

Grad Schools At Fla. A&M Trick Move

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — The State Board of Control last Thursday adopted the policy that first-year Negro students who refuse to matriculate in law, engineering or pharmacy at Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, a state-owned institution for Negroes at Tallahassee, will be denied state aid to enroll in institutions out of the state.

The five-man board exercises control and supervision over the state's institutions of higher learning.

Dr. George W. Gore, president of the Negro college, was directed by the board to speed up the establishment of the three departments so students may enroll when the September school year begins. Dr. Gore said that he would be prepared.

He informed the board members that so far he has received only four applicants for enrollment in the law school. He did not state the number of applicants for the engineering and pharmacy departments.

Two of the four applicants, however, have refused to enroll because the law department is not accredited, and they have requested state aid to enroll in northern schools, Dr. Gore said.

The college president asked the board to establish a policy and after considerable discussion, he was directed to reject all requests

from freshmen in the three new departments for assistance in matriculating in accredited institutions out of Florida.

MUST WAIT YEAR

Dr. Gore pointed out that the departments will not become accredited until they have been in operation for a year or more, and then accreditation will have to be sought and there is no positive assurance that it will be provided.

"We will have to make a good showing in student enrollment and faculty," he said, "before we can expect to receive this honor." Dr. Gore explained that the school can obtain good teachers and he believes that in time enrollment in the three departments will materially increase. He said before the law department can become accredited, it will have to meet requirements of the American Bar Association. "We are working on this assumption," he added.

During the 1951 session of the State Legislature an unprecedented effort was made to improve educational facilities for Florida Negro citizens and thus preserve the state's traditional policy of segregating the races in the public schools and institutions of higher learning.

FUNDS PROVIDED

The board members said that the Legislature had taken some steps to provide the "separate but equal" educational facilities which the U. S. Supreme Court has prescribed as necessary if a state wishes to maintain segregation. For example, the Legislature provided $1,750,000 for new buildings at Florida A. and M. College. In addition the institution was granted an increase of $944,000 for operation.

The building fund money will permit the college to establish a graduate school of agriculture, besides the professional schools of law, pharmacy and engineering. Lack of these schools has brought suits from several Negro students who said they should be permitted to enter the University of Florida.

Until the Legislature acted to provide the educational opportunity substantially equivalent to those at the white universities, it was considered inevitable that the Federal courts would require admission of Negro students for professional training at the University of Florida and the Florida State University. The lawmakers said they voted on a conscientious belief, rather than to avoid segregation.

14,000 Books For 7 Students

New Famcee Law School Gets Terrell Library

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Seven freshmen students enrolled in the new law school at Florida A and M college won't suffer for reading material—the school last week got a library of some 14,000 volumes from the Robert H. Terrell Law school of Washington, D. C., which went out of existence last year.

The accredited law school library was purchased by the state of Florida and will be placed on the third floor of the FAMC general library, where the law school is temporarily housed.

A short distance from the campus, in the State Supreme Court library, are 40,000 volumes of law books, all available to the students.

President George W. Gore, Jr., said the Terrell collection gives the school basis for a good library, but is a little short on books on Florida law.

The new school is offering only freshmen law this year, but sophomore subjects will be added next year and others later until a fully accredited school for four years of training is available.

Fla. Jim-Crow School Plan Hit

Out-of-State Study Awards Cut Out

MIMS, Fla.—The Florida State Conference of the NAACP has denounced the recent action of the Sate Board of Control in cutting off out-of-state scholarship aid to colored freshmen in law, engineering and pharmacy, and in ordering that jim-crow graduate schools in these fields be established at Florida A. and M. College by the time that schools open in September.

Criticism of this action was made in a letter to the Board of Control by Harry T. Moore, executive secretary of the Florida NAACP State Conference. Two grave injustices are pointed out by his letter. Attention is first called to the recent ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court which ordered the admission of students to the University of Texas Law School.

This made it plain that a school is measured not only by its physical equipment but also by such qualities as "reputation of the faculty, experience of administration, position and influence of the alumni standing in the community, traditions and prestige."

Equality Impossible

Moore declared, "it is absolutely impossible to open a law school now at Florida A. and M. College that will be equal to the one at the University of Florida that has been operating for 50 years." The Florida NAACP official also branded as "a double dose of injustice" the decision of the Board to cut off out-of-state scholarship aid to freshmen in these three fields.

This action is interpreted as an effort to force attendance at makeshift, unaccredited, inferior graduate schools at F. A. and M. College, 'or else'." Then referring o a recent statement by State Supt. Thomas D. Bailey that "able citizenship, fervent Americanism and a working democracy are our Nation's greatest weapons for freedom," the NAACP letter said:

"It will be impossible for Florida colored teachers to show much 'fervor' in teaching 'fervent Americanism' to their students when these teachers themselves are being denied the full blessings of a 'working democracy.'"

Fla. A. & M. Makes Strides In Pharmacy

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Florida A and M college which is taking on the earmarks of a university, is making rapid strides in pharmacy.

The school of pharmacy has an enrollment of 12. Of this number seven are first year students and five are sophomores.

Dr. M. C. Rhaney is acting director of the school. Associated with him are: Dr. L. H. B. Foote, Howard Roberts, S. T. Stafford, Herbert H. Harris, Walter F. Ellis, Miss Julia Martin, and Clarence Beverly.

For the time being the school is housed in the new A and M college hospital. There will soon be under construction on A and M's campus a $1,000,000 science-pharmacy building to house the new school.

Fort Valley Gets Land, Buildings

FT. VALLEY, Ga.—The Fort Valley State College, according to an announcement by President C. V. Troup, has recently acquired 130 acres of land adjoining the campus. This property was purchased by the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia to enable the college to do a more effective job in the field of agriculture. Option has also been taken on another 138 acre tract to be purchased during the summer. The college will then have a total of 638 acres of land.

A new library, named for the late Principal Henry Alexander Hunt, is now under construction and should be ready for occupancy during the fall quarter. At its May meeting, the Board of Regents authorized the construction of a new men's dormitory at the Fort Valley State College costing $368,293.60. The firm of deGive, Dunham & O'Neill has already begun preliminary work on construction of this building.

Fort Valley College Gets New Land, New Buildings

FORT VALLEY, Ga.—President C. V. Troup, of Fort Valley State College, recently announced that the college has acquired 130 acres of land adjoining the campus.

This new property will allow the college to do a more effective job in the field of agriculture. Option has been taken on another 138-acre tract of land which will be purchased during the summer.

Upon the acquiring of the second tract of land, the college will have a total of 638 acres.

Thirkield - Jones Lectures

Bishop Robert E. Jones, this year's Thirkield-Jones lecturer at Gammon Theological Seminary, deserves the genuine appreciation and grateful thanks of the eight million Negroes who make up the membership of the several church denominations for his forthright statement of the Negro's position on segregation within the framework of the Christian Church.

Speaking on the "Church's Struggle with Race," Bishop Jones discussed, with consummate logic and balance, the whole issue of segregation in its broad application to the church, to education, to job-opportunities, in government and in industry. Since 1944 we have not only witnessed each of these annual lectures but have had the privilege of reporting them as well. But throughout these years we can not think of a single speaker who brought to bear a greater wealth of experience, of practical day-by day grappling with the issue of segregation as did Bishop Jones. Certainly none of the lectures have been received with so genuine an interest. And for that, Dr. Harry V. Richardson and Gammon too, are to be congratulated upon the wisdom of choosing so worthy and fearless man as Bishop Jones.

"The equality of men is as fundamental," he says, "as the Divinity of Jesus Christ." And we should "tread lightly the path of that philosophy which seeks to establish barriers between men." And on the broad issue of segregation, the Bishop said:

"It stifles civilization, it divides mankind, pollutes and blots the streams of life. It shackles the body. It breeds exploitation. It blows out the torch on the Statue of Liberty. It folds up the Stars and Stripes. Segregation is slavery in 20th century garb."

On the mooted issue of the Central Jurisdiction, Bishop Jones said it is out of step with the advances "in education, sports, unionism, and out of step with world trends."

It reflects a sense of ignorance, we think, to admit that we did not know the Bishop was so forthright and fearless. And we found churchman after churchman who actually knew what to expect from Bishop Jones, because they had known something of his previous pronouncements on the complex of race and the church. But we must still confess that we did not anticipate such a bristling attack upon the evil. And for that we have a new appreciation for what may be expected of this man, although retired, continues to be a mighty influence in Methodism.

If we may be permitted, however, we would like to offer this one observation. In his last lecture, it seems to us, that Bishop Jones might have made a stronger case for the forces at work had he given leaders in the fields of Sports, in Labor and Athletics generally praise for the great service they are rendering toward the whole question of Brotherhood in every-day living. Their contribution is very real and although the Bishop referred to these in passing, they merit special mention.

Theological Deans Gather At Gammon For Planning

Drawn together by common needs and problems, deans of theological schools cut across denominational lines and met in the First Conference of Theological Deans and Executives at Gammon Seminary on April 20 and 21.

The purpose of the meet was to consider the over-all problems of the theological school in light of the trends of the times. Some of the trends that were recognized as having a definite effect (either now or in the future) were: the growing shortage of capable persons entering into theological studies, and; the position of the Negro theological seminary in an age of integration in education.

Gammon's Dr. Richardson was elected temporary chairman and Rev. M. N. DeLaney of Shaw University was elected temporary secretary. Committees and individuals will be working on projects related to solving the group's problems during the interim between conferences.

During the two-day session, the conference did agree on several conclusions: 1) the Conference went on record as wishing to develop a better-trained church leadership; (2) steps will be taken to curb the alarming shortage of theological students; 3) the establishment of improved standards will be effected: 4) the need is recognized for inter-denominational cooperation.

Attendees were: Mrs. Lula E. Alexander, Daniel Payne College, Birmingham, (AME); Dean Charles H. Brown, J. J. Starks School, Benedict College, Columbia, S. C. (Baptist); Dean Lyman V. Cady, Fisk University, Nashville, (Congregational).

Rev. M. N. DeLaney, Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., (Baptist); Dean A. H. George, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C. (Presbyterian); Dr. Samuel H. Giles, Turner Seminary, Morris Brown College, (AME); Rev. Joseph G. Joiner, Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, Fla. (AME).

Rev. Benjamin H. Martin, Jr., Daniel Payne College; Rev. U. Z. McKinnon, Phillips School, Lane College, Jackson, Tennessee, (CME) Dean Andrew E. Murray, Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, (Presbyterian); Dean S. D. Proctor, Virginia Union University, (Baptist); President Ralph W. Riley, American Baptist Theological Seminary, Nashville; Dean John H. Satterwhite, Hood Seminary, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C. (AMEZ); Dean Melvin H. Watson, Morehouse College, (Baptist); and Dean Frank T. Wilson, Howard University, (Inter-denominational).

Why Be So Intolerant?

Donald Jones, regional director of the NAACP, has taken to task all Negro students who are attending the law school at Texas State University, as well as Negroes attending all other graduate and professional schools and courses in Negro institutions, according to a statement published in the news not so long ago. "More Negroes still attend the Jim Crow law school at Houston than have joined Heman Marian Sweatt in the University of Texas Law School at Austin. More Negroes still pursue graduate training in the makeshift Texas State University and at Prairie View than are enrolled in similar, available fields at UT." The news story carried these quotations from Mr. Jone's statement. And his final blast was quoted as follows: "It is time that Negroes abandon both the attitude of 'good enough' and the Jim Crow institutions that produce the attitude"

This may sound good at first blush, but it will not stand up under careful analysis. In the first place, where did Donald Jones go to school? Where did A. Maceo Smith go to school? In the second place, it is a fact that Thurgood Marshall went to college at a Negro school, Lincoln University, and it is a further fact that he went to law school at a Negro school, Howard University. In the third place it might be asked, where did U. S. Tate, the NAACP's regional attorney, study law? In the light of the facts, is it fair without going into the matter any further to castigate Negro students for their choice of a place to study, or talk loosely about "incompetence turned loose to prey upon an innocent Negro public." as Mr. Jones was quoted as doing?

In the fourth place, is this not a free country in which a man or woman has a right to decide for himself or herself where he or she will study? If their study does not result in the kind of competence that Mr. Jones would like to see, then is that not a question for law and medical examiners and boards of education to determine? Thurgood Marshall seems to be doing all right as a lawyer in spite of the fact that he was trained in a Negro law school, and Negro doctors all over America seem to be doing a good service in spite of the fact that they were trained in most instances at Meharry are equal to those at Yale and Harvard.

Why be so intolerant? If Donald Jones and U. S. Tate went to Negro schools, do they represent "licensed incompetence, turned loose to prey upon an innocent Negro public"? The truth of the matter is that we as Negroes have to get the best education that we can under all the circumstances and according to the best light that is in us. The Sweatt case alone does not solve the complex problems in their entirety which face the masses of Negroes. There is abundant evidence that Mr. Sweatt himself would not be in the law school of the University of Texas if Negroes had not raised many thousands of dollars to insure his being there. Who knows how many of the young men and women at the law school of Texas State University are faced with similar financial and other difficulties? If Donald Jones were a little less intolerant, he would understand some of these things.

500,000 Students Graduated In US Universities In 1949-50

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (USIS).—Approximately 500,000 students were graduated from colleges and universities in the United States during the academic year 1949–50.

This represents an all-time high, the United States Office of Education reports on the basis of a survey of the 1,294 American institutions of higher learning.

The total was eighteen per cent more than during the preceding year and almost 130 per cent above the prewar peak.

The survey shows that 433,734 bachelor's or equivalent degrees were conferred during 1949–50.

Master's degrees numbered 58 219, and doctor of philosophy degrees totalled 6,633.

The greatest increase over the previous year was in the number of doctor's degrees, which rose by twenty-five per cent.

Approximately thirteen per cent more students received bachelor's degrees in 1949-50 than during the previous year.

The number of master's degrees increased by fifteen per cent.

More students earned their first degrees in business and commerce than in any other field — a total of 72,317.

Engineering degrees numbered 52,246, and education degrees 46,635.

This order was reversed in the number of master's degrees that were conferred.

Education led with 18,911, followed by engineering with 4,496 and business and commerce with 4,335.

The greatest number of doctor of philosophy degrees was conferred in chemistry — 953.

In the field of education, 861 degrees were awarded and in engineering, 417.

To Restrict Race Courses Not in Colored Colleges

By A. M. RIVERA Jr.

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina inches to the left of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina here last week when an executive committee of the state university's trustee board made a feinting motion to admit Negroes and Indians.

In agreeing to admit Negroes to areas of study not provided in the colored colleges in the state North Carolina last week announced its decision to abide by the ruling in the 13-year-old Gaines case which stipulated that states must provide—within their borders—educational facilities for all citizens.

This decision also held that Negroes must be admitted to state universities where provisions are not made for them within the state otherwise.

HIGH COURT IGNORED

The university committee ignored more recent Supreme Court decisions which held that facilities offered must be "equal."

Under the relentless pressure of liberal Negro aggressiveness and recent Supreme Court decisions, North Carolina, in a traditional last-ditch stand, is making minimum concessions in the direction of opening its graduate and professional schools to Negroes.

The factors that led up to last week's decision of the executive committee of the University of North Carolina Board of Trustees were these:

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

(1) As part of the world-wide upsurge for full first-class-citizenship for minorities, Negroes in North Carolina and elsewhere in the South have been steadily clamoring for first-class educational opportunities.

(2) Before the Gaines decision, Tom Hocutt, science major at North Carolina College, sought unsuccessfully to enter the University of North Carolina's School of Pharmacy. This action, coupled with the implications of the Gaines decision, led the North Carolina General Assembly to establish a school at North Carolina College.

(3) A series of Supreme Court rulings in school equality suits in nearly a dozen Southern states contributed to making the Negro "court conscious."

LAW SCHOOL SUIT

(4) In 1948, Harold T. Epps, law school student in North Carolina College's ten-year-old law school, sued for admission into the University of North Carolina's forty-year-old law school.

The University of North Carolina and state officials marked time until the case came to trial in the summer of 1950.

(5) Conservative Tar Heel Judge Johnson J. Hayes, brushing aside U. S. Supreme Court decision in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases, ruled, Oct. 9, that North Carolina College's four-teacher jim-crow law school was 'superior in some respects to the University of North Carolina's well-staffed law school.

FACE-SAVING TRIED

(6) In the appeal of the North Carolina College Law School case, before a three-judge Federal Court on March 15, Federal Judges Morris A. Soper, Armistead Dobie and H. E. Watkins, scorchingly questioned defense attorneys on the basic issue of equality involved.

(7) University of North Carolina officials apparently advised by State Attorney General Harry McMullan of the likelihood of reversal in law school case, adopted the face-saving recommendations.

One of the great ironies in the case is the position of new University of North Carolina President Gordon Gray, former Secretary of the Army, who became president of the university in 1950.

PRESIDENT ON-SPOT

Mr. Gray, a Winston-Salem tobacco millionaire, who presided over the partial integration of Negroes into the Army, again finds himself confronted with the Negro integration problem.

Mr. Gray, a skillful corporation lawyer, whom trustess expected to curtail liberal trends in the university, last week gave the university's position. The trustees' resolution, he said: "If adopted, would answer only the charge that Negroes are being excluded for the reason that they are Negroes."

A trustee spokesman told a reporter here, "That Negro students would have to satisfy university deans that they are acceptable."

STRATEGY FORESEEN

Highly placed persons of both races have expressed the belief that North Carolina will use every conceivable method to deny and discourage Negroes from attending the three schools which make up the Greater University of North Carolina.

The committee's statement that Negroes would only be admitted to courses of study at the university not offered at the Negro state colleges, is taken to mean that the state will continue its policy of establishing sub-standard make-shift courses of study at the Negro schools.

Kelly Alexander, president of the state NAACP, told this reporter that: "We (NAACP) are prepared to challenge educational opportunities for Negroes in this state, school by school, department by department, and class by class, until the United State Supreme Court rules that segregation in education is discrimination, per se."

When asked if the resolution of the executive committee of the board of trustees would be adopted by the full body when it meets on April 4, Gov. W. Kerr Scott told members of his press conference Friday evening, "I think there will be a lot of discussion, but I think it will pass."

Great Progress Made By Negro Colleges

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Negro colleges during the first half of the 20th century have shown greater progress, more in most instances than the nation's colleges as a whole, according to a statistical circular just released by the federal office of education.

These conclusions are based on a survey taken this past year of colleges attended mainly by Negroes. Not all colored schools answered the survey, however. Negro students at predominantly white colleges are not included in this report.

Student enrollment at these schools has jumped 28.4 times since 1900. For 1951 an estimated 74,526 were enrolled in these schools, compared to only 2,624 during the 1899-1900 school year. For the nation the increase was only 10.7 times.

Another advance along this line was virtually the elimination of the less-than-college grade students from the rolls. In 1900, nearly all students registered in the so-called colleges were not of college level.

These schools conferred 13,108 bachelor's degrees in 1950 compared to 156 in 1900, and 768 master's degrees in 1950 compared to none in 1900. There is no record of a Negro school's awarding a doctor's degree at any time.

More Negroes are faculty members than in the past. In 24 schools supported by public funds mainly, 85 percent of the teachers are colored, and in colleges privately financed, slightly more than 50 percent are colored.

Financially, the schools are a lot better off today although their growth in this phase has not been as great as the national average. In 1900 they had an income of $1,111,783, and in 1948, a sum of $38,318,254.

Physical value of these schools' property 50 years ago was $7,930,949, and in 1950, $119,857,859.

This survey included schools for Negroes that call themselves university, college, normal institute, or normal school. Some included do not confer a bachelor's degree.

General information about these schools reveal the following facts:

Texas and North Carolina are states with more schools, 12 each, than any other state. A total of 19 states and the District of Columbia have schools attracting Negro students mainly. Only Pennsylvania and Ohio are northern states that have colored colleges.

Largest Negro college in the land is Howard university in the nation's capital. Second is Agricultural and Technical college in Greensboro, N. C., and third, Alabama State in Montgomery, Ala.

Other large schools with enrollments around 2,000 or more include Tuskegee institute in Alabama; Florida A and M in Tallahassee Fla.; Southern university in Scotlandville, La.; Tennessee State college in Nashville, and Texas State university in Houston.

Among these colleges are three schools for women and two for men. Women's colleges are Spelman in Atlanta, Barbara-Scoiia in Concord, N. C., and Bennett in Greensboro, N. C. Schools for men are Morehouse in Atlanta and Lincoln university in Pennsylvania.

More men (2,733) attend Howard than any other school. A total of 2,085 attend A and T and 1,414, Tuskegee. Most women (1,768) are enrolled at Alabama State. Howard has 1,349; Prairie View, 1,223, and Florida A and M, 1,036.

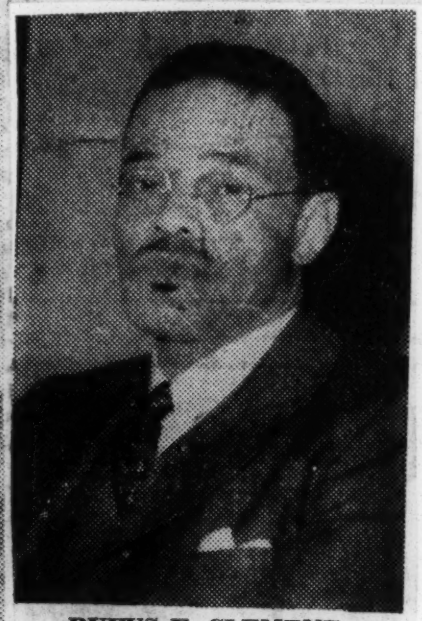
Howard offered more degrees at the end of the 1949-50 school year than any other school. It awarded 763 undergraduate and 110 graduate degrees. Florida A and M awarded 393 undergraduate degrees.

Atlanta university led in the number of graduate degrees with 180. Following were Texas State 124 and Howard with 110. Only 15 schools awarded master's degrees.

College President... An Envied Position

The goal of every American educator is to become college president, a position of leadership, dignity and scholarship. At the head of a College, the educator not only guides the lives of thousands of students but also sets the pace for building an institution of learning.

DR. MORDECAI JOHNSON
Howard University



RUFUS E. CLEMENT
Atlanta University

While few presidents have enjoyed the international fame of Ralph Johnson Bunche and Dr. Percy Julain, both former educators, most American college teachers yearn for the day when they will shed their academic duties for one of executive authority.

Between 50 and 60

On the average today's college president is between 50 and 60, married, with two or more children, and an ardent churchgoer, usually Methodist or Congregational. He formerly taught school, served as a pastor, an administrator or a diplomat and holds two or more degrees.

Dr. Ferdinand D. Bluford, president of Greensboro, N. C.'s Agricultural and Technical college, holds a bachelor's degree as does Albert Walter Dent, president of Dillard University; Rosenwald endowed college in New Orleans, La. Virginia Union gave Bluford an honorary doctorate as did Dent's Alma Mater, Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga.

Lone bachelor at the helm of a university is Dr. Felton G. Clark, who recently left for a European study trip and who is head of Southern University, Scotlandville, La. Dr. Clark inherited the driver's seat from his father, the late Dr. Joseph S. Clark, a friend of the late Huey Long.

Lone Clevelander is Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of Gammon Theological seminary, Atlanta, Ga. Also a former minister, he was dean of Tuskegee Institute's chapel for 15 years before heading Gammon. He earned his doctorate at Drew university.

Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State college at Institute, holds membership in 33 national and state educational and civic organizations and has received four honorary degrees. Perhaps the youngest president is thirty-five years old Dr. Lawrence A. Davis who heads his alma mater, Arkansas A. M. and N. college.

Many Are Clergymen

Of the former clergymen, Dr. Benjamin A. Mays, head of Morehouse college in Atlanta, is the most distinguished. Holder of a doctorate, Dr. Mays has written numerous articles and maintains his affiliation with the Baptist church of which he is a former minister.

Other former ministers include Dr. John Malcus Ellison, president of Virginia Union in Richmond, and Howard University's Dr. Mordecai Johnson, the first Negro to head the famed Washington, D. C. government supported institution.

A diplomat and a scholar, Dr. Raphael O'Hara Lanier, son of a Winston, N. C. attorney, was former minister to Liberia before accepting the $18,000 a year position at Texas Southern university, Houston. Lanier holds a bachelor's, master's and honorary doctorate.

The more scholarly group includes Dr. Charles Johnson, brilliant sociologist, who became the first Negro to head traditional Fisk university. Also in this group might be Dr. George W. Gore, president of Florida A. and M. college and former dean of Tennessee A. and I., Dr. Sherman Dana Scruggs, Washburn Phi Beta Kappa who heads Missouri's Lincoln university, and Dr. Horace Mann Bond, head of Pennsylvania's Lincoln university.

Widely known for their academic progress is Dr. David Dallas Jones, president of Bennett college in Greensboro, N. C., who turned the aged institution into a Southern "Vassar" and Dr. William Henry Jones, president of Tillotson college at Austin, Tex., also a Methodist supported school.

Most crusading of the group is Dr. Frederick Douglass Patterson a native Texan, who initiated along with the Rockefellers the United Negro College fund, an endowment campaign to aid the 31 privately supported Negro colleges. He formerly served as director of Tuskegee's Agricultural department.

Top Scholars

Holding membership in at least one honorary society is Dr. Charles Wesley of Central State college, Dr. Charles Leander Hill, president of Wilberforce college; Dr. G. Robert Cotton, president of Kansas Vocational college; Dr. Bennie Turner, head of South Carolina state college; Dr. James Ward Seabrook, president of Claflin and Dr. Rufus Atwood, head of Kentucky State college.

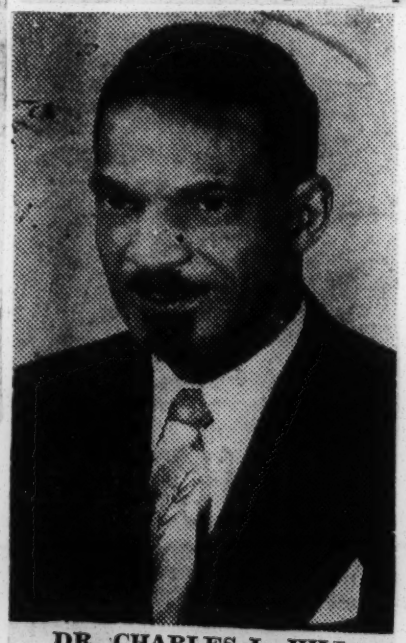
Today's College president has proven himself a traditional family man with not one divorce recorded for the group. He usually has college trained children although Dr. Bluford and Dr. Mays are childless.

Though he spends a great deal of his time traveling in the interest of the school, he is usually accompanied by his wife who serves as a homemaker and first lady of the campus. Most of their wives are usually former university teachers although Mrs. Dent was a former concert pianist.

While state funds have been misused both in Florida and Tennessee, college presidents earn between $7,000 and $18,000 annually with a liberal expense account. Their children usually earn scholarships and their wives, if widowed, usually receive small pensions or work at some College capacity.

Constant Travel

But their work is not all in the College's most luxurious office, presidents are constantly traveling in the interest of the school. This interest might reach from a speaking engagement before prospective students to an appearance before the board for an expansion program.



DR. CHARLES L. HILL
Wilberforce Univ.

DR. CHARLES H. WESLEY
Central State College

DR. CHARLES JOHNSON
Fisk University

His duties are the school's good will. He is both chief administrator and janitor for whatever goes right or wrong, he accepts the credit or the blame. It is his job to secure students who will achieve success and administrator who will assure those students of their goal.

And yet, his position is envious. He travels extensively with no set office hours or routine. Only two—William Stewart Nelson, dean of religion at Howard, and James Bell, registrar at Texas Southern, have proven that they are happier out of the University's helm. Nelson was formerly head of Dillard and Bell was head of Jackson college.

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS AND EDUCATORS AT LANE INAUGURAL — A number of college presidents, outstanding churchmen and educators were in attendance at the inaugural ceremonies of Pres. Chester A. Kirkendoll, Jr., sixth president of Lane college, Jackson, Tenn.

In the photo, left to right, front, lower group, Dr. Joseph A. Johnson, Pres. Phillips School of Theology; Dr. James A. Colston, Pres. Knoxville College; Pres. Chester A. Kirkendoll; Dr. M. W. Frazier, President Mississippi Industrial college; Dr. Harry V. Richardson, Pres. Gammon Theological seminary; and Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, Pres. Lincoln university (Mo.); Dr. W. S. Davis, Tenn. A & I State college and Dr. W. A. Bell, Miles Memorial college, were also present.

In the upper group, left to right, front: Dr. J. A. Colston; Dr. Lena B. Morton, Lane college; Pres. W. M. Frazier; Dr. B. Julian Smith, Board of Christian Education, CME Church; Dr. Joseph A. Johnson; Dr. Harry V. Richardson; Dr. U. Z. McKinnon, Phillips School of Theology; Dr. F. T. Jeans, financial secretary, CME church; Dr. Mary J. Lane and President Kirkendoll.

Back row, left to right, are: Prof. W. H. Graham, Paine college; Prof. Alvin J. McNeil, Mississippi Vocational; Prof. E. L. Siggers, of Mississippi; Dr. J. L. Tolbert, board of evangelism, CME church; Prof. George L. Johnson, Winston-Salem Teachers college; Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs; Dr. P. R. Shy; Prof. T. J. Beck, and Dean R. H. Sewell of Lane college.

Also in attendance were Mrs. Allegra W. Turner, Southern university, and Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett, presiding bishop. — (ANP)

Gains in the South

JUSTIFIED denunciation of the State of Georgia for its recently enacted law withholding state financial aid from schools and units of its university system if any court should order Negroes admitted to a white educational institution, drew attention away from a very worthy and desirable law which was unanimously passed.

This was the law, overwhelmingly backed by Governor Talmadge and his supporters, which completely outlawed the Ku Klux Klan, barred the use of masks by anyone older than 16 years, and made illegal the burning of crosses on private property.

The law was a victory for newspapers, civic groups, churches and voters' organizations which had joined in the fight against the hooded order, and demonstrated that these forces in Georgia had become so powerful that the reactionary Talmadge cabal had to reckon with them.

At the same time the Legislatures of South Carolina and Tennessee voted to do away with payment of a poll tax as a requirement for voting.

This now reduces the poll tax area to Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas and Virginia, or one-third of the Southern states.

Of course five states are five too many, and the fight must be kept up to eliminate this nuisance everywhere, but the fact remains that great gains have been made.

The more Negroes qualify to vote, and do vote, in the other Southern states, the sooner may we expect to see the remaining five states repeal their poll tax laws.

Enrollment In State Colleges Slightly Off

Registrars in Georgia's colleges Wednesday said the colleges and universities are showing a slight drop in enrollment — but are far from facing a financial crisis.

Dr. Harmon W. Caldwell, chancellor of the Board of Regents, University System of Georgia, explained:

"We anticipated when we prepared budgets for the school year now beginning that enrollment would be less than in 1950-51. So far registration has proved to be in line with our expectations. That budgetary planning, plus, increased aid from the state, has put us in good shape for the year."

NEW APPROPRIATION BOON TO NEGRO UNITS

Three Georgia colleges are well on their way toward being accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Their accreditation is being made possible by the recent authorization of $1,775,000 by the Regents of the University System of Georgia for the erection of buildings and facilities to meet SACS requirements.

The three colleges concerned are Albany State College, Fort Valley State College and Savannah State College. At Albany State, the erection of a Health and Physical Education Building and a Science building is in the planning stage. These two units will cost a total of $575,000.

A $400,000 Agricultural Science Building is in the making for Fort Valley State College, also a Demonstration Schol which is expected to cost approximately $250,000.

The Regents ear-marked $550,000 for improvements and additions at Savannah State College. $400,000 of this sum will be spent for the erection of a dormitory for men; $100,000 for an Annex to the gymnasium and $50,0000 for a Sewage Disposal Plant.

Barring a restriction of building materials by the current national defense effort, the buildings are expected to be started as soon as plans and specifications are ready for the awarding of contracts. The announcement of the authorization was made by Hughes Spalding, the chairman of the Georgia University Regents.

EDITORIAL

SEGREGATION AT ITS WORST

Governor Herman Talmadge of Georgia has sustained his reputation as an exponent of politics based on fanatical racial prejudice by ordering his Legislature to incorporate a vicious school segregation provision in Georgia's $207,000,000 budget.

The provision would cut off State funds to any white school or col. admitting a Negro. This meas. is openly designed to frustrate a possible Federal ct. order under a pending case frustrate a possible Federal court order under a pending case to admit Negro children to Atlanta public schools. A Negro has also applied for admission to the University of Georgia Law School as a first step in court battle.

Talmadge's disgraceful proposal goes so far that it might even operate to wipe out educational opportunities for white children and college students. Reflecting their overweening character the segregation clauses provide that if any part of them is declared unconstitutional the entire appropriation would be frozen. This could operate eventually to cancel a $12,250,000 appropriation for all Georgia colleges and universities and $81,424,000 for public schools.

The gross unfairness of educational segregation carried to these extremes is serious enough. But when it is designed, as in this case, to plunge Georgia into a complete educational blackout it takes rank as one of the most outrageous and unbalanced expositions of racial discrimination the country has ever seen.

—The Philadelphia Inquirer

Dixie College Defense Role To Be Discussed

ATLANTA, March 14—(AP)—Southern educators and representatives from key defense and research agencies in Washington will meet next week to discuss how Dixie's colleges can aid in the nation's defense program.

Two conferences are scheduled, one in Atlanta March 22 and one in Memphis March 24.

Gov. Herman Talmadge, member of the Southern Regional Education Council Board of Control, which is sponsoring the conferences, said:

"We've been told by the Federal Government that the tremendous task of scientific research and training must be borne by institutions of higher learning, so our responsibilities and opportunities are clear. The big job is to find out what we can do and get busy doing it."

One result could be Federal research contracts for many Southern colleges.

Representatives from colleges in Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland and Virginia are expected at the Atlanta conference. The Memphis meeting will be for colleges in Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Texas.

White Ga. Colleges May Be Forced to Open Doors

Three Negro Schools Below Standard

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES Jr.

ATLANTA—The showdown on equal school facilities in Georgia was closer last week as three Negro units of the University System faced loss of accreditation and the Horace Ward test to enter the University Law School was tossed in the hands of the Board of Regents.

Chancellor Harmon Caldwell of the University System, who already had denied Ward admission to the Athens school, following the lead of the president and registrar, revealed the shape of things at the board meeting last week.

Dr. Caldwell foresaw a serious situation developing with the threatened loss of accreditation to Savannah, Albany and Fort Valley State Colleges. The three Negro units had been granted a temporary "B" class rating by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

This rating will disappear, however, if certain construction programs "guaranteed" by the state for Negro colleges are not completed.

Best estimates last week were that the improvements badly needed at the colleges would not be completed. A shortage of critical materials figures in the dilemma faced by Georgia school officials, as well as their continued failure and slowness to equalize facilities and improve standards for Negroes.

When the Southern Association meets in St. Petersburg, Fla., in December, it will consider two standards for schools of higher learning—approved or not approved. It is this situation which has Chancellor Caldwell worried most, for he visualizes court suits against the University System for entrance to white schools, Negro units being admittedly inferior.

* * *

Chancellor Caldwell is to appear before the association, ask it to approve the Negro units, while guaranteeing that the construction called for at the colleges will be carried out as soon as possible.

The board revealed that it had rejected the application of a Negro student for scholarship aid to major in physical education at West Virginia State College. He insisted on the grant, although the state advised him that such a course was offered at Fort Valley and Savannah State Colleges. The student contended that Negro educational schools in Georgia are not fully accredited.

In the Ward case, the board referred the application to its education committee for "full study." This delaying tactic was expected although it was believed that the regents could put off no longer than the December meeting the question posed by Ward, an honor graduate of both Morehouse College and Atlanta University.

* * *

Spokesmen for the Georgia Association of NAACP Branches said Ward would immediately throw his suit into Federal Court if the regents vote against his admission to the law school. Funds to support such legal action are ready for use. The Association of NAACP Branches meets in Savannah on the heels of the Florida meeting of the Southern accrediting agency. This will precede by a day or so the regular December meeting of the Georgia Board of Regents.

NAACP spokesmen, along with Chancellor Caldwell, foresee the filing of suits along the undergraduate college level should Georgia Negro units fail to receive accreditation by the regional agency.

Georgia authorities were warned at the Richmond meeting of the accrediting group to improve Negro school facilities within one year, or face the loss of ratings.

It was only last week that the howl went up about the pressure of time and critical materials. Considerable school building construction has been completed or is going on all around Georgia colleges. There has been no general attempt to give priority to Negro building, although it is admittedly farthest behind.

Higher Education For Negroes

At the invitation of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia, a Visiting Committee, made up of well known Negro educators, representing the Southern Association of Colleges, conducted a study of the physical facilities and equipment and the teacher preparation of these units to ascertain the extent to which these institutions satisfy the standards of the Association for the purpose of recommending priorities in the general building program.

At the Albany State College, the Commission found that the present staff is in need of improvement; that there are only five teachers with Ph. D. degrees, and that of these, one was the President of the institution and another the Dean, both of whom do a limited amount of teaching; that at least two new dormitories, one for men the other for women, should be provided to relieve present congestion; that a physical and health education building be erected.

The Fort Valley State College faces many difficulties too. It's operating budget of $57,904 for 1950-51 is too small; the financial offices are too crowded and inadequately housed; salary schedule is considerably below the schedule of state-supported colleges for Negroes in Florida, North Carolina, Texas and Tennessee; there is an outstanding need for office space for use by officers of instruction.

In brief, the Committee listed about 28 points at which the Regents should begin a serious campaign of improvement. At the Savannah State College the Commission finds:

"The training of the faculty falls below the standards required for full recognition of the Association, with only one department head holding a doctorate degree; library falls below the present standards, books are inadequate and out-of date, physical plant is congested; gymnasium has no dressing room, showers, nor classrooms, together with a great number of other deficiencies.

This then, is a word by word picture of the future as well as present status of our State supported higher educational institutions. It is serious, indeed. Add to that condition the fact that the Southern Association will discontinue rating any schools with the present "B" rating, then we are facing a period when each of these institutions will have no standing, except that the Regents act upon these recommendations promptly. The fact that they requested the study is indicative of a willing desire to effect great and speedy improvements. We hope they act at once.

Ga. State Schools For Negroes Face Possible Future Without Accreditation

By C. W. FREENLEA

ATLANTA.—(ANP) — Negro institutions of higher learning in Georgia face a future without accreditation unless speedy improvements are made in teacher preparation, physical plants and equipment, it was learned here last week.

The three state colleges involved are, Albany State, Dr. Aaron Brown, president; Fort Valley State, Dr. C. V. Troup, president; and Savannah State, Dr. W. H. Kaine, president. They were appraised recently by a visiting commission named by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools at the invitation of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia, which administers the segregated colleges for Negro students.

The Board of Regents, it was believed, had requested the survey to ascertain what improvements are needed to "equalize" the Negro units with the white units of the system. The results revealed that the Negro schools, far from being equal, were in jeopardy of losing accreditation altogether when the Southern association next year begins a policy of recognizing only "A" rated schools.

The three Negro schools are at present rated "B." The Southern Association commission, which studied the Negro schools in November, refused to up their grading to "A," despite widespread propaganda on the part of school Regent officers that the Negro units were only slightly below the white colleges.

Plan to Raise Level Of All Schools

Meanwhile, Georgia's Gov. Herman E. Talmadge made moves which he said in his inauguration speech last Tuesday, were designed to raise the level of "all Georgia schools." The governor, after campaign promises of "no sales tax," asked his puppet legislature to pass a three percent sales tax to raise upwards of 175 million dollars to finance a "minimum school program," and urged the creation of separate school building authorities that could independently borrow money through the sale of bonds to build new school buildings.

The state educators, politicians, and press had been thrown into a reign of hysteria since the U. S. Supreme Court decisions admitting Negroes to graduate schools of Texas and Oklahoma several months ago. The Talmadge leaders believe they can still shunt off Negro students from the white colleges and secondary schools by making gestures toward physical equalization.

Estimates have placed the disparity of Negro elementary and high schools alone at $200 million behind the white schools; and colleges and graduate schools have been conceded by most observers to be absolutely beyond even possible physical equalization.

The Talmadge forces, however, heretofore have ignored all the facts. The revelations of the Southern Association Commission came as a bombshell in the midst of the newly convened state legislature which admittedly was going to try to do something about the lower school problem since Negroes of Atlanta recently had already gone to the courts asking admittance to white high and elementary schools because of unequal facilities.

Negro Needs Total More Than Whole Sum Asked For Schools

Gov. Talmadge, Negro-baiting son of the late Gene Talmadge, did not say what portion of the recommended $175,000,000 would go to the Negro grade schools, but Negro leaders pointed out that it would take more than that total for their schools alone to bring the physical plants up to par; and the governor's recommendation had said the money would be for "all schools," colored and white.

Talmadge's latest move on the school front was to appoint his stalwart advisor, politician Roy Harris of Augusta, to the State Board of Regents last week. Whether this was merely political regard or whether it was a move to give the shrewd Harris the reigns to the school system, was a matter for Georgians to watch.

Harris had engineered Talmadge's victory of former Gov. M. E. Thompson, Ellis Arnall, friend and semi-liberal, last July. Thompson, during his campaign had openly campaigned for a sales tax as "the only way to improve Negro schools and have Negro citizens help pay for the improvements at the same time." Talmadge last week said he now recommends the sales tax only as a "last resort."

Rates Negro Schools, But Doesn't Admit Them

The Southern association of Colleges and Secondary schools is the official group that appraises all Southern schools for accreditation. It is a voluntary association of schools and educators, and rates Negro schools but does not admit them to membership in the association. The association's visiting commission said in summary, "the committee recommends that "the present rating (B) of these institutions remain unchanged until such time as recommendations are met in order to permit these institutions to satisfy all the standards of the Southern association. It then went on to enumerate a long list to inadequacies in the three Negro colleges.

Albany State College, whose purpose is to provide liberal arts, is the Negro edition of the University of Georgia for whites at Athens. Fort Valley State college is assigned the function of agricultural training, while Savannah State is the dark comparison to Georgia School of Technology for whites.

A Morehouse college graduate, Horace Ward, last fall filed application for training at the University of Georgia Law school. He refused an offer by the state Board of Regents for out-of-state aid. Under auspices of the Georgia Conference of NAACP Branches, he is expected to file suit soon.

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SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION TO SCRAP CLASS "B" SCHOOLS AFTER 1951

BY V. W. HODGES

Higher Education for Negroes in Georgia faces a future without a single accredited state institution, unless prompt and speedy improvements are made, both in the matter of physical plant and equipment and in teacher preparation and instructional facilities.

That is the conclusion of a Visiting Committee, named by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, at the invitation of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia for the purpose of ascertaining the extent to which these institutions satisfy the standards of the Southern Association of Colleges and to recommend priorities in the general building program.

The three Negro institutions, include the Albany State College, Dr. Aaron Brown, President; whose purpose is to provide a Liberal Arts program in preparing elementary school teachers; the Fort Valley State College, Dr. V. Troup, President, assigned the function of a Land Grant college with training in agriculture, and the Savannah State College, Dr. W. H. Paine, president, assigned the function of Liberal Arts and Trades.

In a summary statement of the needs of the three state colleges for Negroes as viewed by the Association committee was concluded November 13, 14, and 15, 1950. The committee recommends that the "present rating of these institutions reman unchanged until such time as the following recommendations are met in order to permit these institutions to satisfy all the standards of the Southern Association.

SAVANNAH STATE COLLEGE

1. The present collection in the library should be increased to at least 12,000 well distributed volumes, exclusive of duplicates and government publications, and there should be an expenditure of an average of $5.00 per student for books, periodicals and binding. The librarian should have faculty rank, preferably that of an associate or full professor. The salary for the staff should not average less than $5.00 per student enrolled in the institution.

2. It is recommended that the functions and duties of all officers of administration (teachers, faculty and student committees) be defined in writing and that authority be available to all persons concerned.

3. Additional facilities are necessary in order to maintain an adequate health and physical education program. In the industrial arts division laboratories and shops should be enlarged to accommodate the number of students served.

FORT VALLEY COLLEGE

Standard Ten, the Physical Plant and Equipment, is not being met by this institution.

1. The present barns and temporary building for agriculture are inadequate for the type of program being pursued at this institution.

2. The lighting in most of the classroom buildings, as well as the dormitories is inadequate for the tasks performed in these buildings.

3. The present audio visual equipment for instructional purposes is inadequate.

4. Dormitory space for men is needed.

ALBANY STATE COLLEGE

1. Adequate facilities for a health and physical education program are not present.

2. Facilities for the science program are not adequate.

3. Lighting in several classrooms, as well as the dormitories, is not adequate for the purpose for which these buildings are used.

4 There is need for additional dormitory facilities.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ALL SCHOOLS

1. An attempt should be made in each of these colleges to have greater participation on the part of the faculty in planning for improvement in facilities.

2. It is generally agreed in academic circles that a good teacher with a doctorate is better for an institution, if only from the standpoint of prestige and inspiration, than a good teacher with a master's degree Therefore, an attempt should be made by all three institutions to employ people, particularly heads of departments, who have a doctorate in their respective fields. It does the instruction of a particular school little good when staff members leave for additional study without returning to the institution when such study is completed. There seems to be some indication that this is happening in these institutions.

The needs stated under the general recommendations are of such a nature that it does not seem wise to recommend a change in the status of these institutions until such time as these deficiencies are dealt with properly.

W. H. Brown
Director of the Bureau of Educational Research
North Carolina College at Durham.
Durham, North Carolina

F. A. DeCosta
State A and M
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Leo W. Jenkins
Dean of Instruction
East Carilona Teachers College
Greenville, North Carolina.

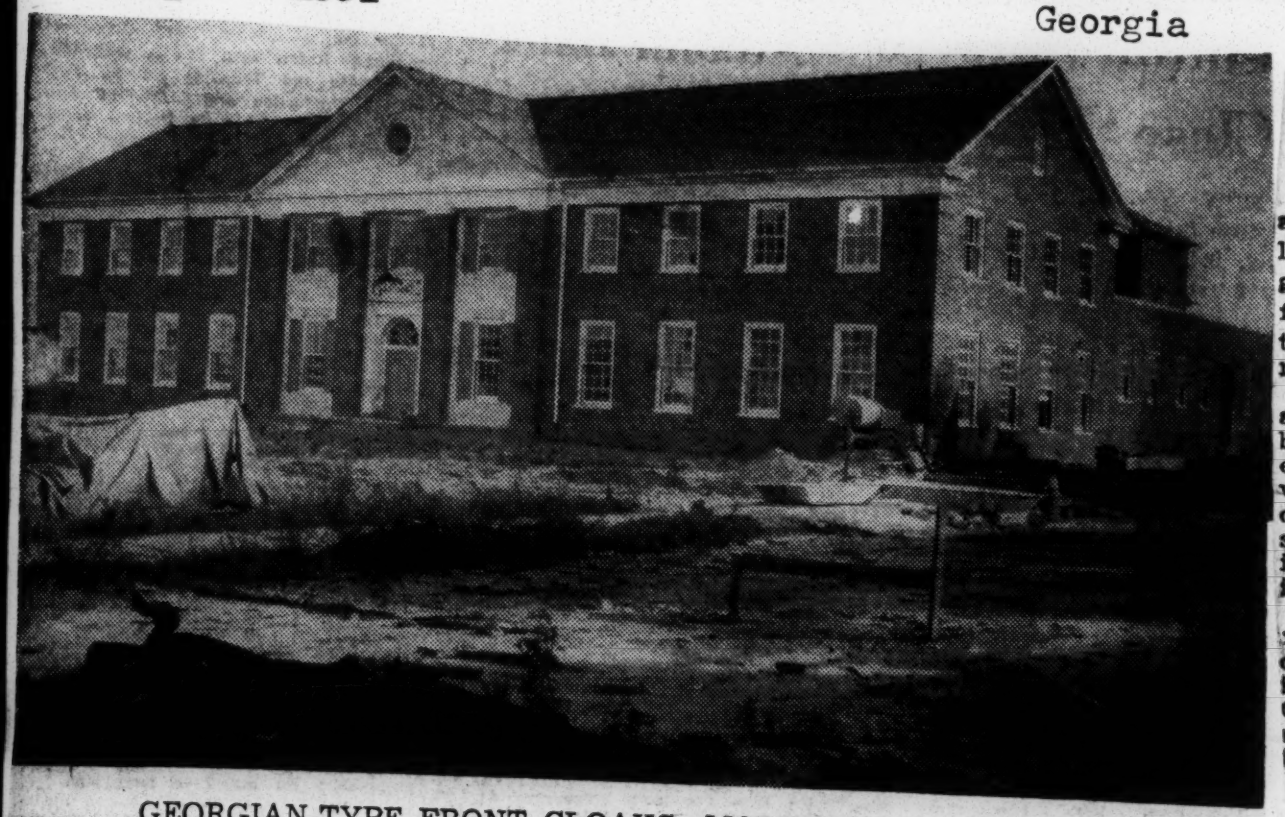
At its December meeting in Richmond, Virginia, the Southern Association of Colleges voted to discontinue "B" class accreditation, under which the above institutions now operate.

Dr. Aaron Brown To Assist In Teacher Study

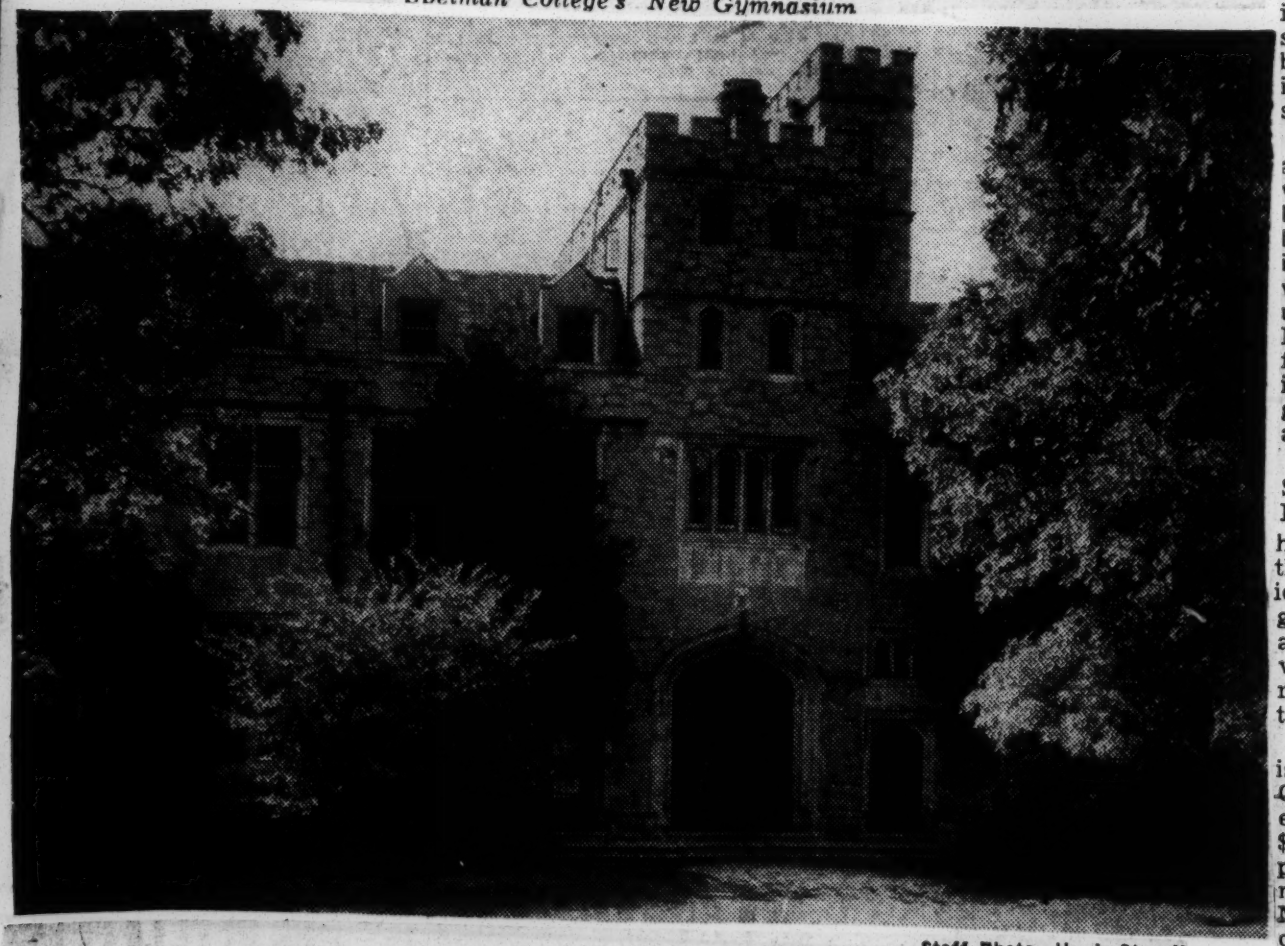
ALBANY, Ga. — Dr. Aaron Brown, president of Albany State College, has been selected by Chancellor Harmon W. Caldwell, to serve on a five man committee to study and recommend policies regarding the academic qualifications and status of teachers in the University System. Others on the Committee include Deal Lloyd Chapin, Dean of Faculties, Georgia Institute of Technology, Chairman; Dr. Zach S. Henderson, President of Georgia State Teachers College at Statesboro; Dr. I. S. Ingram, President, West Georgia College, Carrollton; and Dr. S. Walter Martin, Professor of History, University of Georgia.

The Committee is to study several matters, some of which include the amount of academic training, degrees and experience to be possessed by teachers in order to establish eligibility for employment in each of the many ranks in the University System; policy governing promotion from rank to rank within an institution; permanent tenure; probationary periods; and administrative and non-teaching employees who have faculty rank.

The committee is to submit a statement of policies that can be presented to the Advisory Council on February 8, 1951. The Council's recommendations will go to the Board of Regents.



GEORGIAN-TYPE FRONT CLOAKS MODERNISTIC INTERIOR
Spelman College's New Gymnasium



Staff Photo—Hugh Stovall

OGLETHORPE'S CLASSIC GRAY STONE LOWRY HALL
A Replica of Corpus Christi College at Oxford

Oglethorpe Puts Up Stately Front

By BETTY WILKISON

Oglethorpe University alone among local institutions of higher learning has resisted the trend to go modern in looks. Number one factor in the resistance: Oglethorpe hasn't put up a building recently.

But when one does go up again it will in all probability be of the native gray stone unearthed on the campus. And it will likely follow the traditional design firmly established by stately old Hearst Hall, put up in 1913 and by Lowry Hall built in 1928.

Lowry, gray stone and fortress-like, lends a somber and dignified air to the campus. Fashioned after the old Corpus Christi College of Oxford University, it maintains the collegiate look in truest tradition.

Atlanta University is the representative of the other extreme. It has no old buildings because it has moved from the original site and its first buildings have been destroyed. Its newest building is still in the ground breaking stage.

Spelman College, undergraduate affiliate of Atlanta U. for Negro women, is resisting a change in looks, but new buildings continue to go up. The final touches are being put on a $460,000 gymnasium which is a stately Georgian structure as other campus buildings are. Inside, however, the most modern fixtures defy tradition for convenience. Dedication of the new gymnasium will be held this fall after school opens.

The school, named for the Spelman sisters who were John D. Rockefeller's mother and aunt, has been generously endowed by the Rockefellers. Rockefeller Junior, this year made the college a gift of $500,000 which will pay for a new dormitory. Building is under way but the structure will not be ready for use for some ten to twelve months.

A $400,000 chemistry building is in the future for Morehouse College. When the building is equipped, the bill will be some $500,000. But Dr. Benjamin Mays, president, says the style will remain Georgian in this case too. Morehouse is an undergraduate college for Negro men, also affiliated with Atlanta U.

Traditions are deaf to institutions. Some may be modified over a period of time; some may change rapidly. At Oglethorpe and at Atlanta University and its affiliates the evolution in building is a slow one.

GA. BOARD OF REGENTS TOLD:

Poor Facilities Threaten Credit Rate of 3 Colleges

Afro-American Date: 11-24-51

14e(1)

ATLANTA (NNPA) — Three state-supported colleges which are part of Georgia's segregated University System, are in "serious danger" of losing their accreditation because of poor physical facilities, Chancellor Harman Caldwell told the Board of Regents last Wednesday.

Caldwell's statement was made after the Regents postponed action on the application of Horace T. Ward of Atlanta to enter the University of Georgia law school. The three schools which may lose their accreditation are Savannah Sate, Albany State and Fort Valley State colleges.

Advising the board that loss of accreditation would result in a very serious situation, Caldwell disclosed that the three State schools now have a provisional accreditation from the Southern Association of College and Secondary Schools.

Hinged on Building

That accreditation was given on condition that the $1,775,000 building program be completed, Caldwell said.

"We have met some of the conditions—and some we have not met," Caldwell said. "I do not know what action we may expect from the committee on accreditation."

The Regents authoried Caldwell to "guarantee" to the association that the construction program will be completed. All of the construction is either under way or in the drafting stage, Caldwell said, but he indicated that shortages of steel and other vital materials might slow up work.

Construction Gets Priority

The Regents said they wanted to give priority to the construction program at the three colleges.

The Southern Association meets in St. Petersburg, Fla., Dec. 1 to 5, at which time the Chancellor will appear with a request that the three schools be accredited. The rating system has changed since the three schools were given "B" ratings, and this year they will either be "approved" or "not approved."

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The construction program, which will be financed through State School Building Authority bonds, includes three new buildings at Albany State, three at Savannah State, and two at Fort Valley State.

Walter WHITE

'No Segregation At Hampton', Writes Dr. Alonzo G. Moron

DR. ALONZO G. MORON, President of Hampton Institute, quite properly took me to task for a recent column I wrote about the Virginia law prohibiting white and Negro citizens from attending non-segregated meetings or concerts in public places in Virginia.

In the column in question, which dealt with the recent Marian Anderson and Duke Ellington episodes at the Mosque in Richmond, I wrote of the hope of certain Virginia whites that the race bar would never be abolished "in the Mosque and other public meeting places in Virginia, including the chapel at Hampton Institute."

Dr. Moron points out that the segregation rule is not practiced at Hampton, although, of course, the law presumably applies to it as well. To correct any injury which may have been done to Hampton, I am turning over this column to Dr. Moron, who writes:

"I read you article yesterday in the latest issue of the Chicago Defender and was enjoying it immensely until I came across your reference to segregation at Hampton Institute.

"I am sure that this must have been an oversight on your part, because I find from my colleagues that you have visited Hampton and spoken at Hampton often enough to know that segregation is not practiced here. It was not practiced before I came, and I thought you knew me well enough to know that I would not be a party to such practices.

"Since I found out also that this is not the first time that we have been accused by the NAACP of practicing segregation here at Hampton, I think I should give you the history of what happened when the Commonwealth of Virginia sought to extend the Jim Crow laws to the Hampton campus.

"I was a student here then, but I have taken the time to check the facts with other people who have served continuously on the Hampton staff both before and since this attempt was made.

"In 1926, one of our local legislators became very annoyed when he found no segregation at a concert given by the Musical Arts Society at Hampton Institute in Ogden Hall. He shortly thereafter introduced in the State Legislature what is known as the Massenburg Bill calling for segregation in all public places and for all events to which an admission fee is charged.

"When this bill was passed, the Chairman of our Board of Trustees announced publicly that Hampton Institute was a private college and that admission to all events on the campus would be limited to staff, students, and guests of the college. Off-campus persons desiring to attend church services, chapel services and concerts were required to get guest cards which were easily available. Absolutely no changes were made in the seating arrangements.

"The inter-racial staff which Hampton has had for nearly 80 years continued to sit together as they do now in the sections provided for staff and guests. As far as I have been able to find, these arrangements have never been challenged by the Commonwealth, and Hampton Institute has the reputation of being the oasis in this desert of Jim Crow.

"Since 1946 we have conducted an exchange program by which white students come to us for a semester from several Northern colleges. This semester six are here from Grinnell and Oberlin. An equal number of our students are in attendance at those institutions. The students who come to us live in our dormitories, attend classes, and share in all the other experiences with our regular students.

"This semester we admitted our first white student in modern times to regular student status. He is a young boy from Texas who transferred here from the University of Virginia.

". . . I certainly would appreciate it if you would disabuse your readers' minds of the impression contained in your article that we practice segregation at Hampton Institute."

WHOLE CAMPUS SADDENED:

Hampton Coed Drowned in School Swimming Pool!

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—A 19-year-old Hampton sophomore, who returned home to Richmond last week end because her mother "just had a notion she wanted to see her," was found drowned in the school's swimming pool, Tuesday morning.

She was Miss Maria Falden, attractive coed who failed to respond to a pulmotor after firemen worked on her feverishly for more than two hours.

Her body was found by the swimming instructor at approximately 11:45 a.m., a few minutes after morning advanced swimming class.

Body Found in Deep End

Alonzo Moron, president of Hampton, told the AFRO that the instructor, Mrs. Reynolds, went back to the pool to look for the student when she noticed the coed's clothes were still in her locker after other members in the class had dressed and left.

Miss Falden was not considered a finished swimmer, Dr. Moron said, and had been instructed to stay away from the deep end of the pool. However, her body was found in that end which is over nine feet in depth.

Her parents said that Maria had written recently how proud she was over the progress she was making in swimming lessons and that she was in the advanced class.

Mother Needs Doctor's Care

When the instructor discovered the girl's lifeless body, President Moron said, a call was immediately put through to the Hampton Fire Department, which came within two minutes and began unsuccessful attempts to revive the girl.

Notified of her daughter's death, Tuesday afternoon, through a telephone call from school officials, Mrs. Cora Falden became hysterical, relatives said, and required doctor's care for shock.

The girl's father, Leon Falden, told reporters at the beautiful Falden home at 2812 Barton Ave., that his daughter had only returned to school, Sunday night, after being home for the week end at her mother's request.

Her mother had sent for her daughter, the father said, because she "just wanted to see her."

Got Letter Morning of Death

Mrs. Falden, her husband said, had just received a letter from Maria, Tuesday morning shortly before she learned of her death.

The school swimming pool is in the recreation building, which was built by the Navy during World War I.

"The whole campus is saddened by her death," Dr. Moron said.

In addition to her parents, Miss Falden is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Sarah A. Chapman and Mrs. Ann Hunter of Washington; two brothers, Walter J., and John who has been in the Army one month and is stationed at Camp Breckenridge, Ky.

MISS MARIA FALDEN

High School Honor Grad

Miss Falden was an honor graduate from the Armstrong High School in 1949, a member of the Y - Teens and sang with the Inspirational Choir of the Fifth St. Baptist Church.

1800 Attend Rites

Brief funeral services held Sunday afternoon at Fifth St. Baptist Church in Richmond with the Rev. C. C. Scott officiating, assisted by the Rev. E. E. Smith, were attended by 1800 persons. 500 others stood outside.

A group of 22 Hampton students accompanied the body to Richmond and six male students served as pallbearers.

Hampton Pres. Takes Leave For Rest

HAMPTON, Va. — (ANP) — Alonzo Moron, president of Hampton institute, has been granted a leave of absence by the trustees of the institution. He will undergo a period of rest treatment at Lake Saranac, New York, which physicians prescribed to correct a health condition.

Grad Of 1883 Wins $9,000 For Hampton

HAMPTON, Va.—An address by Judge Homer S. Brown, of the Allegheny county Superior Court of Pennsylvania, and the dramatic presentation of almost $11,000 to Hampton institute by Thomas C. Walker '83, Gloucester county, were highlights at the reunion Sunday June 3.

Attorney Walker, one of Hampton's most active alumni at the age of 86, paid tribute to the college for its contribution to the state and nation, through its alumni.

He told how he had brought court action in the case of a bankrupt Negro educational institution to recover assets which the state was to sell but which he maintained rightfully belonged to private Negro colleges and schools. He not only won the case, but presented $9,000 of the money, together with more than $700 he had raised and another $1,000 of his personal funds, to the alumni association for the college.

Denison University Students Visit Hampton Institute

Sociology students from Denison University, Granville, Ohio, who made Hampton Institute a stop on a recent field trip felt at home. One reason, among others: presence of a Denison student at Hampton as an exchange student, and of a Hamptonian who had been to Denison exchange last year.

Studying Hampton Institute literature are (in the usual order) Garth Thornburn, Jamaica, B. W. I., actnig as a guide to the visitors; Miss Kay Pendleton, Denison and Joplin, Mo.; Alfred Spencer, Roanoke, Va., Hamptonian who was at Denison last year; Miss Jo Ann Hirst, Denison and Toledo, Ohio; Miss Dorothy Brown, Evanston, Ill., Denison exchange now studying at Hampton; Miss Pat Brown, Bethlehem, Pa., and Denison; Irving Mitchell, Denison faculty member; Miss Elizabeth Peters, Hampton student, Washington, D. C.; and Miss Florence Borgman, Denison, who studied at Hampton on exchange last year and organized the trip this year.

Freeman Crawley's Death Breaks Up Hampton Quartet

HAMPTON, Va.—Death of Freeman W. Crawley here last week "broke up" one of Hampton Institute's famous "first quartettes."

Crawley, a charter member of the Quarter-Century Club of Hampton Institute employees, retired, was living at 49 E. Tyler St., Hampton when he died on Wednesday, June 13. Funeral services were held at the St. Cyprian's Church in Hampton on June 15, with burial following at the Bassette Cemetery. The Rev. Lloyd Alexander, rector, conducted the funeral services.

The "first quartette" for which Crawley was lead tenor from 1897 to 1924 was so called because it was a professional quartette of graduates and former students which assisted in fund-raising campaigns, traveling all over the country and singing before the crowned heads of Europe. There was also a student "second quartette."

Members of the "first quartet" with Crawley included Alonzo H. Meeks '04, an Institute employee for many years, later at Tuskegee Institute and in real estate business in Indiana; Dr. S. A. Thomas '06, now a Newport News, Va., dentist; and John H. Wainwright, '88, retired Hampton employee now living in Phoebus.

Survivors include Mrs. Crawley, the former Lizzie Ann Savage, Hampton '08; a son, William R. Crawley, Richmond, Va., public school music teacher and 1950 Hampton grad; and three daughters, Mrs. Rose A. Satisfield, Miss Mary E. Crawley, and Miss Sara Crawley, all residents of the Virginia Lower Peninsula.

Another son, Freeman Crawley, Jr., Hampton '40 died in 1941.

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Hampton Institute

ALUMNI ACHIEVEMENT award is presented J. G. St. Clair Drake (right) a member of the faculty of Roosevelt college Chicago, and co-author of "Black Metropolis." Award was presented by Acting President Robert Ogden Purves at 81st commencement exercises at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., in Ogden auditorium. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune delivered commencement address. — Burrell photo.

Hampton Gets US Loan Of $775,000

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) — Approval of a long-term, low interest-rate loan to Hampton Institute for construction of dormitories was announced Wednesday by Raymond M. Foley, administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

A loan of $775,000 to Hampton will be used in the construction of dormitory facilities to cost an estimated $809,100 to house 251 students.

Hampton is located in an area of national defense activities and is available to provide special training n many actvities of the Defense Department, the announcement said.

Its ROTC enrollment has almost doubled to 71 students during the next school year. Some ROTC students are now living four to a room in buildings buitl 70 years ago.

Hampton Yuletide Concert on CBS Radio.

HAMPTON YULETIDE CONCERT ON CBS RADIO — One of the nation's top singing groups which provided Christmas cheer through lovely Yuletide carols last week was the famed 106-voice Hampton Institute Choir. The Virginia school's choirsters on December 17 offered a special 25-minute holiday program of carols over a nationwide CBS radio hookup. Conducted by Henry N. Switten, the chorus broadcast its music from Ogden hall on campus. Pictured above is a section of the choir. — (ANP)

14e(1) 1951 Howard University

The Passing Show

Howard U. 'Hamlet' Best Of Its Drama Offerings

By Jay Carmody

On the surface, it is lamentably mismatching play and players when any save the most gifted performers take on "Hamlet."

It is tradition that in any such case, both the greatest of dramas and the most reckless of casts shall lose—with the audience a third loser.

Well, tradition is being pleasantly interrupted at Howard University this week where "Hamlet" is being played by a company of professional and student performers under the perceptive and artful direction of Owen Dodson. This is not merely the most ambitious venture in the university's drama history, it also is the most interesting.

Neither Spaulding Hall's miniature stage nor the limited experience of even the ablest members of the company is permitted the implication that this is a midsummer folly. Frankly, that is what this reviewer anticipated and never has he been more delightfully wrong.

The provocative essence of this "Hamlet" is supplied by Dr. Dodson's staging of the tragedy within the minute area available and the intelligence and energy the professionals inject into the key roles. There is an apparent profound influence of John Gielgud's "Hamlet" in both the direction of the playing of Earle Hyman in the title role. This is an evidence, of course, of no more than good taste on the part of both the director and key performer in Howard's "Hamlet."

Hyman's Prince is a neurotic with a voice that makes a ranging music of Hamlet's agonized indecision. The Negro actor is a lithe, youthful and dynamic figure who never loses awareness that his distraught Prince has a singularly sensitive mind. He moves through the role with an arresting sureness of touch that is the play's best feature.

It is by no means, however, its only interesting one. Carolyn Hill Stewart is a captivating Ophelia who might well increase the emotional unbalance of so delicately tuned a Prince. It is a thoroughly professional performance she turns in and so are those of Austin Briggs-Hall as the bumbling, classically comic Polinius, Claire Leyba as Hamlet's unsainted mother, and Frederick Wilkerson as King Claudius.

The competence of these and of Robert Brown and Louis Stanley Paige among others is sufficiently provocative to divert attention from the unevenness of the production in the minor reaches of the cast.

Kermit Keith's production is a revelation of intelligent use of limited dimensions in a play of such unlimited range.

The Howard U. "Hamlet" will close with tonight's performance but it will be remembered by those fortunate enough to see it as the best production in the school's drama history.

* * * *

Next testing playwright to be taken on by a college acting group is Bernard Shaw, a dramatist who frequently thought of himself in Shakespearian terms.

Shaw's "Misalliance," will be presented in six performances next Monday through Saturday at Catholic University theater. "Misalliance," a chronological sequel to "Candida," "Arms and the Man" and "The Doctor's Dilemma," is a comparatively abrupt Shavian work. It runs a brief, waspish two hours in which summer audiences —or any other kind—get numerous samples of the reproofs the author administered to humans and their institutions.

Bill Callahan and Teddy Marie Kinsey, a pair of outstanding CU actors over the last several seasons, have directed "Misalliance."

* * * *

An enchanted sort of incoherence has settled upon the managements of the Apex and Hiser neighborhood theaters. Both are playing "The Great Caruso," and both are holding it for a second week, the first time in their histories that such a thing has happened.

* * * *

Saturday summary: In addition to "The Great Caruso," films of more than average merit now playing in the outlying movie houses also include "Strangers On A Train," "Teresa," "Hard, Fast and Beautiful," "The Mudlark," "Bitter Rice" and "Appointment With Danger." . . . From "East Lynne," last week, McLean's Summer Theater turns this week to Paul Osborn's more contemporary comedy, "The Vinegar Tree." . . . As a community theater, McLean is proud to be attracting customers from everywhere, including Alaska. . . . There will be two newcomers in Arena Stage's cast of "The Importance of Being Earnest," Marion Sitler who has played with Guild summer attractions, and Ethel Casey, Syracuse U. graduate. . . . Fairlington Players will present Noel Coward's "Red Peppers" as their second outdoor, theater-in-the-round production July 25 and 26. . . . Touring the Sidney Lust theaters hereabouts this week and next are Sally Montana and her Plainsmen. . . . They are doubling between the Cheverly and Cameo theaters tonight. . . . "The Common Glory," Paul Green's pageant play at Williamsburg, Va., played its fifth anniversary performance this week.

Howard Univ. Prof. To Visit France As Guest Of French Govt.

WASHINGTON, D. C. —Dr. Mercer Cook, Professor of Romance Languages at Howard University, will visit France this summer for a six-week period at the invitation of the Department of Cultural Relations of France. The trip, which will enable him to pursue University and cultural contacts, will be at the expense of the French Government.

During his stay in France, Dr. Cook, who visited the country in 1925, 1934, and 1938, will have an opportunity to renew old contacts in that area and continue his lifelong study of the Negro's contribution to French life and literature.

The Howard University professor visited Haiti recently under the auspices of th U. S. Department of State. During his three-month stay in the country, in which time he served as a visiting lecturer, he compiled material for a book entitled "An Introduction of Haiti" which is now being printed by the Pan American Union, and should be off the press by June of this year.

A chapter of "Haitian Literature," appears in the Handbook of Latin American Studies, a publication which has been published annually for the past thirteen years by the Library of Congress. Dr. Cook's chapter marked the first time that a chapter on Haitian Literature has been included in the handbook.

Dr. Cook has spent several years in Haiti on previous visits. He visited the country as a representative of the U. S. Office of Education on a special mission from 1943 to 1945. He also spent a year in Cuba while studying at the Universitv of Havana.

Grants Are Awarded To Howard Medical Faculty Members

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) — Two Howard University Medical School faculty members have been awarded grants by the Microbiological Institute of the National Institutes of Health, Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing announced Thursday (August 23).

These grants are among a total of 102 grants amounting to $1,088,952, which were awarded to non-Government scientists by the National Microbiological Institute with the approval of Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, surgeon general of the Public Health Service, on the recommendation of the National Advisory Health Council.

The grant to Dr. Howard M. Payne, a tuberculosis specialist, in the sum of $16,041 is for a study of the therapeutic efficacy of hydroxyethyl suffene in pulmonary tuberculosis.

Dr. Rafael A. Toro was awarded $75, 900 for a study of allergic aspects of mycology, season and cylic variation in gungous spores and their allergenicity.

Mrs. Roosevelt Visits Howard University . . .

The Washington Post

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Dr. Mordecai Johnson, Howard president, on the campus.

Mrs. Roosevelt Speaks Twice, Visits Office, Gets Medal in Day

By Jean Reiff
Post Reporter

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's "Day" —spent yesterday in Washington —had the usual bustle and hurry-scurry about it.

It was a day in which she:

spoke before students of Howard University in the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel on the campus.

Visited her "home office," the State Department, for business conferences on her work at the United Nations.

Dropped in for a brief visit at the Australian Embassy which was observing that country's Anniversary Day.

And attended the third annual Roosevelt Day dinner sponsored by the Americans for Democratic Action at the Shoreham oHtel.

Mrs. Roosevelt arrived in Washington late Thursday and spent the night with friends, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph C. Miller, at 2230 S st. nw.

Speaks on U. N. Work

At noon yesterday she appeared on the platform at Howard University to tell students about the work done by the Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations, of which she has served as chairman for the past four years.

She told them the chairman's post should be rotated among countries, particularly small countries.

She said that if the United States falls short "of our actual belief of what should be the ideals of democracy, our leadership in the world will not be as strong as it should be."

She said the work of her commission is important to the country's status, and to the country, because "along with military and economic strength we must have moral and spiritual strength here."

Before she left, she received a bouquet of red roses and an orchid.

Mrs. Roosevelt left the Howard campus and lunched with friends. It was the only informal break in her day.

She hurried over to the State Department to fill appointments with two assistant secretaries: George C. McGhee, for Near East, South American and African affairs, and John D. Hickerson, for United Nations affairs.

84 Years Old

Howard U. Founding Celebrated

Charter Day exercises commemorating the founding of Howard University 84 years ago were observed at the school yesterday.

Dr. Horace M. Bond, president of Lincoln University, commended the "cause of Africa, of Africans and of African studies" to his audience in a special address.

"For whatever reason, the Negro college has rejected the study of Africa and of Africans as discipline fit for its curricula," Dr. Bond admonished.

He pointed out that the entire appraisal of the African scene has radically changed in the past 40 years, a situation of which "our middle class" is not aware, he said.

Modern sculpture has confessed its obligation to African art, the continent has new economic importance, new universities are under construction, and "political implications for a resurgent Africa are world shaking," he declared.

"A study made 20 years ago showed that courses about the Negro and about his African background were to be found two times as frequently in colleges for white students, as in the Negro colleges. I doubt if the situation has appreciably changed since that time," he said.

Three alumni received awards "for distinguished postgraduate achievement": Dr. F. D. Bluford, of Greensboro, N. C., in educa-
; Dr. Leonard H. B. Foote, of
ahassee, Fla., in medicine, and
Spottswood W. Robinson 2d, of Richmond, Va., in law.

Turk Pact Discussed

The State Department disclosed yesterday the United States is giving "serious consideration" to a Turkish proposal for a mutual defence alliance which would menace Russia's southern flank in event of war.

Attorney, College Prexy, Physician Honored at Howard's Charter Day Event

Get Alumni Awards From Dr. Johnson; Dr. Bond Gives Principal Talk at Exercise

WASHINGTON

Outstanding achievement in their respective fields have marked the careers of three graduates of Howard University who received the university's Alumni Award at the annual Charter Day exercises at Howard, Friday.

The graduates are Spottswood W. Robinson, Richmond attorney; President F. D. Bluford of A. and T. College in Greensboro, N.C.; and Dr. Leonard H. B. Foote, college physician and hospital director at Florida A. and M. College.

They received the Alumni Award from President Mordecai W. Johnson of Howard during Charter Day exercises in Rankin chapel at the university at 10:30 a.m. Friday. Chief speaker at the exercises was President Horace M. Bond of Lincoln University (Pa.)

The three distinguished alumni were also be honored at the Charter Day dinner at 8 o'clock in Frazier Hall, Friday evening.

Mr. Robinson received the LL.B. degree from Howard University in 1939, with the highest scholastic average ever attained by a student at the law school. From 1939 to 1947 he taught in the law school, serving as a teaching fellow, then as an assistant professor, and later as an associate professor of law.

Because of his great interest in civil rights, Mr. Robinson later resigned from the law school and organized the firm of Hill, Martin and Robinson in Richmond. He was special legal representative of the NAACP for Virginia from 1948 to Jan. 1, 1950, when he was appointed NAACP southeastern regional attorney covering the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

Dr. Bluford received his A.B. degree from Howard University in 1909, the year he became dean of Alabama A. & M. College. Three years later he accepted a position as Professor of English at A. & T. College, where he moved to the deanship in 1918 and was elected to the presidency in 1925.

A. & T. has made notable progress since 1925. At that time the student enrollment was 500 and the physical plant was valued at $1,250,000. Today the student enrollment is 2989 and the plant is valued at $13,000,000, with more than $8,000,000 being appropriated by the State since 1947.

Dr. B. Foote received his B.S. degree in 1922 and his M.D. in 1925 from Howard University. After an internship period at Tuskegee Institute, he was called to Florida A. and M. College where he is presently director of the hospital and college physician.

For 23 years Dr. Foote served as medical director of the hospital, holding the post of superintendent from 1926-1947. From 1932-1934 and from 1936-1950, he was supervisor of surgical clinics for the John A. Andrew Clinical Association. He was president of the Florida State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association, 1936-38, and chairman of the Statewide Committee of the Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association from 1932-35. At present, he is vice-chairman of the fund raising committee for the new $2,000,000 hospital at Florida A and M.

Possibly the highlight of Dr. Foote's career is this 100-bed hospital which was constructed at a cost of two and one-half million dollars and has just been completed for occupancy at Florida A. & M. College.

Competitive Scholarships

Howard U. Awards $12,000 in Grants

WASHINGTON—Nineteen scholarships totaling $12,500 will be awarded to high school students throughout the country to enable them to enter Howard University in September, it has been revealed by university officials.

Recipients of the scholarships will be selected through national competitive scholarship examination which will be given to high school students by field representatives of the university.

Six scholarships worth $1,000 each will be awarded to students on a national basis, with twelve scholarships worth $500 each being awarded to students in twelve areas of the country.

ONE $500 AWARD

In addition, one scholarship worth $500 a year for four years, given annually to Howard University by District Theatres, Inc., of Washington, D. C., will be awarded to one successful competitor.

Scholarships will be awarded to students who, based on national or area competition, best qualify in view of (1) rank on the Howard University National Competitive Scholarship Examination, (2) superior scholarship, (3) specific abilities, (4) need, and (5) personality.

The recipients may enter any of the following four schools and colleges of the university: liberal arts, school of engineering and architecture, school of music and college of pharmacy.

Mrs. F. D. Wilkinson, registrar of Howard University, in discussing the scholarship examinations, stated:

PART OF PROGRAM

"Any high school senior who plans to graduate in June, 1951, or any person who has graduated from high school since 1948 who is an applicant for admission to the freshman college class, and who has not previously matriculated at a college or university, is eligible to participate in these examinations.

The scholarship examination is part of a new recruitment and pre-college guidance program launched by the university in February.

Persons desiring further information are urged to write to the Registrar, Howard University, Washington 1, D. C.

Howard Univ. Gets Grant To Study Cancer

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—Howard University is one of 62 institutions in 24 states, the District of Columbia and three foreign countries, which will participate in grants totaling $1,305,930 to search for chemicals to control cancer by killing cancer cells in the body without harming the normal tissues.

The grants were made by the Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health, and were approved by Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, upon recommendation of the National Advisory Cancer Council.

With its grant of $4,914, Howard will conduct a study of the intermediates of the Krebs tricarboxylic acid cycle in the blood of tumor bearing animals. The study will be under the supervision of Dr. Lawrence W. Marshall.

teachers scholarship of $500. In addition, students who fail to win one of these nineteen (19) scholarships can apply to Howard for one of several tuition and work scholarships.

High school principals of this state are urged to prepare their students for these examinations and to contact Howard University for further details.

Scholarship Information

Robert Jefferson, Assistant Director of Admission for Howard University, in Washington, was in Tulsa on business the other day and came in to see us with a problem. He says there are not enough Oklahoma high school students taking advantage of scholarship opportunities offered by Howard University. He said Howard offers twelve (12) area scholarships of $500 each, six national scholarships of $1,000 each, and a Washington Teachers scholarship of $500.

He said Tulsa is the only place in this state where high school students from Oklahoma can sit for scholarship examinations which are conducted in various parts of the country. It is part of Mr. Jefferson's responsibilities to conduct these tests, and he was much concerned because dozens of communities in Oklahoma were not represented at this year's examinations. Only students from Tulsa took the tests, and Mr. Jefferson was wondering if it was just plain lack of interest or lack of information that such scholarships are available.

Needless to add, we told him that it was lack of information. Moreover, we offered to do something about it, because we are interested in advancing the education of our youth.

Howard University has divided the country into twelve (12) areas. Oklahoma happens to be in area nine (9). The examinations are given here in Tulsa any time after April 15. Area winners are awarded $500 scholarships. The first six students ranking highest in the nation are awarded national scholarships of $1,000 each. The next highest ranking student receives the Washington

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Howard U. Choir Is Heard in Fine Program

By Paul Hume

America's rich field of contemporary choral literature was handsomely harvested last night in the National Gallery of Art.

Howard University's choir, directed by Warner Lawson, sang the third program in the current Festival of American Music. It was an evening of thrilling fulfillment for those who have watched American composition grow to equal any creative musical culture today.

Two brilliant works for women's voices were chosen from music by Mary Howe and Peter Mennin. The exquisite coloring of the Howe Pastorale was followed with a snappy account of Mennin's jazzy treatment of Martial's poem about girls who buy chignons.

For foot-stamping excitement, Aaron Copland's Las Agachadas brought the house down. Its double choruses were handled with virtuoso skill. The choir and its musicianly conductor deserve unreserved praise. Their natural enunciation, perfect balance, beautiful tone, and encompassing technique made them equal to all things.

Leaving Mark Fax's new Poem of America until last, we can speak of its solid technique, its way with both chorus and piano, and the fine lines it gives the baritone solo, well sung by Edward Matthews.

Its best moments equal the Whitman poetry of which it is compounded. But while it has honesty of spirit and much beauty, it lacks a homogeneity of style. Lasting a half hour, it sustains a high level at most times. Whitman's diction has posed problems for many composers. Fax fares as well as any in his over-all conception. Finally, to the two pianists, Attrus Fleming and Henry Kindlam, final praises. The concert was an outstanding contribution to the current festival.

Howard Presents Medallions to 3 Grads for Achievements

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University presents to Dr. P. D. Bulford, president of A. and T. College, Greensboro, N.C., one of three Medallions for outstanding post graduate achievement in the fields of education, medicne and law. From left to right are Spottswood . Robinson, noted civil rights attorney from Richmond; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president Lincoln University (a.) Charter Day speaker; Dr. Johnson, Dr. Bulford, and Dr. Leonard H. B. Foote, medical director of Florida A. and M. College, tallahassee. (Kay Dee Photo)

Howard Social Scientists Discuss Negro Integration

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Division of Social Sciences of Howard University held its annual conference on "The Integration of the Negro in American Society," at the university last weekend.

Charles Abrahams, director of the Citizens Housing and Planning Council, spoke on "The Integration of the Negro in Housing," and James A. Madison of the National Recreation Association discussed "The Integration of the Negro in Recreation." Dr. E. Franklin Frazier was chairman of the session.

Other speakers included Dr. Frank Dorey, Dr. W. Montague Cobb, Dr. Winston K. McAllister, assistant professor of Philosophy, chairman; Sterling Brown, Dr. Alain Locke, Virgil Clift of Morgan State College: Dr. Charles Thompson; Dr. Rayford Logan, William C. Bradbury, University of Chicago; Dr. Ira De Reid, Haverford college; Kurk Brau.

Among others were William R. Ming, Jr., of the University of Chicago and George E. Johnson. Emmett E. Dorsey was chairman.

Fine Arts Festival Underway at Howard

WASHINGTON—Outstanding artists in drama, music and the dance are taking part in the annual Festival of Fine Arts which opened Monday on the campus of Howard University and will continue through May 5.

The festival, representing a major cultural contribution to the community, includes artistic offerings ranging from an unusual exhibition of landscape paintings to performances of celebrated modern dancers.

The Howard Players opened the festival with Maurice Maeterlinck's "Pelleas and Melisande," directed by poet-playwright, Owen Dodson, and William Brown.

Music by Amram

Music was furnished by David Amram, costumes by Martha Carr and lighting by James W. Butcher. Stars of the production include Marilyn Thornton, Frederick Wilkerson and Edmond Jenkins. The play will run nightly through May 5.

The Department of Art has prepared an unusual exhibition of landscape paintings by John Kensett (1818-1872) and a group of his contemporaries, for May 3, and "The Poem of America" by Mark Fax, will be featured in a program of conptemporary American composers with Edward Matthews in the role of baritone solists on May 4. A highlight of the program will be the appearance of the famous tenor Roland Hayes, as guest artist.

The internationally famous dance team of Mark Ryder and Emily Frankel will be featured by the Howard University dance group on May 8.

Howard Presents Medallions to 3 Grads for Achievements

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University presents to Dr. F. D. Bulford, president of A. and T. College, Greensboro, N.C., one of three Medallions for outstanding post graduate achievement in the fields of education, medicne and law. From left to right are Spottswood . Robinson, noted civil rights attorney from Richmond; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president Lincoln University (a.) Charter Day speaker; Dr. Johnson, Dr. Bulford, and Dr. Leonard H. B. Foote, medical director of Florida A. and M. College tallahassee. (Kay Dee Photo)

HOWARD U. AWARDS OVER $17,000 IN SCHOLARSHIPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Forty-four scholarships totaling $17,825 have been awarded to students throughout the country to enable them to attend Howard University in September, it was announced today by Dr. William Stuart Nelson, Dean of the University.

The recipients of $12,500 in scholarships were selected through a national competitive scholarship examination which was given to high school students by field representatives of the University. A total of $5,325 in regular tuition scholarships was awarded to high school students and regular Howard University students based upon their past records and present needs.

Six Scholarships Worth $1,000

Six scholarships worth $1,000.00 each were awarded to the following high school students on a national basis:

Alcee Odell Courtney, of 2529 Jackson Street, Gary, Indiana, a graduate of Roosevelt High School, who will enter the School of Engineering and Architecture at Howard University in September; Daniel A. Hall, of 2362 North 20th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., a graduate of Central High School, who will enter the College of Liberal Arts; Geddes Hanson, of 765 Jennings Street, Bronx, N. Y., a graduate of Stuyvesant High School, who will enter the College of Liberal Arts; Miss Florence E. Jackson, of 109 Prospect Street, Staten Island, New York, a graduate of Curtis High School, who will enter the College of Liberal Arts; Reginald Washington, of 353 West 118th St., New York City, a graduate of the Bronx High School of Science, who will enter the College of Liberal Arts, and William R. Jones, of 1736 Hale Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky, a graduate of Central High School, who will enter the school of Engineering and Architecture.

Twelve scholarships worth $500.00 each were awarded to the following high school graduates in twelve designated areas of the United States:

Leslie L. Morris, 100 Convent Avenue, New York, N. Y., a graduate of Stuyvesant High School; Joel E. Gibson, of 948 N. Cleveland Avenue, Chicago, Ill., a graduate of Wells High School; Miss Mildred Rucker, of 2342 E. 90th Street, Cleveland, Ohio, a graduate of Glenville High School; Miss Barbara Thompson, of 51 North 18th Street, Harrisburg, Pa., a graduate of John Harris High School; Clarence Martin, 8 Cambria Avenue, Pleasantville, N. J., a graduate of Pleasville School.

Miss Beatrice V. Lomax, of 2331 W. Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Md., a graduate of Douglass High School; Carton Rush, 4204 E. Cote Brilliante, St. Louis, Mo., a graduate of Sumner High School; Miss Evelyn J. Valez, of 540 North LaClede Street, Youngstown, Ohio, a graduate of South High School; William H. Cooper, of 306 East 3rd Street, Lexington, Kentucky, a graduate of Dunbar High School; Bernard C. Dyer of 407 1-2 Lewis Avenue, Charleston, W. Va., a graduate of Garnet High School; Miss Elizabeth L. Haakmat, 74 Radcliffe St., Charleston, S. Carolina, a graduate of Avery Institute; Miss Betty J. Herbert, 1841 5th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. a graduate of Dunbar High School. All of these recipients except Joel Gibson, will enter the College of Liberal Arts in September. Mr. Gibson will enter the School of Engineering and Architecture.

District Theatres Scholarship

The Annual District Theatres Scholarship, sponsored by the District Theatres, Washington, D. C., was awarded to LeRoy Fentress, of 565 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, a graduate of Boys High School, who will enter the College of Liberal Arts at Howard University in September.

Students who participated in the National Competitive Scholarship Examination, and who did not win one of the top awards, became eligible for consideration for regular tuition scholarships and work scholarships at the University. The names of twenty-five recipients of regular tuition scholarships worth $218.00 each will be announced at a future date.

500 Freshmen Arrive at H.U.

Faculty Holds First Meeting of Year

WASHINGTON

Faculty members of Howard University held their first general meeting of the year on Tuesday, as about 500 new students gathered on the campus for a week-long orientation period.

Howard Law School, operating on the semester system, opened Sept. 12, but classes in the other schools and colleges do not start until next Thursday, Oct. 4, following registration the first three days of next week.

Meanwhile, freshmen at the university are being conducted through a series of tests, examinations, and social and other activities to prepare them for college life.

Greeted by President

Faculty members also have embarked on their pre - classroom duties for the new academic year, including committee meetings and counselling with new students.

At the meeting on Tuesday the faculty heard greetings from President Mordecia W. Johnson. Announcement was made of instructors who are returning to Howard after leaves of absence, but approved leaves for the coming year are yet to be made known.

5 Return From Sabbatical

Five faculty members who are resuming their duties after being on sabbatical leave last year are:

Mrs. Maryrose R. Allen, professor of physical education, who was in Bermuda; Dr. David A. Blackwell, professor of mathematics, who was visiting professor of mathematical statistics at Stanford University, where he also began work on a textbook with a Stanford professor;

James T. Chambers, assistant professor of physical education, who studied for the doctorate at the University of Michigan; Carroll L. Miller, assistant dean of the liberal arts college, who pursued doctoral studies at Teachers' College, Columbia University; and Dr. John Lovell Jr., associate professor of English, who worked on several projects of scholarship and creative writing.

On Fulbright Grants

In India on Fulbright grants were Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, professor of home economics, and Dr. Merze Tate, professor of history. Dr. Kitrell was engaged in organizing a division of home economics at the Women's Home Science College in Baroda, while Dr. Tate lectured at several Indian universities.

Dr. John Hope, professor of history, who was the recipient of Guggenheim fellowship, continued his study of the reactions of Southern travelers to various aspects civilization in the Northern U.S during the period from 1800 to 187

2 Writing Books

William L. Hansberry, associate professor of history, was on leave during the Spring quarter of 1951 to devote full time to the completion of the first volume of his six

On leave during the fall and spring quarters was Dr. Edward the doctorate at the University of Michigan; Dr. Elizabeth Reeves, professor of economics; instructor in English; instructor in sociology, who studied for the doctorate at the University of Michigan; and Mrs. Eliza-

Freshmen-week activities at the Chapel and continued with sessions with a general meeting in Rankin

Pursued Advanced Studies

Dr. Vera D. Hunton, instructor in chemistry, who studied for the doctorate at Catholic

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Howard University -Meharry Medical College

CANCER RESEARCH

$65,500 Awarded for Cancer Work

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Public Health Service grants totaling $66,500 have been made to the Howard University School of Medicine and Meharry Medical College by the Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health to improve cancer training of future physicians and dentists, Federal Security Administrator has announced.

A teaching grant of $31,500 was made to Howard University School of Medicine. This grant includes a supplementary grant of $6.500 for the current year. Work under the grant will be done under the supervision of Dr. R. S. Jason.

In addition, a teaching grant was made for the first time to the Howard University College of Dentistry. It was $5,000. Work under this grant will be done under Dr. Raymond L. Hayes.

A teaching grant of $25,000 was made to Meharry for the training of physicians in cancer work under the supervision of Dr. George W. Hilliard. The Meharry School of Dentistry was given $5,000 for work under Dr. Samuel O. Banks.

Integration In Dixie Colleges Workina Out

THE ADMISSION OF NEGROES to some schools in the south has been notable in that there have been few unpleasant incidents despite a warning issued 10 years ago by responsible educators that non-segregated classrooms would produce riots and alter our whole educational system.

That was the conclusion reached in an article in a recent issue of Nairo, official organ of the National Association of Intergroup Relations officials. This article commented on the reaction in 17 southern and border states to the historic United States Supreme court decisions in the Sipuel, Sweatt, and McLaurin cases. Among other things, the article said:

"Of the 17 border and southern states which have either constitutional or statutory provisions demanding segregation of the races in publicly supported educational institution, 11 — Arkansas, Delaware, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia — have shown a willingness to abide by the Supreme Court rulings on the admission of Negroes.

The six others —Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee — have resisted compliance.

"During 1950-51, the graduate and professional schools of state supported universities in the South previously open only to whites enrolled at least 266 Negro students. This probably is a conservative count, for some of the institutions concerned keep no records of attendance by race or color.

"Moreover, it does not by any means take into account the many Negro enrollments in the undergraduate schools of the state universities and in the private institutions which have opened their doors to Negroes, some of them before the recent Supreme Court decisions.

ADA SIPUEL

"Benjamin Fine, education editor of the New York Times, estimated in October, 1950, on the basis of a study, that 1,000 or more Negroes were attending college and university classes with white students in the 17 Southern and border states."

A few white students did withdraw from classes rather than attend classes with Negroes, but on the other hand, many colored students have achieved special status, the article pointed out. Among them were:

A Negro master of science student at the University of Oklahoma who was elected to the university senate, student governing body, and Heman Sweatt, plaintiff in the history-making Supreme Court case, was chairman of the social committee of the University of Texas Law school.

Here and there, unpleasant consequences have resulted. One such incident was the recent refusal of the University of North Carolina to allow its six Negro graduate students to sit in the regular student cheering section at home football games.

The Tar Heel, student daily, in commenting on this situation said:

"The administration not only did an injustice to those who were denied, but it insulted the rest of the student body as well by insinuating that our students have neither the moral character nor the intelligence to conduct themselves as law-abiding citizens."

Student newspapers at the University of Mississippi and the University of Alabama also wrote favorable comments on the admission of colored students to their schools.

A poll of student attitudes toward admission of colored students disclosed that:

"There is an attitude of approval or at least tolerant understanding toward the breaking down of the dual educational system. Polls in a number of higher institutions revealed large majorities favoring the admission of Negroes. Illustrative votes:

"Candler School of Theology of Emory university, Ga. 239-13 (the poll being taken after the university had turned down a Negro applicant) and Wayland college Texas, 262-9 (Wayland, a Baptist school, subsequently admitted a Negro student)."

Southern college and university professors divided seven to three on the admission of colored students. Of 3,422 replies to a Southern Conference Education Fund questionnaire, 2,412 said they favored opening existing graduate and professional schools to Negroes without segregation, according to Nairo.

HEMAN SWEATT

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Jackson College

Board OKs Jackson College Becoming A General State College For Negro Students

The board of trustees of institutions of higher learning, meeting at Ocean Springs Friday, approved plans for Jackson College to expand its program to not only serve as a state teachers college, but also to serve as a general state college for Negro students.

The new program will be fourfold in its purpose—(1) teacher education, (2) liberal education, (3) nursing education, and (4) graduate work in education.

As presently planned, the new program will become effective in September, 1952. This will give adequate time to increase the physical plant and to secure trained faculty for the new program.

It is estimated that the present faculty of 53 will be doubled by the end of the 1952-54 biennium.

A plan of in-service training will be instituted for developing certain members of the present faculty to the doctorate degree in order to head the various departments.

The college plans to add four building facilities for the new program. They are: (1) A new dining hall, (2) library, (3) administration and classroom building, and (4) science building. Graduate work in education will be added not later than 1955.

During the decade of the state's administration, Jackson college has directed its program primarily toward the education of teachers. The college has received outsanding distinction in the field of teacher training. In 1943, it was selected by the American Council on Education for study as one of the twelve progressive teachers colleges in the United States.

The new division of liberal education will offer a full program of liberal arts education leading to the B. S. and the A. B. degrees with majors in literature, foreign languages, journalism, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, arts, music, physical education, recreation, history, sociology, economics, business administration, and secretarial science.

The new division also will offer pre-professional courses in medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, and law. The division will be headed by a dean of liberal education.

The division of nursing education will be a three-year and a four-year program. The three-year program will lead to the R. N. degree and will be devoted primarily to supplying nurses in the state. The four-year program will lead to the B. S. degree in nursing education Students who enter the four-year program will be required to take approximately three years of regular college work. These students will then spend one year of internship in certain selected hospitals for their clinical work. The division will be headed by a dean of nursing education.

Jackson college is now beginning its seventy-fifth year as an educational institution. It has been operated for eleven years by the State as a teachers college. The enrollment has grown from 96 students in 1940 to 1200 students for the 1950-51 regular session. The enrollment for the current summer session will be upward of 2,500.

Jackson College To Celebrate Its 75th Anniversary In March 1952

The Music Department of Jackson College has announced that it will sponsor its Annual Band Clinic and Songfest Thursday, March 13 and Friday, March 14, 1952, as a part of the 75th Anniversary celebrations.

Choral groups and bands will be brought together for one big fest to take part in this two-day affair. The events are planned to enable students to become better acquainted with each other, to exchange ideas, and to receive inspiration from leading concert artists and conductors. At this time, there will be seminars, exhibits, and a performance by the Jackson Symphony Orchestra as a special attraction. The Jackson College Choir and Band will also perfrom for the visitors. In planning these events, the Festival Committee is endeavoring to keep alive in the hearts of young people a love for music, and to provide an opportunity for their participation in the finest type of cultural expression.

We are asking that you cooperate in making this 75th year the greatest festival of all.

For further information, write Miss Edna Davis, Jackson College, Jackson, Miss.

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Jarvis College

JARVIS GROUP PLANS MEETING

Morning News Wed. 11-7-51

14e(1)

Members of the technical committee on program development for Jarvis College will be luncheon guests of E. M. (Ted) Dealey Friday at the Downtown Club.

Committee members include ten of the nation's leading sociologists, educators, agricultural scientists and government research leaders.

They will formulate a program in a plan to make Jarvis Christian College at Hawkins the center of influence in a broad revolution of ideas and ideals to make easier the living and fuller the lives of the 200,000 people, Negro and white, who live in Camp, Franklin, Hopkins, Rains, Smith, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt and Wood Counties.

The Jarvis College Plan is backed by a group of Dallas business and professional leaders who have been joined by leading citizens of principal towns in the 9-county area.

The committee on program development Friday also will tour the Texas Research Foundation, which is co-operating in the program, and after the luncheon will leave for Hawkins to tour the Fouke community. At 6 p.m. they will be dinner guests at Jarvis College and will remain for a reception at 7 p.m.

Committee chairman is Dr. Louis Wirth of the University of Chicago whose staff submitted a 130-page report earlier this year after two years of study.

The committee will attack problems brought by the depletion of the soil, the continual migration from farm to the city, and the growing displacement of farm labor by machinery, new crops and new soil uses.

In addition to Dealey, Dallas sponsors of the program include Ernest R. Alexander, John W. Carpenter, Fred F. Florence, E. B. Germany, Tom C. Gooch, Hubert M. Harrison, Karl Hoblitzelle, D. A. Hulcy, Leslie Jacobs, Dr. C. L. Lundell, George L. McGregor, Stanley Marcus, C. B. Roberts, R. L. Thornton, W. G. Vollmer and Ben H. Wooten.

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Johnson C. Smith University
Dr. H.L. McCrorey-President Emeritus

MEET JOHNSON C. SMITH'S PRESIDENT-EMERITUS:

Dr. H. L. McCrorey, Dean of N. C. College Presidents, Doesn't Look His 87 Years

By JOE MAXWELL

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—Dr. H. L. McCrorey, an immaculate gentleman with brown eyes, gray hair and a taste for gray suits, is the retired president of Johnson C. Smith University. President-emeritus McCrorey now in his 87th year is the dean of North Carolina College presidents.

In the 40 years that he served J. C. Smith University as president before his retirement in 1947, he won the enviable distinction of always ending the business year at Smith in the black.

People who have known Dr. McCrorey for 50 years or more say that he has changed very little over the years and he proves this by his present untiring interest in community affairs. The years have crept upon Dr. McCrorey so lightly that even he, who is just 13 years from the 100 mark, is quick to remark that he does not feel his age at all.

'Feels Fine'

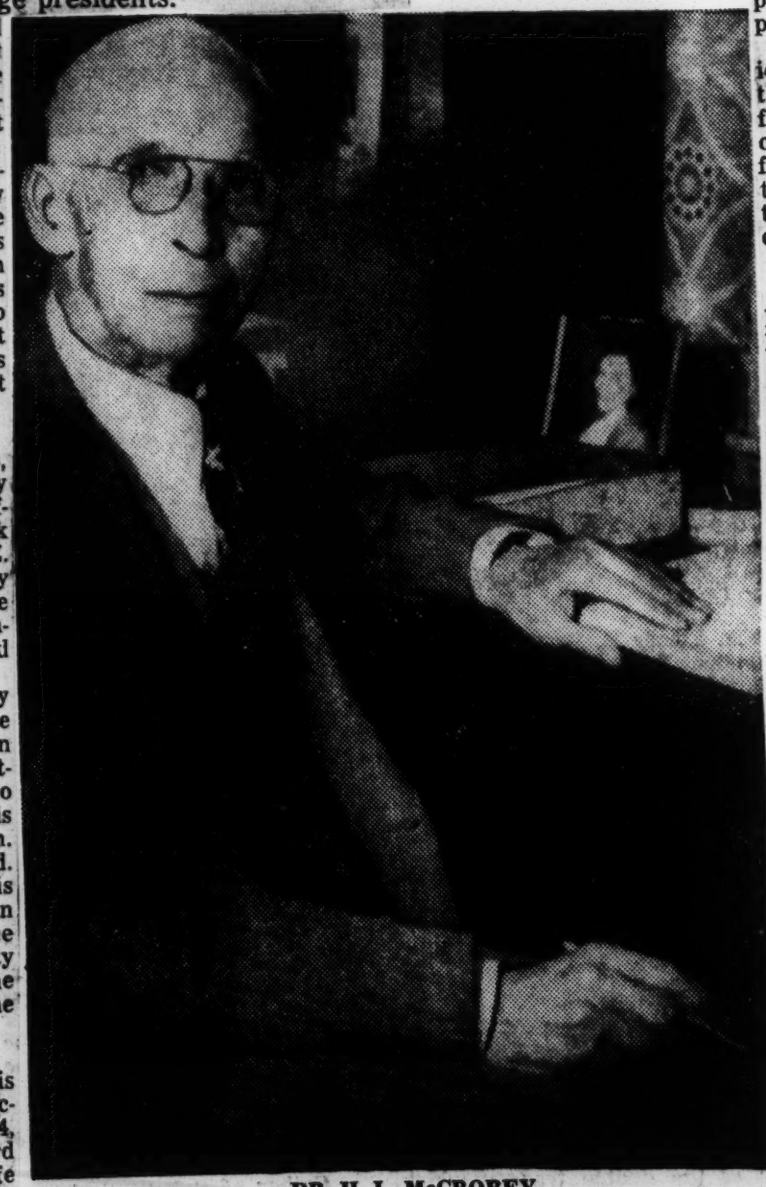
"A person is as old as he feels, and I feel fine," Dr. McCrorey told the AFRO in his swank office-den surrounded by every book—that is a book—from A to Z. The educator takes almost daily trips to the campus, across the street from his home, and converses with students, teachers and executives.

He is up at 7:30 each day just as he did when he held the presidency. The day is spent in reading, visiting friends and writing his memoirs. He plays no favorites in food; his appetite is as good as ever. Eleven p.m. usually finds Dr. McCrorey in bed.

He is very watchful of his health since he was felled by an illness due to an operation three years ago. His major community project is centered around the long overdue YMCA. He is on the Board of Managers.

Wife Died in Campus Fire

Since the tragic death of his second wife, Mrs. Mary J. McCrorey, in a campus fire in 1944, he has lived at 301 Beattys Ford Rd. The blaze also took the life of the school nurse, Miss M. Matthews. Until housing could be rearranged, Dr. McCrorey made his home in swank Duke Hall—the dormitory that James B. Duke built.



DR. H. L. McCROREY

Dr. "Mac" as he is known by the thousands of students who studied under him, spent 52 consecutive years as teacher and president before turning over tne presidency to Dr. Hardy Liston.

Dr. McCrorey was the fifth president of J. C. Smith (Biddle) and the second colored president, the first being Rev. Daniel J. Sanders, of Wilmington, N.C. He was called from a corn field and notified that Dr. Sanders was dead and that he was to be the next president. That was in 1907.

Taught Hebrew

"I taught Hebrew and Arabic languages and studied Asyrian," Dr. McCrorey said, adding "Even after assuming the presidency, I taught Hebrew for 16 years before a well-qualified person could take over the language."

Graduating from the college department of Biddle in 1892, Dr. McCrorey entered the theological department and earned the B.D. degree in 1895. Later he took post graduate courses at the University of Chicago.

D. MCrory also was outstanding in Latin and Greek. Perhaps the most surprising experience of his life came when he entered Hebrew class at the University of Chicago, and found that his teacher (at Smith), Dr. H. P. Bissell, was his classmate.

Came Up Hard Way

The educator assumed the chair of Latin in the collegiate department and then was dean of the Seminary before assuming the presidency. "It was tough at times, he says, but I loved it and would do the same again."

Dr. McCrorey came up the hard way at his home in Fairfield County, S.C.

"My stepfather was entirely illiterate; my mother could neither read nor write, but could spell as far as "baker" in the Webster blue-back speller. She had been taught the child's catechism, and a few other hymns and these she taught us. The family library consisted of the speller, an almanac and a Bible."

Studied at Nights

Dr. McCrorey continued "the first money I ever possessed was 50c which I spent for an arithmetic book, and studied during the next six years, mostly at night, after a hard day's work without a teacher, with a poor light and scarcely elbow room, for there were 12 of us around one fireside."

Dr. McCrorey's first wife, who died many years ago, aided him greatly in his task of building Christian characters, but those of late remember Mrs. Mary J. McCrorey, known around Smith affectionately as "Ma Mac," as the woman behind the man.

In 1916 he married Miss Jackson, who herself was an educator of note having been associate principal of Haines Normal and Industrial Institute at Augusta, Ga. for 25 years. Miss Lucy Laney, also an educator of note, was principal.

Father of Four Children

Four children were born to his first wife. They are the Rev. H. L. McCrorey Jr., Mrs. Novella Misum of New York City, DeAron, deceased, and Miss Maurice McCrorey who keeps house and drives for her father.

The two daughters were educated at Talledega College with Miss McCrorey holding the masters degree in physical education. "I had to buy a new car to get her to stay here with me," Dr. McCrorey jokingly declared at his beautifully decorated home.

Dr. McCrorey loves to discuss sports and his favorite sport is tennis. He and Dr. Lingle, white, president-emeritus of Davidson College, used to team at the University of Chicago in the late '90's. Dr. McCrorey introduced tennis to J. C. Smith in the early 1900's; it is of little wonder that his daughter, Maurice, is a past master in tennis.

"It isn't the money that I got out of my career, Dr. MCrorey said, "for when I became president and some years later college teachers were making only $75 a month and preparatory teachers (high school) $60 a month. I was paid just a little bit more."

Impressed by Switzerland

His European travels include visits to Ireland, Scotland, England, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland and France. "Switzerland was the most impressive country I have ever visited," Dr. McCrorey said.

"I don't think J. C. Smith will ever get a medical school." he remarked. "We are located in an awkward geographical area for a medical school, Howard has us on one side and there is Meharry on the other."

Dr. McCrorey, who owns plenty of land, says that it is his desire to stimilate as many young people as possible, to buy their own homes. "My three grandchildren may see this come to pass," he mused.

The man with the still silver-tone voice doesn't care too much for television, but likes the radio news casts of Gabriel Heater, Fulton Lewis Jr., and Morgan Beatty.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES

Johnson C. Smith Honors Illustrious Son

14e(1)

Afro-American - Jan. 2-24-51

Ambassador Dudley and Miss Delores Dudley, a cousin, were caught in this pose at the reception given for Mr. Dudley after a special convocation service. The Dudley family has been represented on Smith's campus for fifty years.

The special convocation services at which Ambassador Edward R. Dudley was awarded an honorary degree by his alma mater, Johnson C. Smith University, was followed by a reception, in Charlotte, N. C., Monday. Shown at the affair are, left to right, Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Blackman, Dr. and Mrs. J. Dwight Martin and Ambassador Dudley. Mr. Dudley is the first ambassador from the United States to Liberia.

Domestic Leaves $10,000 to School

ANNISTON, Ala.—William H. McKleroy, 70-year-old domestic worker, left $6,000 to $10,000 in a will to Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn., court records revealed.

Except for funeral expenses, the total amount was left to the Presbyterian-related institution.

Mr. McKleroy had worked as a servant for over fifty years for the family of Atty. W. P. Ackers.

The will suggested that the money be used to make available student loans.

Ranking Educator

Dr. Colston Named Prexy at Knoxville

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Dr. James A. Colston, chairman of the Department of Education at A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C., has been elected to the presidency of Knoxville College, according to Dr. Archibald K. Stewart, vice president of the Knoxville College Board of Trustees. Dr. Colston is expected to assume duties at the college beginning June 1.

In making the announcement, Dr. Stewart indicated that the board of trustees is planning to provide increased support to the college in an effort to maintain and develop the high quality of educational program provided for Knoxville College students and that the board was fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Coston whose training and experience highly qualify him for the leadership the board seeks for the college.

Dr. Colston, a native of Florida, has had broad experience in the field of education on both the secondary and higher levels. He has served as director of the Ballard School, Macon, Ga., a private academy operated by the American Missionary Association; director of public relations, Hampton Institute, and director of a Workshop for Secondary School Principals in Jacksonville, Fla. The workshop was sponsored by Hampton Institute.

HAS BROAD EXPERIENCE

He has served as a member of the summer session faculty at Atlanta University; president of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.; president of Georgia State College, Savannah; lecturer in higher education, New York University, and Professor of Education and chairman of the Department of Education of A. and T. College.

In the field of college administration, Dr. Colston has made an excellent record. Under his administration at Bethune-Cookman College, the college was upgraded from a junior college to a four-year accredited institution by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

At Georgia State College, the entire physical plant was renovated and the educational program re-vamped and expanded. The enrollment increased from 700 to approximately 1,400 students.

Dr. Colston received the Bachelor of Science degree from Morehouse College; the Master of Arts degree from Atlanta University where he was honored on Charter Day in 1948 for outstanding service in the field of education, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from New York University where he has served as a visiting lecturer in higher education.

DR. J. A. COLSTON
new Knoxville prexy

Colston Is New Head Of Knoxville College

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Dr. James A. Colston, chairman of the department of education at A&T College, Greensboro, N. C., has been elected to the presidency of Knoxville college according to an announcement by Dr. Archibald K. Stewart, vice-president of the Knoxville College board of trustees. Dr. Colston is expected to assume duties at the college beginning June 1.

Dr. Colston, a native Floridian has had broad experience in the field of education on both the secondary and higher levels. He has served as director of the Ballard School, Macon, Ga., a private academy operated by the American Missionary Association; Director of public relations, Hampton Institute, and director of a workshop for Secondary School Principals and Teachers in Jacksonville, Fla. The Workshop was sponsored by Hampton Institute.

He has served as a member of the summer session faculty at Atlanta University; President of Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Fla.; president of Georgia State College, Savannah, Ga.; lecturer in higher education, New York University, and professor of education and chairman of the department of education, A and T. College.

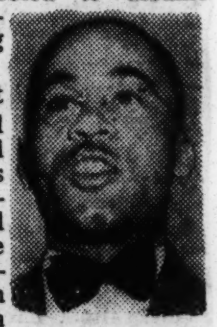
Dr. Colston received the bachelor of science degree from Morehouse college: the master of arts degree from Atlanta university where he was honored on Charter's Day in 1948 for outstanding service in the field of education; and the degree of doctor of philosophy from New York University, where he has served as a visiting lecturer in higher education.

Mrs. Wilhelmina White Colston, wife of the new Knoxville College head, is also a native of Florida. Mrs. Colston is a graduate of Bethune-Cookman College, Talladega College, and holds a master's degree from Howard University.

Colston Gets Knoxville Post

To Assume College Presidency in June

PITTSBURGH — Dr. James A. Colston, chairman of the department of education at A and T College, Greensboro, N. C., has been elected to the presidency of Knoxville College, according to an announcement by Dr. Archibald K. Stewart, vice-president of the Knoxville College Board of Trustees. Dr. Colston is expected to assume duties at the college beginning June 1.



Dr. Stewart also indicated that the board of trustees is planning to provide increased support to the college in an effort to maintain and develop a strong educational program for Knoxville College students.

Has Headed Two Colleges

Dr. Colston, a native Floridian has served as director of the Ballard School, Macon, Ga., a private academy; director of Public Relations, Hampton Institute, and director of a workshop for Secondary School Principals and Teachers in Jacksonville, Fla.

He has served as president of Bethune-Cookman College, president of Georgia State College and lecturer in higher education, New York University.

Dr. Colston received the bachelor of science degree from Morehouse College: his master's from Atlanta University, where he was honored on Charter's Day in 1948 for outstanding service in the field of education: and his doctorate from New York University.

Colston Takes Over At Knoxville June 1

Announcement was recently made that Dr. James A. Colston has been elected president of Knoxville College. Dr. Colston, formerly president of Savannah State College, is at present chairman of the department of education at A and T College, Greensboro, N. C.

Dr. Archibald K. Stewart, vice president of the Knoxville College Board of Trustees, said that Dr. Colston will probably assume the presidency in June.

A native Floridian, Dr. Colston has had wide experience in the field of higher education. In September 1949, he left Savannah State College and completed his studies toward his doctorate at New York University.

He has served as director of the Ballard School in Macon, Georgia; director of public relations for Hampton Institute and director of a Workshop for Secondary School Principals and Teachers in Jacksonville, Florida.

He has been a member of the summer session faculty at Atlanta University, president of Bethune-Cookman College and lecturer in higher education at the New York University.

His work at Savannah State College was most outstanding. Under his direction, the entire plant was renovated and the educational program expanded and improved. He ran into difficulties there when he was charge with over-spending his budget allowance.

Dr. Colston holds a life membership in the American Teachers Association and is a member of the American Association of School Administrators. He is also a member of the National Educational Association, the North Carolina Teachers Association and Phi Delta Kappa, the national education professional fraternity.

Dr. James A. Colston Officially Invested At Knoxville Colleg

By A. M. RIVERA JR.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—In an atmosphere of optim and hope Dr. James A. Colston was inaugurated the ni president of historic Knoxville College in the presence epresentatives of thirty-six colleges and universities, ed ators, learned societies, relatives and friends.

The ceremonies took place here last week in the MacMillan Chapel on the campus of the college.

After paying tribute to the memory of his predecessors, Dr. Colston recalled the glorious seventy-five-year-old history of Knoxville College and pointed out the responsibilities of the college in a future not easy to predict. "Education that liberates and enables should be made available to all," Dr. Colston said, "and justice to the individual demands this; the progress and safety of the nation depends upon it."

CHALLENGING

Dr. Colston's inaugural address did not have a title but he told the Courier that if he had to choose one it would be "The Role of Higher Education in a Democratic Society." "America cannot afford to let any of its potential human resources go undiscovered or undeveloped," he stated.

Dr. Colston denounced the waste in segregation and declared that our nation "cannot afford to deny to the youth of the country the opportunities they deserve, nor can it afford to let go to waste the vast amount of undeveloped talent and leadership so greatly needed in our society today."

The Rev. A. K. Stewart, vice president of the board of trustees and general secretary of the Board of American Missions, presided over the inaugural convocation. J. Herman Daves, alumnus member of the board of trustees, conducted the investiture.

GREETED BY MAYOR

J. W. Elmore Jr., Mayor of Knoxville, brought greetings on behalf of the city and expressed the belief and hope that the college was entering a new and grander phase of development.

The Rev. Lee Edwin Walker associate secretary of the Board of Christian Education, said in his greetings from the board, "We believe in education, and we believe in Christian education lest the mind out-run the soul for we know that the scientific discoveries of today will be the jest of tomorrow."

J. B. Eichenauer, president of the Board of American Missions, observed that the sun, which had not shown for three days, came out brightly in the middle of the inaugural ceremony and commented "Happy is the bride that the sun shines on." He called this a good omen for Dr. Colston.

ALUMNI PLEDGE

Atty. William N. Lovelace of Cincinnati, president of the college's national alumni association and member of the Board of Trustees, pledged the support of the alumni to Dr. Colston's administration.

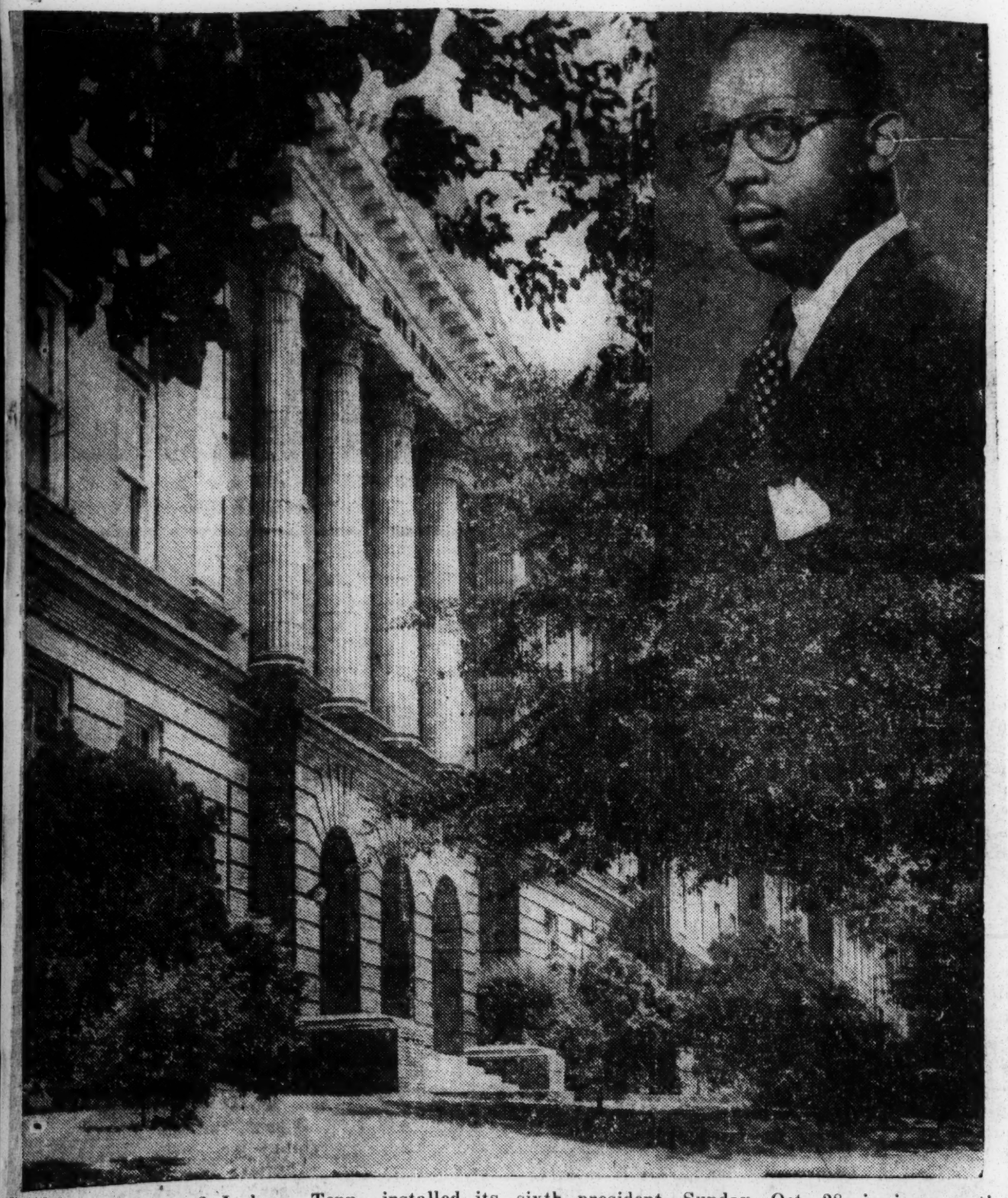
The inaugural convocation brought to a close two days of festivities which included alumni banquet and meeting, homecoming parade, inaugural luncheon, homecoming football game, inaugural reception, annual homecoming dance and homecoming worship service.

Congratulations—Immediately on the conclusion of the investiture of Dr. James A. Colston in Tennessee as the ninth president of Knoxville College, J. Herman Daves, member of the trustee board, congratulates Dr. Colston.—Rivera Photo.

Distinguished Educators, Loyal Alumni Honor New Knoxville College Head

Colston Inauguration—Distinguished guests gathered at the inauguration of Dr. James A. Colston as ninth president of Knoxville (Tenn.) College. Left: Dr. and Mrs. Aaron Brown The is president of Albany State College in Georgia) were among them. Second from left: Mr. and Mrs. Jack LeFleur appear highly pleased with the banquet menu. He is president of the Knoxville Alumni Chapter and a high school teacher. Third

From left: With Dr. Colston are members of the trustee board and friends, left to right: the Rev. Charles W. Brown, Charles K. Anderson, board president; Dr. Colston, Dr. A. K. Stewart, general secretary, American Board of Missions; Fred Smith, vice president, University of Tennessee, and Atty. William T. Lovelace, K. C. Alumni Association president. Right: Left to right: Dr. A. K. Stewart, President M. S. Boyd of Morristown College, Fred Smith and Dr. Colston.—Rivera Photos.



Lane college of Jackson, Tenn., installed its sixth president, Sunday, Oct. 28, in inauguration ceremonies on the campus. New president of the school is Chester Arthur Kirkendoll Jr., whose picture is shown in the insert.

Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett, chairman of the board of trustees, presided over the program, and presented the keys and charter of the school to the new president.

Lane college is a school sponsored by the CME church. It is a class A accredited school approved by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary schools.

President Kirkendoll, an alumnus of Lane, served as director of leadership education in the department of religious education of the CME church in Chicago. He became active head of Lane in July, 1950.

The picture above shows a scene of natural beauty on the Lane campus. — (ANP)

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Advocate

Sat. 11-3-51

Harrison Reelected Prexy at Langston

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In a letter to Dr Lamar Harrison, president of Langston university, Helen Sittle, executive secretary to board of regents, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college, Stillwater, notified President Harrison the board May 3rd re-appointed him president of the Logan county institution for the year beginning July 1st.

The action of the board ends considerable discussion going the rounds of radio circuits and state gossip that Dr. Harrison would be replaced as soon as the legislature adjourned.

In her letter to Dr. Harrison regarding his reelection, Miss Sittle said:

"I am very happy to inform you that in their regular monthly meeting yesterday, May 3, in Stillwater, the Board re-appointed you as president of Langston University, Langston, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1951, with the matter of compensation to be announced later.

"Mr. Stone joines me in congratulating you upon your reappointment and in stating that we have found it a pleasure to work with you and are glad that this association will continue.

"With best wishes for your further success."

LELAND COLLEGE FUND DRIVE OPENS

Churches to Raise $12,500 for Institution

Baptist churches in Louisiana have launched a $12,250 drive in the interest of Leland college at Baker. Rev. H. Y. Bell will head the campaign, which will close Sept. 11. The state has been divided into 26 district areas, and each area has been given a quota of $1000.

Rev. Ethan Alton Henry will preside over the First District ministerial conference Monday at 1 p. m. at Beulah Baptist church, 2921 Fourth st.

Rev. Samuel William Johnson will preside Sunday at 2 p. m. over the Non-Pastor and Small Mission Union at Second St. Luke Baptist church, Freret near Third st. Rev. Elijah Henry Lambert and Rev. William Henry Riley, organizer of the group, will address the meeting.

Rev. Hilton Anderson will preside over the Greater New Founded ministerial conference Sunday at 2 p. m. in the Revelation Baptist church. Sarah Moses, president of the women's department and Celia Anderson, president of the home mission department will be among the speakers.

The executive board of the New Founded Missionary Baptist association will meet Aug. 13 at the My Redeemer Baptist church, Washington ave. near Willow, with Rev. Walter Leon Square in the chair.

The choir of St. Anthony Divine Spiritual church, 3019 Live Oak st., will render a musical program Sunday at 7:30 p. m. under direction of Jennetta Poole.

Negro leaders in Plaquemines and adjoining parishes will meet at Pointe a la Hache Sunday at 1:30 p. m. to discuss plans for saving Negro youth from crime influences. Rev. Willie Williams and Rev. N. L. Lumzy will head the meeting.

LeMoyne Suspends Football

Dr. Hollis F. Price, President of LeMoyne College, has announced that the college's intercollegiate football program has been temporarily suspended.

The athletic committee, headed by Mr. A. A. Branch and Dr. W. W. Gibson, made a thorough study of the problems facing LeMoyne and other small colleges during the current period of national and international unrest and recommended, primarily because of the mounting possibilities of a very limited number of male students due to the draft, that the college temporarily suspend its 1951 football program.

Dr. Price stated, in addition to the above announcement, that in all probability the college will initiate a baseball program next spring.

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Lincoln University (Misssouri)

Lincoln Introduces Five New Journalism Courses

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — An expanded and intensified program of instruction in the Lincoln University (Mo.) School of Journalism has led to the introduction of five courses — some new, some of the result of combining others — during the second semester beginning in February.

A two-hour course in Press Photography, being offered for the first time, will be taught by John V. Eastwood, instructor in the School of Journalism. Mr. Eastwood, who operates his own engraving plant in Kansas City, will also teach the introductory course in photo engraving during the spring term.

Assistant Professor Lee Smeeton Cole, added this fall to the journalism staff from the faculty of the University of Kansas, will handle a recent addition to the Advertising-Management sequence in the School of Journalism. This course is Retail Advertising, designed especially to prepare business-side journalism students in handling newspaper advertising from retail merchants. Mr. Cole will also offer for the first time the required senior course in the Weekly Newspaper, a two-hour sequel to the first-semester course in Newspaper Management.

Writing for Publication, a two-hour offering condensed from two courses in Feature Writing will be taught by Assistant Professor Consuelo C. Young. Miss Young will teach also Press As Mass Communications Media, likewise two hours.

Dr. A. S. Pride To Be Chief Consultant At Florida A. and M. Press Workshop

TALLAHASSEE. — Dr. Armstead S. Pride, dean of the school of journalism at Lincoln university, and one of the nation's foremost journalist-educators will be chief consultant at the First Annual Florida A and M College Inter-Scholastic Press Workshop March 1-2.

Dr. Pride received the A.B. degree from the University of Michigan in 1927; the A.M., University of Chicago, 1932; master of journalism, 1942; and the Ph.D., 1950 from Northwestern university. He is one of two Negroes to hold the doctorate in journalism and a closely allied field.

The teaching career of Dr. Pride began at Tennessee State college in 1928 and he remained at that institution until 1930. He also held instructorships at Wiley college and at Bishop college. Dr. Pride joined the staff at Lincoln as an assistant professor of English in 1937 and retained this rank until 1941. He was an assistant professor of journalism for the school year 1941-42.

Attendance at the Workshop will enable high school editors to get concentrated training in news coverage, newswriting, editing, makeup, and advertising.

In addition to these more technical aspects of journalism, the workshop, in its approach, will emphasize and provide for student development in such broad phases of education as group loyalty, democratic action, cooperative effort, individual responsibility, self expression, and leadership development, Charles J. Smith, III, workshop director said last week.

The long range objective of the workshop is the educational development of the student and the continuous improvement of the school paper. While he does not look upon high school journalism as a vocational course, Smith feels that attendance will enable the high school editor to explore journalism to the extent of knowing whether or not he wishes to continue study on a professional level after leaving high school.

The workshop is under the auspices of the division of humanities of which S. Randolph Edmonds is director.

High school editors also will get first hand information on the "mechanics of printing" as well as an opportunity to tour the modern printing plant of the college.

James L. Bruton, printing department head, and Samuel Russell, printing instructor, are slated to discuss "the mechanics of printing" during an afternoon session, Friday, March 2.

Immediately following the discussion the students will be afforded an opportunity to tour the college printing plant which is one of the more modern ones in the state. Just recently a new linotype machine was installed which brings the total to three such machines in the plant.

The printing curriculum at A and M offers a broad training in the fundamentals of printing and provides an opportunity for special training in the several branches of the printing field, including, hand composition, linotype operation and maintenance, platen and cylinder press operation, bindery operations, layout and design, and estimating. The visiting editors will have an opportunity to see Famcee students actively engaged in many of the above mentioned printing practices.

Wisconsin U. Prof. Teaches at Lincoln

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — A member of the University of Wisconsin philosophy department has been appointed visiting professor for the summer at Lincoln University (Mo.).

He is Prof. Cornelius L. Golightly, who has been selected to teach two courses to Lincoln summer sessions students.

Of Course, Lincoln Should Admit White Students

It has now been suggested officially that Lincoln university open its doors to white students. This course was advocated by this newspaper many months ago. If Negro students are to be admitted to the University of Missouri and other schools which were formerly "white," then Lincoln university can justify its existence only by becoming a state school open to any student who desires to take what is offered there.

Some time ago when timid souls were fearful that the lowering of racial bars at Missouri U. would "kill" Lincoln university, we said, and we repeat, that Lincoln university can and should continue to serve the educational needs of the state by training young men and young women regardless of their color. The curriculum of Lincoln should be studied and adjusted so that it serves needs not provided adequately elsewhere.

Whether the journalism and law schools should be closed in the face of the opening of those courses to Negroes at the University of Missouri is a question open for debate. We can see more justification for the continuation of the journalism school than for the law school. The law is the same for white and Negro lawyers. There is no "Negro" angle to be learned. The same can be said, perhaps, for the basic principles of journalism, but in this field there still is a specialized task for Negro newspapermen and will continue to be until the last vestige of discrimination and segregation is wiped from the American scene.

But, perhaps this is not sufficient justification for an entire school of journalism. The same purpose could be served by instituting a course in the Minority Press at the University of Missouri school of Journalism. We like the idea of saving the taxpayers' money by eliminating duplicated services.

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Lincoln University (Missouri)

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daily world Jan. 1-23-51

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Lincoln University Honors African Government Aide

Dr. Horace Mann Bond, right, president of Lincoln University, chats with Kwame Nkrumah, Governement official of the Gold Coast, West Africa, during commencement exercises last week. Nkrumah delivered the principal address and was the recipient of an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Lincoln U. Hears Nkrumah at 97th Commencement

OXFORD, Pa.—Freedom for the Gold Coast is a test case for Africa and people of African decent all over the world, Kwame Nkrumah, leader of government business for the Gold Coast, declared Tuesday at Lincoln University's 97th commencement exercises.

Appearing before 1000 former student colleagues, faculty instructors and guests of the university, Nkrumah called on America and Great Britain to aid in his country's battle for improvement.

The commencement exercises, held in the university's Grim Gymnasium, saw Lincoln graduate the largest class in its history, as 111 men received degrees from the college and seminary.

Party Not Communist

The West African leader added that the liberation movement in Africa today is a crusade and has spread like a prairie fire to the most remote village, gripping old and young alike.

Said Nkrumah:

"The Convention People's Party is not a Communist organization as some of our detractors have tried to label us.

"All we are seeking, as I have said time and time again, is full Dominion status within the British Commonwealth of Nations so that we may utilize democratic privliges such as exist in Great Britain and America."

Nkrumah was accompanied by Kojo Botsio, Minister of Education and Social Welfare in the Gold Coast capital.

The annual Lincoln University Alumni Awards were presented by Dr. Harold Scott, president of the Alumni Association, to Frank A. DeCosta of Orangeburg, S.C., dean of Sourth Carolina State College, and Monford M. (Monty) Irvin, member of the New York Giants Baseball Team, a Lincoln alumni.

The Alumni Association also presented to the university a portrait of President-Emeritus William H. Johnson.

Giles Gives Valedictory

The valedictory, "Toward a Better World," was given by LeRoy E. Giles of Washington; and the salutatory, "The Scientist Looks at His World," by James E. Millington of NYC. The seminary address "God Is Faithful," was delivered by Alfred L. Pugh of Pleasantville, N.J.

Prizes in the college were awarded as follows:

Class of 1899 in English—First, Leroy E. Giles; second, James A. Gibbs; Clas sof 1900 prize for debating—James A. Scott; S. Leroy Morris prize in biology—Chinyere Achara; Quinland prize—James S. Wales; Walter F. Jerrick prize—John T. Gaskins; C. Morris Cain prize in Bible (College)—Bennie Johnson Jr.;

Samuel Robinsin scholarship awards in Bible—John E. Jordan, Anselm Ofodile, William R. Smith, Ernest Williams, Frank McElrath, Douglas R. Lewis, Harry D. Tunnell, Joseph Daniels, Perry Brister, Theodire Whitney and Albert Ferguson;

Clas sof 1915 prize—James A Gibbs; E. K. Marrow Memorial award—James S. Wales; National Ladies' Auxiliary award—Martin L. Kilson; Baltimore Chapter (ladies' auxiliary) award—Llewellyn Woolford; William H. Madella prize—John O. Jackson; Amy L. Johnson award—William A. Miles.

Prizes awarded in the seminary were:

Robert H. Nassau prize—Alfred L. Pugh; Lafie Reed prize in sacred geography—First, ohn H. Scott Jr.; second, Robert L. Shirley, and the C. Morris Cain prize in Bible (seminary)—Maurice J. Mover.

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Lincoln University (Pennsylvania)

Lincoln U. Gets $70,000 Bequest From Alumnus

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa.—President Horace Mann Bond announced here last week that the will of the late Dr. John W. Brown, of the Lincoln University class of 1893, filed for probate in Washington, D. C., included a bequest of $70,000 to Lincoln University.

This bequest, Mr. Bond stated, brought the total of gifts by Lincoln Alumni to the institution during the last five years to more than $470,000, "an astonishing record of loyalty and self-support for any small college, and particularly for one like Lincoln University, whose graduates have engaged principally in the 'service' professions."

Dr. Brown died Nov. 3. He had practiced medicine in Pittsburgh, Pa., from 1896 until his retirement ten years ago. He had been a founder and president of the Pittsburgh National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and he was a founder and a member of the Board of Directors of the Coleman Home for Boys in the same city.

Lincoln U. Alumnus Wills School $70,000

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — President Horace Mann Bond announced [illegible] the will of the late Dr. John W. Brown of the Lincoln university class of 1893, filed for probate in Washington, D. C., included a bequest of $70,000 to Lincoln university.

Zions Give $75,000
To Livingstone 14e(1)

SALISBURY, N. C.—Well, Zion Methodist have done it again. In an inspiring Founders' Day program at Livingstone College here last week, nearly $75,000 was raised for the support of the college.

These schools have endeavored to keep God in their planning and in the conduct of their general policies. We should never forget Wilberforce University, Virginia Theological Seminary and College, Selma University, Morris College and Simmon's University.

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Louisiana State University

Negro Drops Out at L. S. U.

Was Admitted Conditionally to Law School on Court Order

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 17 (AP).—Roy S.. Wilson, Louisiana State University's first Negro student, withdrew his application for admission ot the L. S. U. law school today.

Mr. Wilson, thirty, of Ruston, La., was admitted conditionally to L. S. U. law school in October after a Federal court ordered his enrollment. The L. S. U. board of supervisors followed his withdrawal today with a prepared statement which said investigation had shown his record did not "justify his admission"

In New Orleans, Mr. Wilson's attorney, A. O. Tureaud, said Mr. Wilson's withdrawal was for "financial reasons."

DISTRICT COURT ORDERS STUDENT'S ADMITTANCE

BATON ROUGE, La. — (INS) — A 40-year-old Negro war veteran, father of two children, entered Louisiana State University Wednesday. He was the second member of his race admitted to campus study since 1860.

The student, Lutrill Amos Payne, of Powhattan, near Natchitoches, La., was accepted for graduate work in agriculture. He was assigned a room in the traditionally white dormitory, and will attend his first classes today. The federal district court at New Orleans ordered him admitted Tuesday, in deciding a suit brought on his behalf by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Payne, a graduate of Southern University of Baton Rouge where he obtained with a Bachelor of Science Degree, was chief meteorologist and a chemical unit during world war two. He served 18 months of a three-year army career overseas. His wife is a teacher in an all-Negro school.

Federal Judge Hebert Christenberry odered Payne admitted after Lt. Gen. Troy Middleton, LSU President, admitted his application for admission was rejected because he was a Negro. Middleton admitted it had been university policy to deny admission to Negroes, although it had admitted students of Chinese, Filipino and Latin American backgrounds.

LSU, through its attorneys, sought unsuccessfully to have the case tried before a three-judge federal court. Judge Christenberry denied the motion, however, holding the issue involved was well settled by the U. S. Supreme court and no new constitutional question was involved.

Payne is the second member of his race admitted to LSU in the history of the state university. Last year another Negro who sued in the federal courts for right to attend was admitted. He attended classes as an obsever for a short time, later dropping out of school.

LSU did not say whether the ruling under which Payne was admitted would be appealed.

LSU Admits Dillard U. Graduate

NEW ORLEANS—Robert F. Collins, 20-year-old honor graduate of Dillard University, has been admitted to the law school of Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge. Collins revealed that he will enter the fall term next month, thereby becoming the third Negro in the ninety-year history to be admitted to LSU.

Roy Wilson, Grambling graduate of Ruston, La., was admitted last year and later dropped out following a dispute over his qualifications. Amos Lutrill Payne, Homer, La., was admitted recently to the LSU graduate school under a Federal Court ruling.

Dillard Graduate Admitted To L. S. U. Law School

New Orleans—This week, Robert F. Collins of New Orleans, La., made a statement that he had been admitted to the fall session of the Louisiana State University Law School. He will be one of the first four Negroes to enter L. S. U.

According to the information Collins received from L. S. U. officials, he is to arrive on the Baton Rouge, Louisiana campus by September 10. He is now making arrangements for residence in one of the campus dormitories.

The 20-year-old Dillard graduate was an honor graduate in the 1951 class. He was also president of his class, the associate editor of the school publication, a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, a social science major and a member of the college debate team.

Six More Enter Louisiana State

BATON ROUGE, La.—Officials of Louisiana State university announced last week that six more Negro students will enter the school as the result of a directive from the Federal courts.

Robert Frederick collins, Ernest Nathan Morial and Peter Sourial Charles of New Orleans will enter the graduate School of Law. Leslie Barnum of Natchitoches, is entering the school of journalism and Louis Ester Eames of Baton Rouge and Charles Edward Barrington of New Orleans are entering the graduate school of education.

Assumes Rightful Responsibility

(From The Louisiana Weekly)

The trail blazed by Roy Wilson and Amos Lutril Payne is beginning to bear fruit. Last week the LSU Public Relations Department announced that six more Negroes are being registered in Louisiana State University's law and graduate schools. Recent Federal Court rulings in the cases of Payne and Wilson require LSU to admit qualified Negroes to the two schools.

Now that the way has been cleared, Negroes, heretofore denied the same educational opportunities offered white students of the state will get a chance, educationally, to make their contribution towards a greater Louisiana.

We are glad to see that LSU has graciously complied with the Federal court rulings and are cordially accepting qualified Negro students in the two above mentioned schools. This is as it should be in a Democracy, especially one that is trying to prove itself in the eyes of the world against the arch Communist foe.

The action will have far reaching effect. LSU has a heavy foreign enrollment of students and the admission of Negro students should give the campus a healthy and sorely needed 'United Nations' atmosphere. Further, it furnishes another positive refutation of Communist propaganda that the United States does not practice the Democracy it preaches.

On the other hand the state of Louisiana now begins to assume its rightful responsibility of training and educating qualified Negroes to fit them for a larger role in the growth and development of Louisiana.

No longer will Negroes interested in higher education have to leave the state (and in most cases leave for good thus denying the state of their talents) in pursuit of an education. Now they have the opportunity to get a complete scholastic education within the state. Now they will be in a position to be an asset instead of a liability of the state. All that is necessary if for the qualified student to avail himself of the opportunity.

In the long range outlook the action will develop a sense of 'belonging' within the democratic framework and create an earnest desire to make democracy work even stronger instead of becoming ripe prey for Communist dogma.

In a democracy everybody has a contribution to make to its success as the best form of government yet devised by man. We are beginning to get the opportunity and we shall make good of the opportunity.

University Cites Record

LSU's First Race Student Falls Out

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU

BATON ROUGE, La.—Roy S. Wilson of Ruston, La., first Negro student ever enrolled in Louisiana State University, withdrew his application and left the institution's school of law on Jan. 17. Although Wilson's attorney, A. P. Tureaud of New Orleans, said Wilson quit for "financial reasons," the university disclosed certain other causes for his withdrawal.

Young Wilson was admitted to the university in October, 1950, after the U. S. District Court in New Orleans ordered his enrollment following a suit instituted by the NAACP.

The LSU board of supervisors followed Wilson's withdrawal with a statement which said investigation had shown Wilson's record "did not justify his admission."

Wednesday's action followed by several weeks a deposition taken from Wilson and filed with the District Court here in which Wilson said he received a "blue discharge" from the Army. Too, it was known that Attorney Tureaud was called to LSU from New Orleans several times during recent weeks on the matter.

Wilson also testified that he had run into many fist fights while a student in Grambling College at Southern University, and while a defense worker during the war.

Other items related in the deposition that he had been confined once to a psychiatric section of an Army hospital; he had stated in his application to LSU that he had an honorable discharge from the Army when he actually had a "blue" discharge — neither honorable nor dishonorable; he had been accused while in the Army of insubordination and refusal to obey orders.

J. R. Fuller, attorney with the law firm which represents LSU, said the deposition was taken for use in a court suit arising from the U. S. District Court injunction ordering Wilson's admission. Handling Wilson's suit last September were Attys. Thurgood Marshall, special NAACP counsel; A. P. Tureaud, and U. Simpson Tate, Dallas, Tex.

LSU's STATEMENT

The LSU board's statement said in full:

"Roy S. Wilson has withdrawn his application for admission to the LSU law school. At the time of his conditional admission to the law school, in compliance with an injunction from a Federal court, Wilson's qualifications were under review.

"As a result of subsequent investigation, it became clear that Wilson's record was not such as to justify his admission to the law school. During the investigation of his record, Wilson requested the withdrawal of his application."

Wilson, who said at the time of his admission that he was treated fairly, said he was leaving LSU 'with no bitterness toward the university or any one in the State of Louisiana."

"I am doing this in view of certain situations which exist and which I feel this is the only proper manner to reconcile them," he said.

A three-judge Federal court in New Orleans issued th preliminary injunction ordering Wilson's admission last October. LSU appealed and the U. S. Supreme Court upheld the injunction several weeks ago. An application for rehearing filed by LSU is pending before the Supreme Court.

LSU Attorney Fuller said Wilson's Jan. 3 deposition was taken for use when his suit for admission came up for trial "on the merits." "The preliminary injunction was based on Wilson's qualifications," Fuller said. "We intended to show he was not morally qualified."

Attorney Tureaud, commenting on the case, intimated that no further action on behalf of Wilson is likely. He said that "blue" discharge from the Army does not necessarily mean poor moral character, but often means the Government felt the discharged soldier could not adjust himself to Army life.

Wilson Is Praised As He Quits LSU

BATON ROUGE, La. — "Roy Wilson has done his job and, in spite of his unfortunate predicament, we of Louisiana are proud of the part he played."

This was the statement last week of J. K. Haynes, president of the Louisiana Education Association, follow-ing the announcement that Roy Wilson, first Negro student at Louisiana State University, had withdrawn.

Wilson, whose test case opened LSU's doors to Negroes, withdrew, he said, "in view of certain situations." University officials said these 'certain situations," as discovered through their investigation, are:

1. He was given a "blue" discharge from the army. This type discharge is neither honorable or dishonorable.

2. He was dismissed from Grambling College following a fight with a classmate.

3. He was arrested and jailed for perjury but never faced trial on the accusation.

4. He had been confined once to a psychiatric section of an Army hospital.

5. He had been accused while in the army of insubordination and refusal to obey orders.

6. He had engaged in fights with fellow workers on several jobs he held in defense industries on the Pacific Coast.

Haynes said despite these unfortunate happenings, teachers and officials of Louisiana are going on record in praise of Wilson who became a plaintiff in the test case "in which other qualified prospects failed to muster enough courage to tackle."

GRADUATE SCHOOL LOSES NEGRO SUIT

LSU Ordered to Admit Payne for Study

Federal District Judge Herbert W. Christenberry ruled Tuesday that Louisiana State University must admit qualified Negro applicants to its graduate school.

The ruling was handed down from the bench after Judge Christenberry heard testimony and argument on an application for an interlocutory injunction filed by Lutrill Amos Payne, Negro, 40, Natchitoches, who claimed that the university has a policy of excluding Negro applicants solely on the grounds of their race.

At the outset of the hearing the judge denied a request for a three-judge court because "it does not involve a substantial constitutional question. It involves a question concisely and clearly decided by the highest court of the land."

Cecil C. Bird, Jr., one of the LSU attorneys, then presented a motion for dismissal of the petition which he contended goes beyond the qualifications of Payne for admission to the graduate school. The motion was denied.

After the argument on the motion Judge Christenberry ruled that the decision of the case would apply only to the graduate school but added that he thinks the board of administrators of LSU are "reasonable men" and will not "flout the law of the land as expressed by the highest court of the land."

The first person called to testify was Lt. Gen. Troy H. Middleton, president of the university, who was questioned by A. P. Tureaud, attorney for Payne. The LSU president said that the university has a policy of admitting only white and excluding Negro students.

He said that they are denied admission solely on account of their race and no Negro applicant is given consideration from the registrar. He said that there is no written rule or policy on the question and that the university intends to make the exclusions on individual cases.

Asked by Tureaud if any other races were excluded, the president said that they are not. He said that Chinese, Filipino, and South and Central American students are admitted.

"Then the only persons excluded are the American Negroes, is that right?" Tureaud asked.

"Yes," Gen. Middleton answered.

When Payne took the stand he told the court that he holds a bachelor of science degree from Southern university and is an instructor in on-the-farm training. He said that he served three years in the Army, 18 months overseas, and was chief meteorologist with a chemical warfare unit.

Under questioning by Laurance Brooks, another LSU attorney, longs to the Civil Rights Congress. the petitioner said that he is a Payne seeks entrance into the member of the American Legion, graduate school to do graduate the National Association for the work in agriculture. Advancement of Colored People and the Baptist church. Asked if he was a Communist, he said that he is not and also answered in the negative when asked if he be-

L. S. U. has second Negro as student

BATON ROUGE, La., June 14—(AP)—Louisiana State University had the second Negro student in its 90-year history today.

Lutrill Amos Payne, 40, Natchitoches, La., vocational agriculture instructor, was enrolled in L. S. U.'s graduate school yesterday and assigned a room in a campus dormitory.

The school's first Negro student, Roy Wilson, of Ruston, La., enrolled in the lawtschool last Fall but withdrew in a dispute over his credits.

Both were admitted on a Federal Court order.

Payne was granted an interlocutory injunction Tuesday by Federal District Judge Herbert Christenberry, of New Orleans. The judge ruled L. S. U. must admit qualified Negro students to its graduate school.

Payne completed his registration accompanied by his attorney, A. P. Tureaud, New Orleans.

He intends to study for a master of science degree. He holds a B.S. from Southern University, Negro college here.

To Enter LSU

Robert F. Collins, 20-year-old honor graduate of Dillard university will be admitted to the fall session of the Louisiana State university it was announced last week. He will be one of the first four Negroes to enter LSU.

First SU Graduate To Enter LSU Grad School Returns Home

Lutril A. Payne, the first S U graduate to enter the graduate school of Agriculture at Louisiana State University, has returned to Natchitoches where he resumes duties as agricultural instructor at the parish training school.

In a letter to A. P. Tureaud, his attorney in New Orleans who filed suit for Payne against LSU officials last spring, he stated that he had a most enjoyable summer at LSU, took two courses, received credit and earned two B's. He added that he was treated most cordially by students and faculty.

His plans are to re-enter LSU next summer to continue his work toward his master's degree.

Student Praises LSU Treatment

NEW ORLEANS — Lutrill A. Payne, agriculture student at Louisiana state university this summer, stated in a letter to his attorney recently that he received fine treatment at Louisiana state. Payne said he made B's in both of the courses he pursued.

He is the first Negro student to enter and complete a course. The other Negro was removed during the year because of complications in his application. Atty. A. P. Tureaud was legal counsel for Payne.

LSU Has 6 Negroes

BATON ROUGE—Six Negroes have registered in Louisiana State University's law and graduate schools, university officials said Wednesday. Recent rulings of the U. S. District Court, New Orleans, require LSU to admit qualified Negroes to the two schools.

Registered in the law school were Robert Frederick Collins, Ernest Nathan Morial and Pierre Sourial Charles, all of New Orleans. Being registered for graduate work are Leslie Barnum, Natchitoches, La., in journalism; Louis L. Eames, Baton Rouge, commerce, and Charles E. Harrington, New Orleans, in education.

J. H. Mattox Jr., LSU public relations director, said the three Negroes registered in the law school Wednesday were admitted under the provisions of the suit brought last year by Roy S. Wilson, Ruston, La., and the three others were being registered in the gradaute school under the ruling this year in the case of Amos Lutrell Payne, Natchitoches, La.

FIRST IN HISTORY

Wilson became the first Negro student in LSU's ninety-year history last year following the Federal court ruling. He enrolled, but dropped out later in a dispute over his qualifications.

This summer, Amos L. Payne was denied admission to the LSU graduate school. He brought suit and the Federal Court ruled he should be admitted. Payne attended the summer courses and attained a "B" average.

Mattox said he did not know whether the six new Negro students had applied for living quarters on the LSU campus, however, both Wilson and Payne moved to campus dormitories when admitted.

LSU dismisses Negro from nursing school

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8—(AP)—Atty. A. P. Tureaud said a Federal District Court order would be sought today or tomorrow for the admission of Daryle Foister, a Negro, to the Louisiana State University nursing school.

The woman is superintendent of nurses at Flint Goodridge Hospital at Dillard University here. The LSU board of supervisers at Baton Rouge last Saturday rejected her application for admission and voted to admit only white students except by court order.

Negroes now are enrolled in LSU's law and graduate schools under federal court rulings.

Tureaud said she had been attending classes unde ran agreement with the board's attorneys pending the board decision. He said she will not be allowed to attend any more classes until there is a favorable court decision.

Wilson Was A Poor Risk

Roy S. Wilson, the first Negro to be admitted to the Louisiana State University Law School, withdrew his application Wednesday. His admission grew out of a decision of a three-judge Federal Court at New Orleans, which two weeks ago, was affirmed by the United States Supreme Court. It was the twenty-eighth Supreme Court victory of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

University officials explain that Wilson's record did not "justify his admission." But in New Orleans, Wilson's attorney A. O. Tureaud, gave "financial reasons" as the cause for the withdrawal. In either case, it seems to us, there is reason for deep regrets. For it indicates haste and carelessness on the part of his sponsors to elect a person who is a borderline student or who cannot secure the funds necessary to finance himself if admitted.

Wilson's case emphasizes again our contention that we hurt our cause when we accept for sponsorship students who lack proven scholarship ranking and financial means or support. Fortunately, in all other cases thus far students seeking admission to these graduate and professional schools have had good records and are therefore moving along without embarrassment or difficulties. Wilson's mistake should not be repeated elsewhere in the South, for in our colleges there are scores and scores of students who not only can maintain good scholastic records but can excel in these schools. It is our job to select them and leave off bad risks

NEGRO QUITS L. S. U.

Admitted Under Court Order, He Had Police Record

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 17 (UP)—Roy S. Wilson, 30 years old, a Negro school teacher admitted to the Louisiana State University Law School today by court order, quit school "in view of certain situations."

The university said it had discovered Wilson had a police record, a "blue" Army discharge (neither honorable nor dishonorable), had been a psychiatric patient and once was expelled from a Negro college for attacking a fellow-student with a softball bat.

Wilson, first Negro student in the university's history, announced that he was leaving the campus today "in view of certain situations which exist and I feel that this is the only proper manner to reconcile them."

Last fall a three-judge Federal court ruled that Wilson and eleven other petitioning Negroes must be admitted to the university if they were qualified. The United States Supreme Court upheld the ruling recently.

Segregationists Win, Lose In Supreme Court

The U. S. Supreme Court ruled Jan. 2 that Louisiana State Univ. must let Negroes attend its law school by affirming the Oct. 30 ruling of a special three-judge federal court in New Orleans ordering the school to admit Roy S. Wilson.

The segregationists won in another Supreme Court decision, however. The court for the second time refused to rule on the constitutionality of Baltimore's segregation policies for public playgrounds. The ruling was on the technicality that the appeal had been filed too late.

First Negro At LSU Resigns After Probe

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 17 (U.P.)—Roy S. Wilson, the first Negro ever admitted to Louisiana State University, resigned today. The LSU board of supervisors said he had an undesirable personal record and had misrepresented part of it on his application for admission.

The board said it had investigated Wilson and found:

1. He said on his application for admission that he had an honorable discharge from the Army. Actually he had a "blue discharge"—neither honorable nor dishonorable.
2. He was dismissed once from Grambling State (Negro) College near Ruston, La., for fighting with a classmate.
3. He was once confined to the psychiatric section of an Army hospital.
4. He was accused in the Army of insubordination and refusal to obey orders.
5. He fought with fellow workers on several jobs he had in defense industries on the West Coast.
6. He was arrested once for perjury and later released without trial.

A spokesman for the university board of supervisors said, "His record was not such as to justify his admission to the law school."

Wilson's attorney said he had decided to leave LSU for "financial reasons."

"I am doing this," Wilson said, "in view of certain situations which exist and I feel that this is the only proper manner to reconcile them."

Wilson was admitted to LSU law classes four months ago, after U. S. District and Circuit Courts of Appeals had ordered LSU to admit him. The U. S. Supreme Court subsequently upheld the order.

Dean Henry George McMahon of the LSU law school said Wilson was "admitted conditionally last October.

"We did not have time under the court order to complete our investigation as to his qualifications and record, he said. "We have not yet completed it, but Wilson has told us he wishes to withdraw."

LSU Must Admit Roy Wilson to Law School

WASHINGTON—Racial equality in the United States broke even in the U. S. Supreme Court last week, with two decisions being handed down—one ordering Louisiana to admit Roy S. Wilson, a Negro, to the Louisiana State University Law School, and the other refusing $1,000,000 damages to an interracial group suing the city of Baltimore.

The Supreme Court unanimously affirmed a decision of a special three-judge Federal District Court which met in New Orleans last year and ordered Louisiana State University to admit Wilson to its classes. Wilson enrolled on Oct. 31, 1950, the first Negro to attend the institution in its ninety-year history.

The State of Louisana had filed an appeal against the decision of the lower court contending that the jim crow law school established at Southern University, a Negro school, was equal to that at LSU. The state also claimed that it was spending $2,700 per student at Southern as compared to $600 per student at LSU in law. The U. S. Supreme Court saw it differently.

BALTIMORE SUIT

Damages amounting to a million dollars were refused to twenty members of an interracial group in Baltimore, Md., who sued the city of Baltimore when they were refused permission to play tennis together in a city park in July 1948. Baltimore police arrested twenty-two Negroes and whites at the Druid Hill tennis courts, and the group was convicted of disturbing the peace and received suspended sentences for playing tennis together. The group appealed to the Maryland Supreme Court, which refused to hear the case.

Twenty-one members of the group then filed suit for a million dollars in U. S. District Court in Baltimore. That court dismissed the suit. It was then taken to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which upheld the dismissal.

TIME EXPIRED

With a ninety-day time limit in which to file an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court, the plaintiffs waited from July 17, 1950 until Nov. 13, 1950 to file their appeal. The U. S. Supreme Court dismissed the case on the grounds that it had not been filed within the proper time limit

Negro Student Quits LSU After Probe of Record

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 17 (UP).—Roy S. Wilson, the first Negro ever admitted to Louisiana State University, resigned today. The LSU board of supervisors said he had an undesirable personal record and had misrepresented part of it on his application for admission.

The board said it had investigated Wilson and found:

He said on his application for admission that he had an honorable discharge from the Army. Actually, he had a "blue discharge"—neither honorable nor dishonorable.

He was dismissed once from Grambling State (Negro) College near Ruston, La., for fighting with a classmate, and fought with fellow workers on several jobs he had in defense industries on the West Coast.

Six New Students Register at LSU

BATON ROUGE, La.—(ANP)—Wholesale registration of colored students at Louisiana State University in the near future is indicated as the result of a Federal court ruling some months ago, directing the institution to admit qualified members of the race.

Last week, six students were being enrolled in the law and graduate schools of the university, officials admitted. Students registering for law were Robert F. Collins, Ernest N. Morial and Pierre S. Charles, all of New Orleans.

Registering for graduate work were Lesslie Barnun of Natchitoches, journalism; Louis L. Eames of Baton Rouge in commerce and Charles E. Harrington of New Orleans, education.

According to J. H. Mattox Jr., public relations director, the students registering in the law school, did so under the Roy Wilson court order. Wilson, on order of a fiat of the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, was first to enter LSU in its 90-year history of jim crow.

L. S. U. to admit two Negro law students

BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 4—(AP)—Two Negroes have applied for admission to Louisiana State University's law school and will be admitted, President Troy Middleton said Saturday.

Middleton's statement came in a discussion at a meeting of the L. S. U. board of supervisors. L. S. U. Atty. J. H. Fuller reported two suits against the university—by other Negroes who were denied admission—are docketed for trial on their merits in Federal District Court at New Orleans.

Names of the latest applicants were not available. Board attaches said their preliminary applications were in the law school. Its office was closed Saturday.

Negro Group Asks Entry to Midwestern U.

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, July 29 (AP).—A newly organized group of Negro property owners Sunday said they would ask Midwestern University here to admit Negro students.

If the university doesn't, a spokesman said the group would go to court and try to force it to admit them.

Some 250 to 300 Negroes banded together and formed the Council of Negroes on Civic and Political Affairs.

The Rev. R. L. Castle, pastor of the Negro Mount Pleasant Baptist Church, was named president of the group.

Castle said formation of the council stemmed from the proposed 11c increase in the levy of the Wichita Falls Junior College tax district, which supplies a portion of Midwestern's operating funds.

"We're paying taxes now and receiving no benefits whatsoever," Castle said. "We are going to oppose it (the tax boost) if we don't get some consideration about Midwestern admitting our people.

"We feel taxation without representation is tyranny, and if we support the college we feel we ought to get some consideration. If we don't we are prepared to go into court to see about it, but we had rather not do it that way."

An election has been set Aug. 16 on the proposal to increase the present junior college tax from 39c on the $100 valuation to 50c.

Castle said a committee representing the council would see Oilman John F. O'Donohoe Monday and present the demand Midwestern admit Negro students.

LSU May Admit 2 More

BATON ROUGE—Two more Negroes have applied for admission to the Louisiana State University Law School here and will be admitted, LSU President Troy Middleton was quoted as saying Saturday. However, the registrar of the university and persons in the office of the dean of the law school told the Courier late last week, that they did not know the names of the Negro applicants.

The LSU president was quoted as saying the two Negro applicants would be admitted under a Federal court ruling.

CITES TWO CASES

Middleton's statement came in a discussion at the meeting of the LSU Board of Supervisors. LSU Atty. J. H. Fuller reported two suits against the university — by Negroes who were denied admission — are docketed for trial on their merits in Federal court in New Orleans.

Two Negroes have been admitted to LSU during the ninety-year history. Roy S. Wilson was admitted to the law school last year under a Federal court injunction. The ruling said LSU had to enroll all qualified Negroes in its law school. Wilson withdrew later following a dispute over his qualifications.

Amos Latrill Payne, Homer, La., was admitted recently to the LSU graduate school under a similar ruling.

Municipal College's Assistant Librarian Busy Preparing Historical Scrapbook

Negro School To Close June 6

There's a lot of pasting ahead of Mrs. Thelma Smith between now and June 6.

Mrs. Smith, assistant librarian at Louisville Municipal College, Seventh and Kentucky, is compiling a giant scrapbook (20 by 24 inches) of "Municipalana" — newspaper clippings, programs, pictures, and the like.

The occasion for the scrapbook is the closing of the 20-year-old college, Negro branch of the University of Louisville, after commencement June 6. Negro students who are eligible will be admitted to all branches of the U. of L. beginning with the summer session.

3 Former Deans Reply

Mrs. Smith, a graduate of Municipal, last summer began to round up material for the scrapbook. She wrote to former Municipal students and faculty members all over the country and asked them to send inforamtion about their activities.

Among those replying are the three former deans—Dr. Rufus E. Clement, now president of Atlanta University; David A. Lane, a lieutenant colonel in the United States Army, and Dr. Bertram W. Doyle, a bishop in the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

Municipal's first football coach, Earl L. Brown, now is on the editorial staff of Life magazine and is a New York City councilman.

Among 513 graduates of the college are Dr. Andrew Morton, a dentist with the armed forces in Korea; George Woolfolk, who took his Ph.D. in history at the University of Wisconsin and is on the faculty at Prairie College, Prairie, Tex., and the Rev. James Cayce, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church, Pittsburgh, one of the 10 largest Baptist churches in the world.

First Graduate Is Teacher

Municipal opened February 9, 1931, with 83 students. It now has 215. A total of 2,649 have attended the college. The first graduate, Mrs. Florence Johnson Cowan, '32, teaches at Jackson Street Junior High.

A number of clippings in the scrapbook pertain to the school's football team. Dr. Charles H. Parrish, Jr., professor of sociology and chairman of the Municipal administrative committee, is a former football coach. He, Dr. William M. Bright, and Dr. Henry Wilson all have been on the faculty at Municipal since it opened.

Mrs. Smith's scrapbook will be kept in the U. of L. Library on Belknap Campus.

Courier-Journal Photo

SCRAPBOOK tracing the history of Louisville Municipal College is examined by Miss Thelma Smith, assistant librarian, and Dr. Charles H. Parrish, Jr., chairman of the college administrative committee.

Parrish Hall's Remodeling Cost May Be $89,109

Low bids totaling $89,109 were submitted yesterday to the Louisville Board of Education for converting Parrish Hall at Louisville Municipal College into an elementary school for Negroes.

The college at Seventh and Kentucky, to be closed in June, was obtained by the Board of Education in an exchange of property with the University of Louisville. Work will begin on Parrish Hall early in June. Students from Mary B. Talbert school, Eighth and Kentucky, will be transferred there in the fall.

Low bidders were: general contractor, Otho Papp, $54,974; heating, Hammond & Welker, $9,105; plumbing, Raymond M. Meyer, $18,651; electrical work, Olive-Markel Electric Company, $6,379.

Contracts will be awarded by the board at its next meeting, June 4.

U. L. To Hire Negro Adviser For Students

Dr. Charles H. Parrish, J Mentioned as Choice

One member of the Louisville Municipal College faculty will be employed at the University of Louisville next year as adviser to Negro students.

Eli H. Brown, III, chairman of the U. of L. Board of Trustees told a reporter by telephone from Washington yesterday that he does not know who the man will be. He will ask Municipal students and faculty members to recommend someone for the job.

Four Are Full Professors

Dr. Charles H. Parrish, Jr., chairman of Municipal's administrative committee and professor of sociology, is understood to be a likely choice. He is one of four full professors the Negro branch of the U. of L. All four have doctor's degrees.

Brown said the trustees are working to get Ford Foundation fellowships for Municipal faculty members who will accept them. They would be given grants to do graduate work. Brown received application papers for the fellowships yesterday.

The trustees voted last year to give the Municipal faculty 14 months notice and two months' severance pay. The college will be closed in June and Negro students who meet regular entrance requirements admitted to the U. of L. this summer.

Board To Meet Friday

On March 1, attorneys for the seven Municipal faculty members asked U. of L. trustees to employ them on Belknap Campus or pay them a total of $84,000 severance pay. The trustees have taken no action on the request. Their next meeting will be at 4 p.m. Friday at the Pendennis Club.

Dr. Parrish said yesterday none of the seven have found other jobs so far as he knows.

Brilliant Girl Accepted By Medical College Of Virginia

Miss Jean L. Harris First Of Race Admitted

Miss Jean L. Harris, brilliant student at Virginia Union University, who graduates next June, is one of the 84 applicants accepted for admission next fall to the Medical College of Virginia. She is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Vernon S. Harris of Richmond, and is shown in a pose with her father.

Should Miss Harris be able to pursue her opportunity to enroll at MCV, she will become the first member of her race ever to study at that college.

Virginia Medical College Accepts Va. Union Student

RICHMOND, Va. — Miss Jean L. Harris, 19-year-old daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Vernon J. Harris of 1105 North Twenty-ninth street, next fall will become the first Negro ever to be enrolled in the Medical College of Virginia, provided she should be able to accept the place offered here then.

She is one of the 84 applicants for enrollment, Dr. W. T. Sanger, the college president, announced last week.

Miss Harris graduated from Armstrong High School in 1948 and will finish Virginia Union University after three years' in June, with a BS degree and practically straight "A's."

* * *

IN COLLEGE SHE has majored in chemistry, played piano for the choir and been a member of two honor societies.

Dr. Sanger said the opportunity for Miss Harris' medical study is provided under a policy which has long been under discussion by the college board of visitors and its executive committee. He added that the college has never had a Negro applicant of Miss Harris' qualifications.

At the regular meeting of the board held Friday Associate Dean George W. Bakerman, chairman of the admission committee of the school of medicine said that 73 Virginians and 11 non-Virginians had been accepted.

* * *

THE LIST OF applicants for admission was reported to the board as unusually large with many well qualified, Dr. Sanger said.

"It is regretted that all of the applicants who were qualified for admission could not be accepted," Dr. Sanger said.

He said the college receives about 2,200 inquiries about chances of acceptance a year with about 600 applications actually processed.

* * *

ALTHOUGH MISS HARRIS will be the first Negro medical student in the history of the Medical College of Virginia, the college since 1920 has trained Negro nurses. The St. Philip School of Nursing ranks among the top 25 per cent in the country, Dr. Sanger said.

He noted that for many

years there has been a two-week clinic in the Summer for Negro physicians called the St. Philip Clinic.

There is no tax-supported medical college for Negroes in Virginia.

* * *

FIRST ADMISSION of a Negro to a formerly all-white school of graduate work in Virginia was at the University of Virginia law school.

Virginia School Admits Negro Medical Student

By the Associated Press

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 13.—A 19-year-old Richmond girl is the first Negro to be admitted as a Virginia School of Medicine student.

The school announced yesterday that the application of Miss Jean L. Harris, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Vernon J. Harris, has been approved. She will start classes in the fall along with 83 other white students, including 11 non-Virginians.

Miss Jones, who has a practically straight "A" average at Virginia Union University, is a chemistry major. She will be graduated from Virginia Union in June.

In advising the board of overseers of Miss Jones acceptance by the school yesterday, Dr. W. T. Sanger, president, said the school never had a Negro applicant of her qualifications.

The University of Virginia was the first all-white school in the State to admit a Negro to one of its graduate schools. A Negro was admitted to the university Law School after a Federal court held that it cannot bar Negroes from State-supported schools for reasons of color or race when no similar schools are provided for Negroes.

Admit Girl To Virginia Med School

RICHMOND, Va. — For the first time in its history, the Medical College of Virginia will admit a Negro next fall.

Miss Jean L. Harris, 19, was one of 24 applicants approved last week by the Board of Visitors. She is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Vernon J. Harris.

Miss Harris was graduated from Armstrong High School here in 1948 and will win a B.S. degree with practically straight A's next June after three years study at Virginia Union University.

The Board of Visitors made no official mention of Miss Harris' race when it announced she will be admitted. The action followed a Federal court decision that the University of Virginia at Charlottesville must admit Negroes.

Subsequently, Richmond Professional Institute and the College of William and Mary have admitted Negroes.

At Virginia Union, Miss Harris majors in Chemistry, has played piano for the school choir and is a member of two honor societies

Medical School In Va. Admits 1st Negro Student

RICHMOND, Jan. 12 (AP).—The Medical College of Virginia School of Medicine today accepted its first Negro student for enrollment in the fall.

The student is Miss Jean L. Harris, 19, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Vernon J. Harris, of Richmond.

Miss Harris will be graduated in une from Virginia Union University with practically a straight "A" record.

Dr. W. T. Sanger, MCV president, said the opportunity for Miss Harris' medical study has been provided under a policy long under discussion by MCV heads. He added that MCV has never had a Negro applicant of her qualifications.

Virginia has no tax supported medical school for Negroes.

Virginia Colleges Open Doors To Negro Students

Richmond (ANP).—For the first time in its history Negroes will study at Virginia colleges. Seven colored students already have been admitted for the fall term.

Three will study at the Medical College of Virginia, and four will enter the school of social work at Richmond Professional Institute. Another student had applied for admission, Dr. George T. Kalif, director of RPI said. All are residents of the state.

A Negro woman has been admitted to the school of medicine at the Medical College of Virginia. A colored man and a colored woman have been admitted to the school of physical therapy at the Medical College.

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A Negro woman has been admitted to the school of medicine at the Medical College of Virginia. A colored man and a colored woman have been admitted to the school of physical therapy at the Medical College.

3 Negroes Enrolled at Va. Medical

RICHMOND, Va. — For the first time in history three Negroes entered the Medical College of Virginia as students here last week.

They are Miss Jean L. Harris of Richmond; Henderson Andrew III of Fisk University, Nashville, and Miss Marjorie Louise Vaughan of Spelman College, Atlanta.

Also for the first time a South Korean woman was enrolled as a student. She is Mrs. Miran Choy of Seoul, whose husband, Dr. Sun Hak Choy, became an assistant resident in pathology at MCV last July.

First Negro Stars Black School at Medical School in Virginia

By Carter Jewel

RICHMOND. — (ANP) — A 19-year-old Negro and a South Korean women were among the freshmen who enrolled Sept. 4 for the beginning of the fall term at the Medical College of Virginia.

Miss Jean L. Harris, of Richmond, became the first member of her race to enter the Medical College of Virginia. Two other Negro students, Henderson Andrew Johnson III, who studied at Fisk university, and Miss Marjorie Louise Vaughn, Spelman college, arrived Friday to be the first Negroes to be accepted in the School of Pharmacy Medicine.

It was announced last January that Miss Harris would be accepted as a medical student. The daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Vernon J. Harris, of 1105 N. 29th street, she is a graduate of Armstrong High school in the class of 1948. She graduated from Virginia Union university in three years, making practically straight "A" grades.

Negroes have been attending the Medical College of Virginia in the St. Philip hospital training department since 1920, but the three students who entered MCV last week are the first Negroes to be accepted in their respective schools.

The admittance of the Negro students at the Medical college of Virginia is in line with a new policy in colleges and universities in almost all of the southern states to admit Negro applicants for courses not available to them in the Negro institutions of their native states.

Regional Program Given Much Credit

Meharry Is Out of the Red For First Time in Decade

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Meharry Medical College, plagued for years by financial storms, will operate next year under its first balanced budget in more than a decade.

Trustees of the widely known Negro institution made the announcement Sunday following their annual meeting in the college library. Six new members were elected to the board at the meeting.

Victory over the financial difficulties which have at times threatened the existence of the school was credited by trustees primarily to two factors: participation in the Southern Regional education program and subsides from the city of Nashville for Hubbard Hospital.

T. Graham Hall, board chairman, said the school will now "again stand on its own feet."

NEW TRUSTEES

New trustees elected to the board are:

Alden H. Smith, Nashville insurance executive.

Cecil Sims, Nashville attorney and early leader in the regional plan for support of technical schools for advancement of both Negro and white schools.

Lipscomb Davis, president of Davis Cabinet Company and nationally known labor-management spokesman.

Henry D. Jamison Jr., president of Jamison Bedding, Inc., and Nashville civic leader.

Dr. Walter S. Davis, president of A. and I. State College and leading Negro educator.

Dr. A. W. Dent, president of Dillard University, New Orleans, prominent hospital and public health official.

Trustees said much of the progress of the past can be traced to Dr. Robert Lambert, chairman of the executive committee which administers the school's affairs. Hall said the committee will continue to operate the school next year.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Members of the committee are: Dr. Lambert, Dr. Amos Christie, Vanderbilt pediatrics professor; Dr. Hugh Morgan, medical department head at Vanderbilt; Dr. Matthew Walker, head of surgery at Meharry, and Dr. H. D. West, head of biochemistry at Meharry. Dr. Lambert also serves as consultant to the World Health Organization at Washington.

The approved committee's budget for next year calls for $1,200,000. Of this amount, $300,000 will come from contracts with Southern states participating in the regional plan and approximately $255,000 from the city for hospitalization of indigent Negro patients. These figures, Dr. Lambert said, are based on a stipulated rate of $8.50 per day, not to exceed 80,000 patient days and last year's figures. The city holds a similar contract with Vanderbilt Hospital.

A general air of optimism among the trustees, Dr. Lambert said, was also due to a new building program slated to get under way this year.

NEW FACILITIES

Construction is to start soon on a $200,000 alumni hall which will contain recreational and dining facilities and an assembly hall and a $400,000 dormitory to house 240 students. Dr. Lambert said funds for the alumni building were raised by Meharry graduates and that the trustees voted money recently for the dormitory from capital funds.

"We regard it a sound investment in the future of the school."

Probably the nation's top producer of Negro physicians and dentists, Meharry turned out approximately 55 per cent of American-trained Negro doctors now practicing. It is the only Negro medical college in the South and one of two in the nation.

Meharry Cites Surgeons Of Yesteryear

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The Department of Surgery of Hubbard Hospital - Meharry Medical College unveiled portraits of five outstanding surgeons who had contributed so much of their lives and work to the training of students and residents. The unveiling ceremony took place in the Lobby of Hubbard Hospital under the setting of the oil paintings of the Meharry brothers.

Men honored were Drs. John H. Hale, professor and chairman of department of surgery, who gave 39 years of his life in the service of the institution; Dr. Julian A. Mettling, professor of gynecology, gave 29 years of service to the institution; Dr. Samuel H. Freeman, professor orthopedic surgery, gave 20 years of service to the institution; Dr. Offutte D. Chambers, assistant professor of urology, gave 22 years of service to the institution; and Dr. Wells E. A. Forde, professor of ear, eye, nose and throat, gave 26 years of service to the institution.

The ceremony was attended by relatives of the honored men, alumni and friends who listened to the speaker for the occasion, Dr. Matthew Walker, chairman of the department of surgery, Meharry Medical College. At the completion of the address the five portraits in oil were unveiled. Aaron Douglas, an outstanding artist of today, who painted these portraits is affiliated with Fisk University.

This project was financed by a small group of interested individuals in various parts of the country. Their names and contributions are kept on record.

The portraits will be permanently placed in the corridor of the surgical floor, Hubbard Hospital.

Meharry Gets $48,000 Grant From Foundation

NEW YORK—The awarding of an educational grant to Meharry Medical College has been announced jointly by Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, and Dr Robert A. Lambert, chairman of the interim committee at Meharry Medical College.

Presentation of a check for $48,800 was made by Charles H. Bynum, the National Foundation's director of interracial activities, to Dr. Michael J. Bent, dean of the school in the presence of Wrenne T. Bomar, chairman of the Davidson County Chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

This is the fifth annual grant made to Meharry Medical College by the National Foundation. These funds, totalling $341,650, have been made possible by the March of Dimes and help to provide instruction in pediatrics, orthopedic surgery, and a physical therapy program. Improved care for polio patients is made possible by this training program for graduate and undergraduate medical students.

Meharry College Given $48,000 Grant by Polio Foundation

Charles H. Bynum, director of interracial activities for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, last week presented a check for $48,800 to Dr. Michael J. Bent, dean of Meharry Medical College, its fifth annual educational grant.

These funds now total $341,650 and were made possible by the March of Dimes. They help to provide instruction in pediatrics, orthopedic surgery and a physical therapy program.

The awarding of the grant was announced jointly by Basil O'Connor, president of the Infantile Paralysis Foundation, and Dr. Robert A. Lanbert, chairman of the interim committee at Meharry.

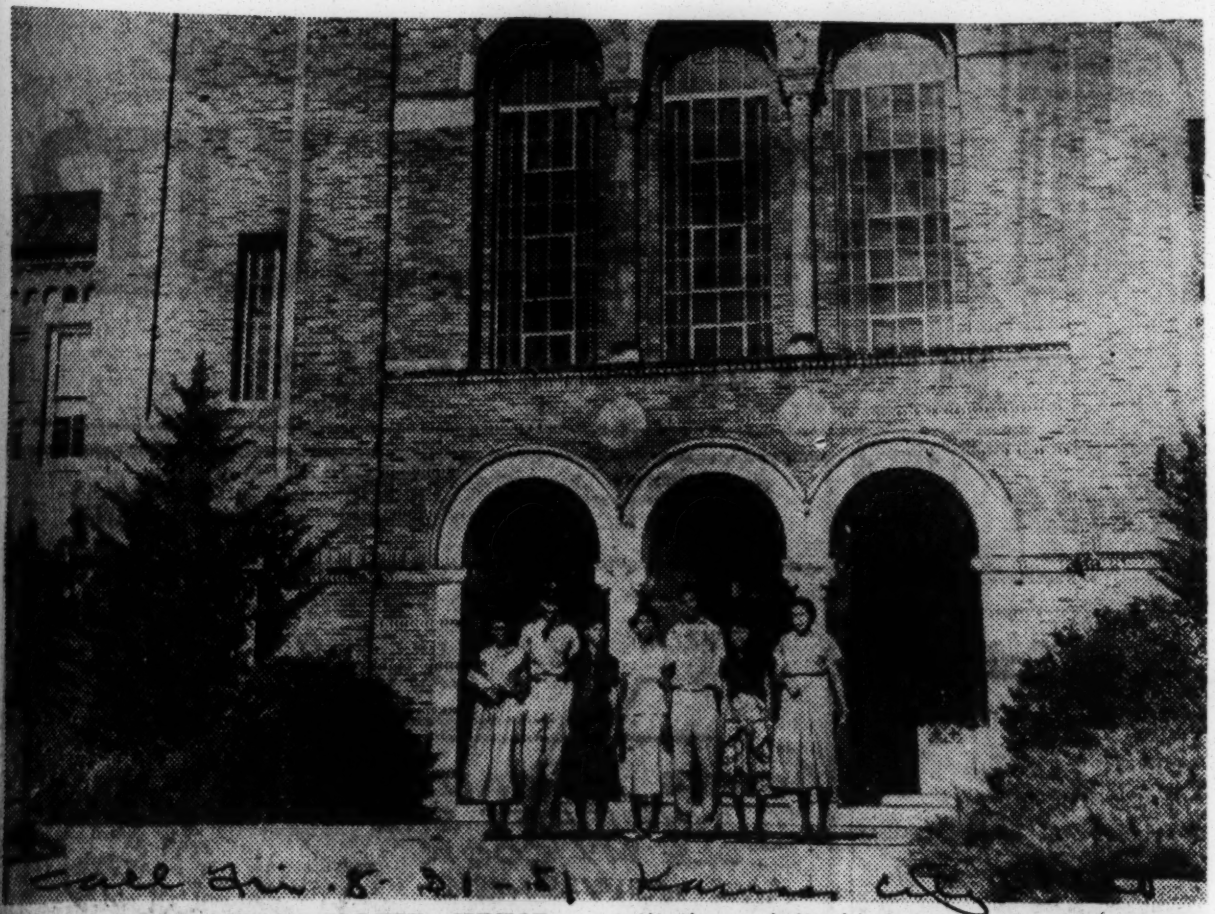
Unveil Portraits Of Five Meharry Medics

Defender Dat. 7-7-51

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Officials of the department of surgery of Hubbard hospital - Meharry medical college last week unveiled portraits of five outstanding surgeons who have made outstanding contributions to the training of students and resident physicians.

Honored were Drs. John H. Hale, a veteran of 39 years service at Meharry; Julius A. McMillan, 29 years; Samuel H. Freeman, 20 years; Offutte D. Chambers, 22 years, and Wells E. A. Forde, 26 years.

Relatives of the honored men, alumni and friends witnessed the unveiling of the portraits painted by Aaron Douglas of Fisk university. Dr. Matthew Walker, chairman of the department of surgery, paid tribute to the five "who contributed so much to the growth and development" of the institution.



VOULD ENTER TEXAS' OLDEST JUNIOR COLLEGE.—After filing their applications for admission to Midwestern university in Wichita Falls, Texas, these six Wichitans posed for a picture in front of the administration building of Texas' oldest junior college. The group subsequently was denied admittance by the university's board of trustees. Midwestern U. is one of the fastest growing institutions of its kind in the Southwest. The junior college is a public school but the senior college is privately supported. Those shown in the picture include, left to right: Maryland Virginia Menefee, a soldier from Sheppard Field, Wilma Jean Norris, Willie Faye Battle, Carl Lawrence McBride, Helen Muriel Davis, and Golden Era Mitchell.
—Photo for THE CALL by Johnnie C. Carr.

Miles College

Miles College Head To Be Honored Today

Miles College is having a birthday party for its president today.

More than 800 students, faculty members, alumni and friends will meet in the chapel this morning for a special service for Dr. W. A. Bell, president. A banquet also is planned.

DR. BELL

It will end the observance of Negro History Week at the college.

Under Dr. Bell's leadership, Miles College has risen from a debt-ridden, non-accredited institution to a school rated as class "A."

There will be several out-of-town guests at the banquet.

14e(1) 1951 Miner Teachers College

Teachers College Gets Speakers Under New Washington Program

14e(1)

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Miner Teachers college, only a few weeks ago denied four speakers under a one-man school board censorship policy, now has two speakers for its centennial celebration to be held March 4-10.

Three of its original choices have been approved. They are Marquis Childs, newspaper columnist; Doctor Buell G. Gallagher, special consultant, U. S. office of education and former president of Talladega college, and Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the graduate school, Howard university.

Childs and Dr. Gallagher have agreed to appear, but Dr. Thompson has refused because of other commitments.

These three and a fourth unnamed (the unidentified speaker is not from Washington) originally were rejected by Dr. Hobart M. Corning, D. C. superintendent of schools, because their names were in the files of the house un-American committee.

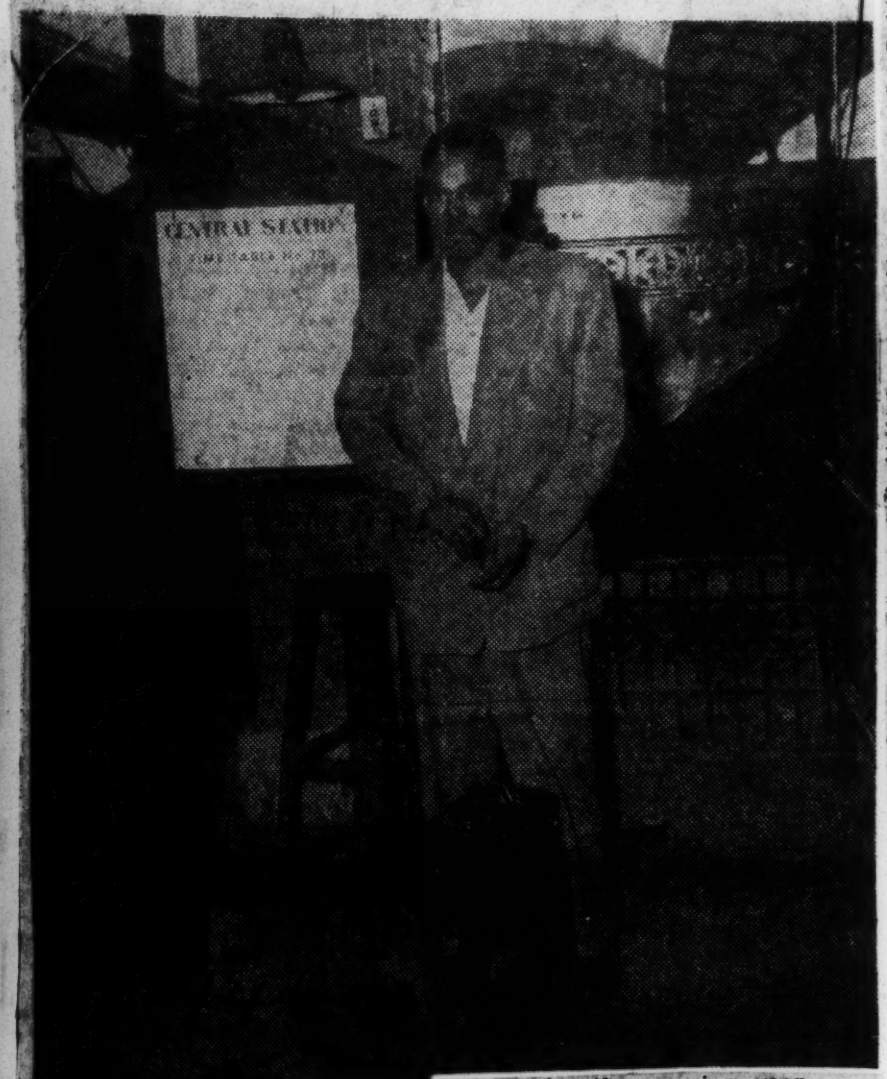
All three were cleared of any hints of disloyalty when a three-man committee under the city's new crediting rules evaluated their records.

Under the new system, Dr. Corning, the head of the school and the head of the school district form a three-member committee to approve speakers. Checking the Miner speakers were Dr. Corning, First Asst. Supt. Garnet C. Wilkinson, and Miner college President Eugene A. Clark.

Original furor over the city's censorship of speakers at schools arose last month when the Negro Cardozo high invited Pearl S. Buck noted author, to speak to the graduates and she was denied the privilege.

14e(1) 1951 Missouri University

First To Graduate From Missouri U. Gus Ridgel, Poplar Bluff, Mo., Tells Of Experience At Once Jimcro School



Gus Ridgel, first of his race to complete course of study at Missouri University was photographed by World cameraman as he left Memphis for Fort Valley, Ga.

When the long line of black gowned graduates marched solemnly into Missouri University Stadium, Columbia, Missouri, June 1951, there was for the first time a Negro, draped in the same robe of higher learning, waiting for the Masters Degree in Business Administration and Econmics to be conferred upon him.

Gus T. Ridgel, who has the distinction of being the first Negro to graduate from the once lily white school, was a weekend visitor in Memphis Mr. Ridgel was enroute to Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley Georgia, where he has been engaged as Associate Professor of Business Administration and Economics for the ensuing year.

As one of the three contingents in the recent court fight to have the doors of Missouri University opened to Negro students, Mr. Ridgel was the first accepted. The others, who were interested in admittance to the School of Mines, located at Rolla, Missouri, are maintaining residence on M. U. Campus, until further court orders.

According to Mr. Ridgel, one of the most interesting factors concerning his year at Missouri University was the amiable manner in which other students acepted him. Although the majority were readily taking him into their lives, there were those who still maintained a higher level of knowledge was the aceptance medium.

Through dessertations, class discussions, panel discussions, bull sessions and active participation in campus activities the latter was soon obliterated. "After class participation, they soon found out that there were no loopholes in my theories, and those who questioned me soon gave me their respect."

He believes that after receiving his doctorate which he intends working on soon, the halls of higher education would have done their duty! thereafter, he must pursue the broadening fields of contact and research, enabling him to always keep abreast of ever changing criteria and factors in economics and business administration.

Mr. Ridgel did his undergraduate work at Lincoln University, Mo., having raduated in the class of 50. He is one of the few to receive his Masters Degree in two semesters, the normal time is three semesters.

This may be termed as his second achievement from M. U. He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, serving recently as Mid-Western Regional Secretary at the spring meeting in Chicago, Ilinois.

Roena Savage Enrolls At Univ. Of Missouri

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — (ANP) — Mrs. Roena Savage, wife of Dr. W. Sherman Savage, head of Lincoln University's history and social science department has enrolled as a graduate student in music history and literature at the University of Missouri.

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Morehouse College

Role Of Private College Topic At Morehouse Founders' Meeting

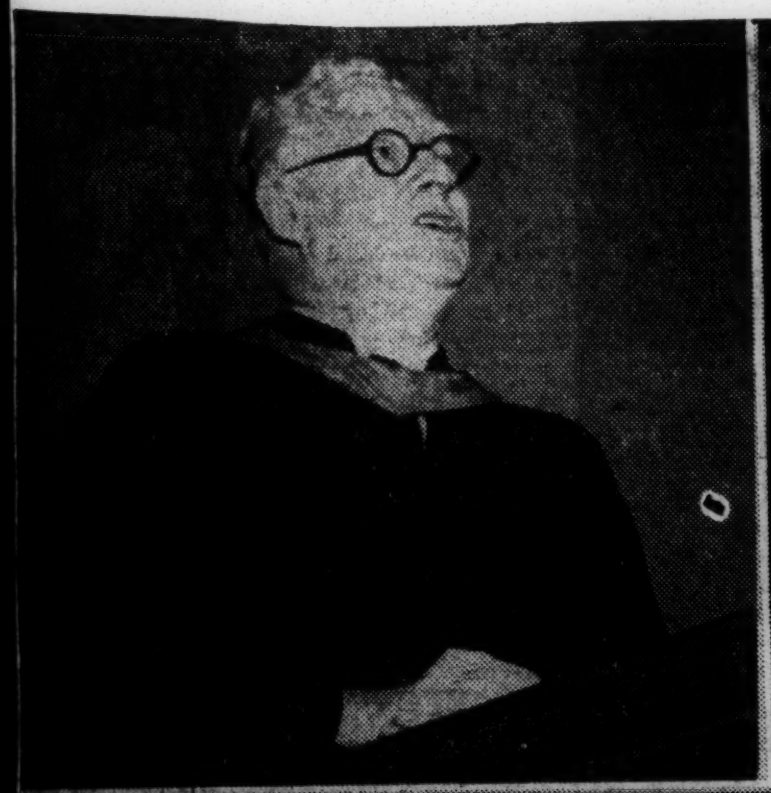
The role of the private college in safeguarding the freedoms sacred to our Christian and democratic traditions and in spearheading the fight for justice and decency in human relations was stressed by both of the principal speakers participating in Morehouse College's 84th anniversary celebration Monday, February 19.

Speaking at the morning exercises in Sale Hall Chapel, the Reverend Sandy Ray, pastor of the Cornestone Baptist Church in Brooklyn, N. Y., pointed out how the Morehouse Spirit has traditionally inspired "creative and courageous thinking and action in an age of national and international mediocrity." The militant churchman, himself a graduate of Morehouse, counseled his listeners that they should not let their fertile minds be shackled by a few ward leaders in Washington who seek to throttle liberty by a short sighted patriotism." Morehouse, like other private colleges, must continue to do a unique job in the community, he declared.

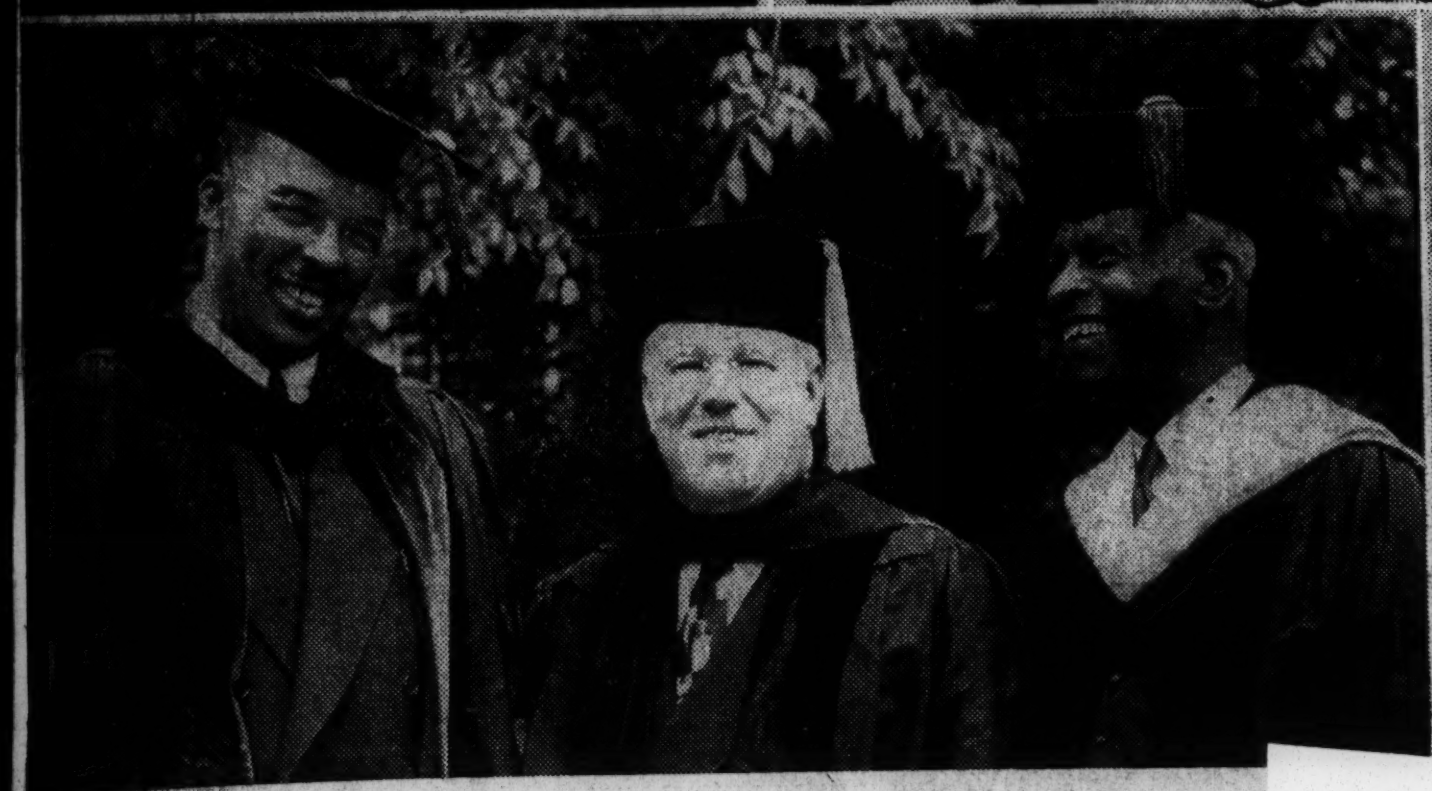
Hezekiah A. Oluwasanmi, president of the Morehouse Studentbody and a native of Nigeria, West Africa (a senior who has filled the honor roll at the college for three years paid high tribute to the real democracy practiced at Morehouse, where the students sit in council and share equally on committees with members of the faculty and administration in deciding policies and important issues at the College. He extolled the great freedom which the students enjoy here for constructive and creative thinking and for effective leadership. But he warned of the danger of self satisfaction and pride in personal dignity when millions of our brothers are exploited, humiliated, poverty-stricken, and without dignity. He also pointed out the direction in which the greater Morehouse must be built. The brilliant African student received a thunderous ovation.

Dr. David Jones, president of Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., was the main speaker at the Founder's Day banquet Monday evening. He ridiculed the "separate but equal" myth and excoriated those of our leaders who have entered into the regional education pact in order to perpetuate the pattern of separation, and thereby the practices of inequality and injustice and exploitation. He branded the private college as the only educational institutions that are free to prepare men to stand on their feet and fight such vicious practices that are at variance with the Constitution of our country and out of harmony with true democracy and the Christian religion. The crying need today, he said, is for men who cannot be bought off, and such men are being turned out by some of these private colleges which the state cannot shackle nor control. "The only free institutions in the South today," he declared, "are the Negro churches and the Negro private colleges." As long as a college has a unique program, he added, as long as it has something vital to the social order, no one can destroy it, no matter how much money the state may put into its schools, the competing private colleges will survive if they are doing this unique job of preserving freedom of thought and action and of building a better human society.

President B. E. Mays, of Morehouse College reported on monies raised toward the $500,000 Chemistry Building Fund, which is still more than $60,000 short of the goal. At the Monday morning exercises local Baptist ministers reported $3,198.00 in cash and $620.00 in pledges. The Morehouse students reported $1790.00 raised and contributed directly by them (the largest sum ever contributed by students in the 10 years since Dr. Mays has been president of the College.) The Morehouse Auxiliary, womens organization at the College, reported $1,011.00. Of the $65,000.00 yet remaining to be raised before March 15, Morehouse must raise $39,000.00. Towards that sum President and Mrs. Mays are making a personal contribution of $1,000.00. This makes the second time that the Mayses have made such a contribution to financial campaigns at the College in the 10 years that they have been connected with the institution. Friends of the College, as well as its graduates, are requested to join in this effort to raise needed funds for the College's expansion.



Commencement 6-23-51



Dr. F. Townley Lord of London, England, upper left, president of the Baptist World Alliance, delivering commencement address at Morehouse College, June 5, 1951. Upper right: 1951 Morehouse College commencement baccalaureate procession of Morehouse and Spelman seniors. Morehouse College honorary degree recipients, lower left, left to right: Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, LL. D.; the Rev. Olin B. Tracy, D. D., and President B. E. Mays. Lower right: 1951 Morehouse commencement procession led by senior marshal, Dr. E. A. Jones.

'Education and Brains Not Enough,' British Clergyman Tells Morehouse Graduates

Speaking on the subject, "Culture and Our Christian Faith," Dr. F. Townley Lord, pastor of the Bloomsbury Baptist Church in London, England, and president of the Baptist World Alliance, declared to the 1951 graduating class of Morehouse College last week that, contrary to an utterance made some years ago by the late H. G. Wells, education cannot save the world. "Education alone," said the distinguished Englishman, "is not enough; we need" he asserted, "the alliance between men of education and men of consecration; education must be spiritualized. If the world is to be saved," he concluded, "it will not be by men of brains, but by men who have consecrated their brains to the service of God."

The dynamic and scholarly Briton held his large audience, which overflowed Sale Hall Chapel onto the campus, spellbound. One hundred and forty-three men who constituted the 1951 graduating class were particularly attentive to his words of wisdom. Of this number, 112 received the B. A. degree; thirty received the B. S. degree, and one was awarded the B. D. degree.

TWO HONORARY DEGREES AWARDED

Morehouse paid tribute to two celebrated citizens by conferring honorary degrees upon them. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Ira De A. Reid, professor and chairman of the Department of Sociology at Haverford College in Pennsylvania. Dr. Reid is a graduate of Morehouse College with the class of 1922, and he holds the M. A. degree from the University of Pittsburgh and the Ph. D. from Columbia University. He is one of the country's most famous sociologists. The Rev. Olin B. Tracy, pastor of the Amherst Community Congregational Church in Snyder, N. Y., was awarded the degree of Doctor of Divinity. The Rev. Mr. Tracy has done a magnificent job in the ministry, and he has pastored in three New England States. He is the first white man on whom Morehouse has conferred a degree.

AFRICAN TAKES HIGHEST HONORS

The highest-ranking student among the graduates was Hezekiah A. Oluwasanmi of Nigeria, West Africa, who had an average of 3.9. He was president of the Student Body.

For catalog and other information, write: The Registrar, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

Morgan State College

Morgan State College Students From Foreign Lands

These eleven students from foreign lands who are now attending Morgan State College in Baltimore. From left to right they are in first row Liston A. George, Verona Jackson, Nellie Mancell, Guillermo A. Walters-O'Neill, Bandele Bicase, Lois Walters and George Rhoden. Second row Louis Gooden and Todman, Byron LaBeach, and Lancelot C. A. Thompson. The students are from West Africa, Bermuda, Puerto Rico , Jamaica, and the Virgin Islands.

14e(1) 1951

Morris Brown College

RETURNS TO OLD POST — Dr. John H. Lewis (right) returns to his former presidential post at Morris Brown college after 23 years. He is shown at his campus home with his wife, Mrs. J. H. Lewis, and youngest son, David L., a high school student. — (Perry Photo)

Dr. Lewis Returns To Alma Mater To Complete Old Job

Daily World news 7-29-51

BY ROBERT E. JOHNSON
Atlanta Daily World Staff Writer

A Morris Brown graduate and former president who 31 years ago blueprinted plans for a great liberal arts curriculum at his alma mater has returned to the presidency to finish the task after an absence of 23 years that saw him:

1. Quit a high salaried school post in Little Rock, Ark., to champion a successful fight to equalize salaries of Negro teachers.
2. Win professional degrees from the University of Chicago (M. A.), Yale University (B. D.) and Wilberforce University (LL.D).
3. Serve as dean of Payne Theological Seminary (Wilberforce, Ohio.) where he successfully campaigned to erect a modern administration building costing $200,000.

He is soft spoken Dr. John H. Lewis, a greying and cultured minister who has pastored churches in Arkansas, Missouri and California.

Dr. Lewis, relaxed in shirt sleeves, summer slacks and a fashionable necktie in the library of his presidential home at 601 University Place, S. W., talked at length about his first love—Morris Brown college.

The Yale University trained theologian is of the opinion that the only justification for a liberal arts denominational college is to extend the functions of the state school.

At Morris Brown he hopes to extend the functions of the African Methodist Episcopal school by attempting two things:

First, strengthen the curriculum of the teacher training program.

Second, build a strong academic program for training ministers.

He is especially interested in the latter.

"It is the height of folly to educate the pew and not the pulpit," the theologian said. "It is in this area that we ought to be able to place emphasis on training both teachers and ministers," he continued.

Pausing momentarily while processing a thought in silence, Dr. Lewis was deeply concerned with the problem of "morality and spirituality" on the college campus.

"Morris Brown has in the past emphasized a good teacher-training program," he said, "and the record has been acceptable. It is my desire to develop a strong liberal arts college with a religious emphasis an da moral spirit." He did not speak of religion in the narrow, sectarian sense but used the term in its broadest concept.

The Morris Brown alumnus president does not plan any major curriculum changes to realize this goal. He said only those changes necessary to meet state requirements would be made. These requirements are now being met.

The first ite on the president's program is that of rebuilding the physical plant of the institution. Dr. Lewis said the "plant rehabilitation" budget calls for spending approximately $50,000 for rebuilding, painting, plastering and roofing. "It is basic to get the plant in a wholesome shape for the students," he stated.

On the question of a program specifically designed for immediate student participation, Dr. Lewis said he favors and welcomes to the Morris Brown Campus a responsible student government. (Two students were suspended by the previous presidential administration in connection with efforts to organize a student government.)

"I am sympathetic toward student governments," Dr. Lewis declared. "I would welcome all the student government at Morris Brown that the students are capable of exercising."

He said it is the duty of a liberal arts college to encourage all the Democracy possible.

"If students at Morris Brown exercise responsible government, they would enhance a more constructive faculty and staff administration," the president said. "I would like to see a student government take definite shape at Morris Brown, for it would make for growth. If education means self expression, students ought to be allowed to express themselves," he concluded.

Dr. Lewis will begin his presidential administration when the college academic year begins this fall. He anticipates a successful term of administration.

For all his crowning academic and administrative achievements, the Morris Brown alumnus attributes the guiding influence to a Morehouse College graduate whom he married. She is the former Miss Ernestine Bell, one of the few women who graduated from the college for men.

Morris Brown's New Chief Sets Two-Point Program Into Action

NEW MORRIS BROWN PRESIDENT — John H. Lewis, newly-elected president of Morris Brown college, Atlanta, Ga., with his family, after taking over the helm of the famous African Methodist institution. With Dr. Lewis is his son, David L., and Mrs. Lewis.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Morris Brown college's new president, Dr. John H. Lewis, has once again become chief executive of the famous AME school and has already begun to put into action a blueprint he formulated for the college more than 30 years ago.

After an absence of 23 years, the Yale-trained theologian has returned to Morris Brown and is determined to develop a two-point program aimed at strengthening the curriculum in teacher training and building a strong academic program for training ministers.

"It is the height of folly to educate the pew and not the pulpit," Dr. Lewis said. It is in this area that we ought to be able to place special emphasis in the training of both teachers and ministers".

The new president favors a democratic student organization and said he would welcome the addition of student government groups to the college program.

GA. LAYMEN'S VICTORY:

Court Halts Bishop Greene at Morris Brown College

ATLANTA (ANP) — On Thursday, Judge Verilyn B. Moore of the Superior court of Fulton County, Ga., granted an injunction in favor of the AME Laymen of Georgia and against Bishop S. L. Greene, recently transferred to Georgia.

The injunction prevents Bishop Greene from interfering in the affairs of Morris Brown College, the denominational school here which has been the center of controversy within Methodist circles in the State and the Bishop's Council of the church.

Judge Moore especially ordered Bishop Greene not to interfere with Dr. E. C. Mitchell, now acting president, and that he make no changes in the trustee board of the college.

Make No Changes

The court further ordered that Bishop Greene submit to Judge Moore and to William S. Howard, attorney for Bishop Greene, and Aaron Kravitz, lawyer for the laymen of Georgia, his future plans for the college. The bishop was instructed to make no changes until the court approve of them.

Hundreds of laymen from all over Georgia who have been deeply concerned over conditions at Morris Brown where the president, Dr. William Fountain Jr., was removed some months ago charged with malfeasance, were in Atlanta for the court hearing.

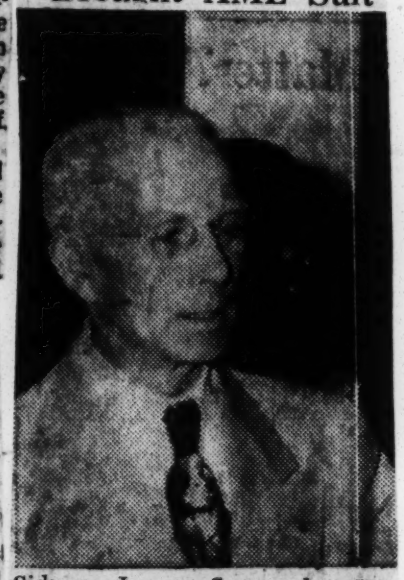
Eight Bishops at Hearing

Bishops J. A. Gregg, William Fountain Sr., S. L. Greene, oMnroe H. Davis, D. Ward Nichols, Frank M. Reid, George W. Baber and R. R. Wright were present. Bishop Wright until last month in charge of the diocese of Georgia, was the star witness for the laymen's faction.

The court paid high tribute to Bishop Wright, commending his Christian integrity, intelligence and honesty.

There have been reports that the bishops who held their regular Bishop's Council meeting in Los Angeles a month ago, at which time they switched Bishops Wright and Greene, would hold a called session here. The court decision apparently put an end to any such plan.

Brought AME Suit



Sidney Jones, Savannah, Ga., undertaker, who brought petition to keep Bishop Greene from taking over Georgia District. He's a prominent AME lay leader.

Refuses to Act on Council Move

Judge Moore, before a crowded courtroom, refused to act upon the phases of the injunction petition which challenged the right of the Bishops Council to remove Bishop Wright and send Bishop Greene to the Sixth District.

Nor would the judge, who commented that he had been a "Methodist for 60 years," permit examination of ex-president Fountain or references to his "misusing" Morris Brown funds, which had presumably started the whole AME fuss. Judge Moore warned Aaron Kravitz, attorney, who represented Sidney Jones, Savannah, Ga.i businessman heading the petitioning laymen, that "Dr. Fountain has not been indicted and is not on trial as a thief here today."

The hectic Georgia AME situation was still far from settled by the judge's decision. The court's order was, however, an assurance to aroused laymen that Dr. Fountain would not be restored immediately.

On Matter of Changes

Specifically, Judge Moore, after declaring that other phases of the petition were denied, ordered that "the defendant S. L. Green not make any changes of personnel or executive committee (trustees) util he submits his plan for operating said college or changes in personnel or executive committee to th court to approve or reject."

The judge said that when such action was to be taken he would confer with attorneys for the petitioning laymen.

The injunction hearing had been pushed up from a scheduled Apr. 6 hearing reportedly after church leaders pointed out that the Georgia district was technically without a presiding prelate until some legal ruling had been made on the injunction which held up Bishop Greene's taking over his new jurisdiction.

The inflammable AME Church-Morris Brown College situation had exploded like a bombshell in the face of Bishop Greene just at the moment he was making his first appearance before an introductory meeting of Georgia ministers and laymen in Allen Temple AME Church.

Group Milled Around

Fulton County bailiffs carrying the injunction papers reportedly refused the urgings of several anti-Foutain-Greene ministers to barge in and observe the Bishop while he was in the church pulpit.

Bishop R. R. Wright denied on the witness stand that he had any knowledge of the suit. He told how the Bishops Council advised him to restore Dr. Fountain and other events that led up to the suit. He declared that under his jurisdiction there was no "unrest" except that manufactured by "outsiders."

He justified the action of the Bishops Council in transferring him, saying that he had been an AME mnister for 50 years . . . "whether we feel it just or unjust when transferred, it is our duty to go . . . the church thought it just . . . it was not for me to say."

Bishop Wright added, however, "I have never seen a case like this, when the Council moves a man for doing right."

Pierre Howard, attorney and Georgia State legislator, representing Bishop Greene, earlier had asked the court to respect that Bishop Wright had been moved by unanimous vote of the Council with all bishops voting.

He introduced a letter Bishop Wright had written to Bishop Greene stating "when you receive this letter, I shall be happy at my work in Arkansas," and disputed the laymen's contention that contributions had declined since Bishop Greene came to Georgia, pointing out that the petition had been led only one day after Bishop Greene set foot in the State.

N.Y. Case Brought Up

Howard argued furtther that Dr. E. G. Mitchell is "acting president" only and not a party to the suit.

He crossed-questioned Bishop Wright, asking him whether he introduced records that revealed Bishop Wright had brought were the same Wright who was a this action against Bishop David party in a case brought in the New H. Sims after the Bishops Council York Supreme Court titled "Washhad made a similar shift in its ington versus Sims."

Sidney A. Jones, taking the stand, said the laymen had sent letters of protest to the Bishops Council, but they were never read. He declared the bishops have lost the respect of the laymen and their action "takes on a lot of angles

AME Bishops Leave Court Hearing

Bishop George W. Baber, left, and nearly blind Bishop W. A. Fountain, leave Atlanta's Superior Court following hearing which prevented Bishop S. L. Greene from making changes in the Georgia District which Bishop Fountain headed for 20 years before his removal in 1948 at the General Conference.

ress reports which quoted secretary of the AME Church; Dr. tating he contemplated to E. A. Adams, Columbia, S.C., sec changes at Morris retary of the department of edu cation; Dr. E. A. Selby, Nashville Davis testified that the secretary-treasurer of the AME moved Bishop Wright be Sunday School Union; and A. G was "to his own advantage Gaston, Birmingham, member of him out of Georgia." the Episcopal Committee. Nichols and Reid followed Petitioners in the injunction, in Davis to the stand to de addition to Jones, were: E. Shuler, Council's Feb. 23 action T. Sampso, Mrs. Julia Sampson and R. Wright, all of Savannah, ing Bishop Wright. church leaders present and Miss Rebecca Dickerson of At Among A. S. Jackson. financi Atlanta. Jones is president of the State conference of laymen and Miss Dickerso. secretary.

He said their actions have had disastrous effect on Morris Brown and endangered its future. He criticized the "rivalry of bishops to come to Georgia for its rich Georgia is the most populous AME membership State.

Bishops Testify

Bishop Greene testified that Bishop Wright had been moved after "groups of complaints" had been filed against him. He con-

TRUSTEES VOTE JOHN A. LEWIS PRESIDENT OF MORRIS BROWN

Dr. E. C. Mitchell Remains Vice President Of School

In a meeting lasting less than 30 minutes Thursday morning, the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees for Morris Brown College voted in Dr. John A. Lewis as president of the college.

Dr. E. C. Mitchell, who acted as president of the college since last December, will remain as vice president, the capacity to which he was elected by the Executive Board on a three-year contract in July.

Dr. Lewis, presently dean of Payne Theological Seminary at Wilberforce, Ohio, preceded Dr. William A. Fountain, Jr., in the Morris Brown College presidency. having held the position for a number of years.

The twenty-one members of the Executive Board who were present voted 19 to 2 in favor of Dr. Lewis. Reverends D. V. Kyle and Allen Cooper were the two members voting against the motion.

According to Reverend D. V. Kyle who was replaced by Bishop Greene in the Big Bethel Church pastorate with Rev. H. I. Bearden, his negative vote was not against Dr. Lewis himself but the method in which the action was taken.

Rev. Kyle stated that before the question was called for a vote he signified his un-readiness. He stated that cause should have been shown why Dr. E. C. Mitchell should not be voted to the presidency and that a committee report or Dr. Mitchell's statement should be heard.

According to Rev. Kyle, Bishop Greene refused to consider his unreadiness saying that it could be demonstrated by Rev. Kyle's vote. Rev. Kyle further quoted the bishop as saying that there would be no committee report.

On the preceding day, Wednesday, the entire Board of Trustees did hear a report on Dr. Mitchell's work at the college which commended his program highly and complimented him for the "Christian program he was carrying out."

Court Approves Lewis As Morris Brown Head

ATLANTA—John H. Lewis was approved last week by Superior Court Judge Virlyn B. Moore to head Morris Brown College. The judge's OK was necessary since he had issued an order that no personnel changes be made without his approval following legal action brought by AME laymen.

The laymen went to court after Bishop S. L. Green replaced Bishop R. R. Wright in the Georgia District. Fearful that attempts would be made to restore the ousted president, Dr. W. A. Fountain, Jr., AME leaders asked an injunction to forestall this action.

They charged that the council of bishops sent Green to Georgia "to show their power to restore to office former president of Morris Brown college who was short in funds at said college and to whip the laymen and protesting ministers into submission."

The approval of Lewis by Judge Moore and his acceptance by the AME laymen indicates the end of the long tug-of-war for the presidency of Morris Brown. The laymen announced that they were "elated" over the choice of Lewis and claimed a victory in their efforts to prevent the restoration of Fountain.

MBC DEAN—Shown above is Miss Margaret A. Hill, dean of women at Morris Brown College. Appointed to this position on the administrative staff by President John H. Lewis during the summer, she took over her duties at the beginning of the fall semester.

Fountain Answers Bishop

Says Wright Didn't Keep His Word

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES
(Courier Correspondent)

ATLANTA—Dr. W. A. Fountain Jr., who recently was voted out as president of Morris Brown College last week, struck back at the trustee action and what he termed "bad faith" in the Georgia AME presiding Bishop, R. R. Wright.

Accused of mishandling funds at the AME institution, Dr. Fountain issued a statement emphatically denying misappropriation of funds." He said, on the other hand, that he has used certain money as promotional expense."

Since there was no provision in the school budget for "promotional expenses," Dr. Fountain said he had charged such money to his salary item.

HAD "COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING"

"When Bishop Wright came to Georgia as supervisor," Dr. Fountain continues, "this and other matters relating to administration of the school were explained in detail. He indicated to me complete understanding and acceptance."

Later, when Dr. Fountain was accused of "misappropriation," he said he agreed to pay back a total of $18,978.98. All of this money has been paid back, according to a business manager's receipt held by Dr. Fountain from Morris Brown College to the amount of $13,978.98, and a telegraphic confirmation for $5,000 from the education department of the AME Church of which Dr. E. A. Adams is secretary.

A letter from Bishop Wright to Dr. Fountain states:

"When you shall have paid $13,978.98, you will have cleared all the accounts now standing against you on the Morris Brown College books."

GIVEN "CONFIDENCE" VOTE

Dr. Fountain said that the AME Bishops' Council had sustained a vote of confidence in him despite trustee action in June, 1950, when it heard both sides of the case and requested Bishop Wright to reinstate him with full authority and powers of office.

Dr. Fountain says that Bishop Wright promised to do this, but that he failed to keep this promise and this precipitated another meeting of the Bishops' Council in Memphis, July 31, 1950.

Two days before this date Bishop Wright called a special meeting of the executive board and reinstated Dr. Fountain as president.

OUSTED SECOND TIME

"Notwithstanding," according to Dr. Fountain, "at this meeting of the Bishops' Council another directive was given Bishop Wright for my immediate and full reinstatement as president.

Another promise was humbly made to comply. This promise has not been kept, but instead, at an executive board meeting of the college on Dec. 14, 1950, I was voted out as president of Morris Brown College."

In this connection, Dr. Fountain accuses Bishop Wright of "bad faith" in the promise made him, both as to his refund of salary advances allegedly used for promotional purposes, and to the Bishop's Council which gave him two votes of "confidence."

Dr. Fountain is still residing on Morris Brown campus.

Bishop Wright's Transfer Still Leaves College Presidency Question Unsolved

Disciplined Prelate's Report Accuses Ousted Prexy of Fund Irregularities

LOS ANGELES — The AME Bishops' Council meeting of Feb. 24 left one burning question unanswered, although the prelates took firm action against one of their members who had dared to defy their orders in dismissing Dr. W. A. Fountain, son of the senior bishop, from the presidency of Morris Brown College.

The disciplined prelate is Bishop R. R. Wright Jr., who was transferred from the Georgia District to the Caribbean Island and South American District for having defied a specific order issued last August not to remove Dr. Fountain from his post at the college, of which Bishop Wright was chancellor.

The question the council's action did not solve was whether or not Dr. Fountain would be restored to the presidency of Morris Brown.

Fund Mishandling Charged

The latter was dismissed from his post there last December, after being suspended by the trustee board on the previous June on charges that he had not accounted for "a misappropriated" $19,000 in conference funds.

At last week's meeting of the Bishops' Council, which was presided over by Bishop J. A. Gregg, Bishop Wright submitted a report in which he detailed alleged misappropriations of funds by Dr. Fountain. The report follows:

"President Fountain's salary i $6,500 per year. He gets house rent free and about $6,000 for entertainment and incidental expenses, besides his travel and office expenses.

Accusations Itemized

"He is furnished a cook and valet, telephone, car, gasoline, etc., and he is unmarried. In spite of this liberal allowance, he drew checks as follows — since May, 1948 (that is during Bishop Wright administration):

"Aug. 27, 1948, check for $4,000 for State meeting but turned in only $2,800, amount due $1200;

"Aug. 30, 1949 drew $1,978.40, which he used for himself;

"Feb. 28, 1948, loan of $5,000 from Educational Department;

"Dec. 31, 1949, from student fees. $16;

"Salary loans and advance from May, 1948, through May 5, 1950, a total of $17,337.10."

Waste Charged

Bishop Wright's report continued:

"Not only did he (Dr. Founatin) take the college's money had had no right to take, but he most extravagantly spent money he could draw legitimately.

"Many checks were drawn for exhorbitant funds, such as:

"July 23, 1948, publicity, $1100 (no voucher to show how spent.);

"May 6, 1949, fund raising expense, $1500 (no voucher to show how spent);

"Sept. 27, 1949, refund for purchase of piano, $900;

"April 26, 1950, travel to Miami by automobile, four persons, five days, $400.

The total for these alleged discrepancies, according to the report was $29,575.59. Other charges such as 'forgery, missing and juggled' funds were made against the former college head by the bishop.

Fund Ouster Threat Heeded

It was also pointed out that on Nov. 3, 1950, a letter had been sent Bishop Wright by W. J. Trent Jr., executive director of the United Negro College Fund Inc., questioning 'violation of the fund policy by the college during 1950.'

The question was also raised in the letter as to "whether, under the circumstance, the college would be permitted to continue in the fund as long as there seems to be evidence of grave internal friction that seriously threatens to undermine the integrity of the institution."

"It will be necessary for the authorities of Morris Brown College to assure the directors of the fund prior to its meeting on Jan. 13, 1951 that these two matter shall no longer stand in the way," the missive added.

Morris Brown's trustees then met on Dec. 14, 1950, under compulsion of the College Fund Ultimatum, and voted 20 to 2 to declare the office of president vacant the report stated.

AME Bishop Change Halted By Injunction

A temporary injunction prohibiting transfer of R. R. Wright, Jr., bishop of the Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Georgia, and restraining of S. L. Green of Fulton County, from acting as his replacement, was issued Wednesday by Judge Virlyn Moore of the Fulton Superior Court. The judge set a hearing for April 16.

Also prohibited in the injunction was the removal of E. C. Mitchell, president of Morris Brown College, by the AME bishops' council.

The order was sought in a petition of the AME Laymen's Association, headed by Sidney A. Jones, of Savannah, which came as a result of protested removal of Wright as bishop of the Georgia District.

According to the petition, Bishop Wright was ousted after causing W. A. Fountain, Jr., president of Morris Brown College, to be given a leave of absence in connection with an alleged discrepancy of $19,000 in the funds of that institution.

Although Fountain was subsequently reinstated, he was not allowed to handle any further funds and on Dec. 14, 1950, was discharged by the trustees of the college.

Mitchell was named by Bishop Wright to succeed Fountain as Morris Brown president.

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Morris Brown College

WAY END CHURCH CONTROVERSY:

Dr. J. H. Lewis Named to Head Morris Brown

ATLANTA (ANP)—Dr. J. H. Lewis, dean of religion, Wilberforce University, Thursday was elected president of Morris Brown College. This action probably will settle the controversy as to who will lead the school.

Dr. Lewis comes to Morris Brown after serving as dean of Payne Theological seminary of Wilberforce, AME Church school.

Before going to Payne, he served a number of years in the pulpit as an AME minister. He also was for years principal of Booker T. Washington High School in Little Rock, Ark.

No Peace for Two Years

At Morris Brown he will replace E. C. Mitchell, acting president of the school. Dr. Lewis probably will restore peace at the school, something the college has not seen for nearly two years.

Mitchell, former vice-president of the college, took leadership of the school in December, 1950, when the board of trustees voted 21 to 1 for the dismissal of Dr. W. A. Fountain Jr. as president.

Dr. Fountain was the central figure of a controversy which upset the AME Church and brought about the transfer of Bishop R. R. Wright Jr. from the Georgia district to Oklahoma and Arkansas and the appointment of Bishop S. L. Greene to Georgia.

Ends Other Rumors

Dr. Lewis's election also puts an end to rumors that Bishop Greene had intended to restore Dr. Fountain as head of the school.

Dr. Fountain, son of Bishop W.A. Fountain, for years prelate over the Georgia district and chancellor of Morris Brown, had been accused by Bishop Wright of mishandling school funds.

Throughout this controversy, which officially began last June when Bishop Wright suspended Dr. Fountain, nobody was satisfied with what was going on at the school. Court trials, bishops' council meetings and general hearings and publicity all accompanied the school struggle.

Given Dr. Fountain's Old Job

Dr. Lewis Heads Morris Brown

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

ATLANTA, Ga.—Dr. John S. Lewis, dean of Payne Theological Seminary, Wilberforce University, last week was elected president of Morris Brown College.

The election of Dr. Lewis to the presidency of the Atlanta AME institution came at the final session of the commencement meeting of the board of trustees. He will take office in a few days, according to Bishop S. L. Greene, prelate of the Sixth AME Episcopal District and chancellor of the college.

FORMER PRESIDENT

Dr. Lewis is a former president of Morris Brown, having served eight years, from 1920 through 1928, during the chancellorship of the late Bishop J. S. Flipper. Lewis' administration preceded that of Dr. W. A. Fountain Jr., who was ousted last fall as the result of charges preferred under the district government of Bishop R. R. Wright Jr. Wright, himself, was moved from Georgia as the result of the clash with supporters of the Fountain administration and allied repercussions.

It was authoritatively learned, however, that the nomination of the Morris Brown alumnus and Yale graduate was the only one presented to the trustee board. Only two votes were recorded against the nomination, according to Bishop Greene, who had not changed the personnel of the trustee board since the Wright administration.

After complimenting the interim administration of Acting President E. C. Mitchell, Bishop Greene expressed a deep interest in Dr. Fountain's administration. The Bishop said he regarded Dr. Fountain's achievements at Morris Brown as most highly valuable, and that under ordinary circumstances he would be presenting Fountain's name in nomination for the presidency. Bishop Greene said, however, that because of undue publicity and ill feeling resulting from alleged incidents in the latter part of the Fountain administration, he could not present his name.

EXPLAINS ABOUT OTHERS

And, the Bishop continued to the trustees, he did not present the name of Acting President Mitchell and "five or six others connected with Morris Brown" because, he said, they were "too close to the situation and the controversy surrounding the Fountain-Wright differences."

Bishop Greene then expressed his feeling that a new person, not involved in the controversy, should be put in nomination. He thereupon recommended Dr. Lewis for the presidency and a favorable vote resulted.

The opposition votes to the Lewis election reportedly were those of Dr. D. V. Kyle, former pastor of Big Bethel Church and son-in-law of Bishop Wright, and Dr. Allen R. Cooper, middle-Georgia pastor.

Laymen leaders, who instituted injunction proceedings in Fulton Superior Court to prevent administration changes at Morris Brown, were on hand for the trustee board meeting.

Judge Virlyn Moore of Fulton Superior Court, Friday, dissolved the temporary injunction against Bishop S. L. Greene and affairs of the Morris Brown College administration. The dissolution came a day after the naming of Dr. John Lewis to the presidency of the AME school.

SEEKS HARMONY

Bishop Greene said he was proceeding along lines which would keep peace and harmony in the Sixth Episcopal District and result in continued progress for Morris Brown.

Over $23,500 was reported in education money by ministers and churches, as is the annual custom during the Morris Brown commencement season. This brought to approximately $90,000 the education money accounted for since Bishop Greene took over the Georgia district following the Los Angeles Council change.

Trustees set up a rehabilitation program for college buildings and the campus of Morris Brown with Mrs. Dollie J. Alexander as fund trustee and the Rev. J. S. Bryant, Savannah pastor, as chairman of the committee. Confidence and faith in the administration of Bishop Greene was expressed by trustees. A unanimously adopted resolution favored the return of Bishop Greene to the district at the Chicago quadrennium in 1952.

OUR NEGRO COMMUNITY

Church Group Raises $90,300 For Morris Brown College

By CLAUDE GEORGE, SR.

The Trustees and Executive Board of Morris Brown College reported at a joint annual session with the presiding elders, pastors and laymen's council of the AME Church that $91,300 has been raised for the college. Dr. H. C. Carswell, public relations director of the church, said that was the "highest amount ever raised through a single effort for education by the church."

Bishop S. L. Greene, Chancellor of Morris Brown College, was praised by the body for his "splendid leadership." The recently appointed bishop was honored at the last session of the Bishops Council when he was elected to the Ecumerical Conference which will meet in Oxford, England in August. Besides serving as Chancellor, Bishop Greene is Chairman of the General Missionary Board of the AME Church and Secretary of the Council of Bishops.

Bishop Greene

The [illegible] ministers, councils and laymen passed a resolution requesting the General Conference of 1952 to return Bishop Greene to Georgia so that he can continue the expansion program of the college.

Mrs. S. L. Grene, wife of the bishop, led a delegation of 185 women from Georgia to attend the third annual session of the Connectional Convention at Memphis, Tenn. Mrs. Greene is Chairman of the State Missionary Society of the AME Church.

Board Ousts College Head

Morris Brown Prexy Loses Bitter Fight

ATLANTA (ANP)—The executive board of Morris Brown College last week voted 21 to 1 to dismiss Dr. W. A. Fountain Jr., as president and, simultaneously voted approval of E. C. Mitchell as acting president.

The board's action climaxed more than six months of haggling between the trustees and Dr. Fountain, son of Bishop W. A. Fountain Sr. presiding prelate of the AME Church in Georgia for many years.

Quizzed on Funds

The vote came after a two-hour meeting during which board members quizzed Dr. Fountain on his handling of money collected at the annual conference for the college, and on certain "false" statements he made to bishops and "certain white people" of Georgia when discussion of his leadership was [illegible]

The uneasy situation at Morris Brown first came to a head last June 6 when the board of trustees, discovered a $19,000 discrepancy in school finances after an audit, suspended Dr. Fountain.

Dr. Fountain immediately protested this action by the trustees at an informal meeting of 12 bishops in Nashville, Tenn. After hearing the president, the bishops "requested" Bishop R. R. Wright Jr., who did not attend the meeting, to restore Dr. Fountain.

Bishops, Trustees Feud

Bishop Wright refused and the bishops' council then held a formal meeting at which it "ordered" Bishop Wright to restore Dr. Fountain to office or face possible removal from Georgia. After much hesitation and a meeting of the trustees, Bishop Wright reinstated Dr. Fountain into office during the first week of August.

The bishops' council in a call meeting refused to transfer Bishop Wright, and the trustees returned Dr. Fountain but with "no faith" [illegible]

These Regrettable Church Fights

The fight which has been going on and which resulted not long ago in the ouster of Dr. W. A. Fountain, Jr. as president of Morris Brown College is regrettable especially because of the fact that it adds to the long list of incidents of this kind in different denominations in the Negro church. Far too often there are in the news brawls and scrapes in and out of the courts involving some Negro church or denomination. These regrettable church fights certainly do not add anything to our Christianity or to our brotherly love and without these attributes our churches have little chance of providing the kind of leadership and inspiration which the rank and file of the people look to find in their churches, and are sorely disappointed when they do not.

View Action As Victory For Fountain

ATLANTA—It was being predicted here, this week, that Dr. W. A. Fountain, Jr., ousted president of Morris Brown college, would be restored to office as the result of action taken by the Bishops Council of the AME Church meeting in Los Angeles last week.

At that meeting, Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., who has jurisdiction over the affairs of the school as presiding bishop of this district, was transferred to the Arkansas-Oklahoma district.

The board of trustees of Morris Brown college is scheduled to meet March 14 at which the question of the reinstatement of Dr. Fountain will be acted on officially.

This action came after a long tug-of-war between Fountain and Wright which saw Fountain in, out and in again as head of the AME college.

The trustees of Morris Brown dismissed Fountain last December after charging him with mismanagement of funds. Bishop Wright was ordered to restore him to the presidency but refused.

In a statement to the Defender, Bishop Wright said, "I was shocked to be moved from Georgia. My offense was that the trustees of Morris Brown dismissed Dr. W. A. Fountain, Jr, for mishandling funds."

Replacing the bishop in Georgia will be Bishop S. L. Green whose Episcopal District has been Alabama. Bishop W. A. Fountain, Sr., father of the educator will move from Arkansas and Oklahoma to Alabama.

A spokesman for the Bishops Council said a general reorganization in the AME church will involve 3,000 ministers, 17 bishops and 15 general officers.

Bishop Wright And Morris Brown

The AME Bishops' Council at its Mid-Winter session just ended in California, ordered a three-way shift in its organic structure, thus transferring Bishop R. R. Wright from Georgia to the Arkansas-Oklahoma diocese; Bishop William A. Fountain to Alabama and Bishop S. L. Greene to Georgia.

The action was taken, ostensibly, to resolve differences between Bishop Wright, Chancellor of Morris Brown College, and Dr. William A. Fountain, Jr., its president until he was ousted last December by a vote of the Morris Brown Trustee Board over a disagreement in the handling of the school's funds.

The Bishop insisted on an orderly and responsible system of accounting to the Trustees and to the people for their money. With that position, we do not think any honest and reasonable person can disagree. And for that Bishop Wright deserves high commendation of those who support the college with their gifts, with their services and their prayers, and for this he has our commendation. For it is patent in our American system that any agency or institution which derives its support from the public shall be accountable to the people for its conduct.

Morris Brown has become a great symbol of "Self-Help" among Negroes in Georgia and throughout the nation. And to the credit of Bishop Fountain and former President Fountain during the past twenty years the school has been brought to the status of a first-rate college of Liberal Arts of which AME's in particular and Negroes in general may be justly proud.

However, in the light of the documentary charges made against former President Fountain, we feel Bishop Wright and the Morris Brown Board of Trustees are fully justified in replacing him.

As far as we can observe, Bishop Wright, one of the most able of the bishops in the A.M.E. church, has made an outstanding record since coming to Georgia in the middle of 1948, and our best wishes go with him to his new charge.

True education consists in more than mere acquisition of knowledge. Knowledge without sound moral and spiritual grounding can teach little else besides the "tricks of life and of numbers." But the impressionable minds of youth, especially in this age of the atom, demand proper anchorage in the essentials of Christianity and good citizenship.

"Like To Keep Myself Free" In MBC Issue, Says Bishop Greene

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. —(SNS)— Bishop S. L. Green, recently transferred from Alabama to Georgia by the AME Bishops Council said here Monday that "I would like to keep myself free" in the matter of Morris Brown College of Atlanta.

He said that the action taken by the council should not be interpreted as meaning either the restoration of former president William Fountain or a denial of the sixth district bishop that authority to use his judgment in the matter. But that he was inclined to let things remain in status quo until he studies the situation with a mind and heart to do what his wisdom tells him is best for Morris Brown.

The bishop is scheduled to be in Atlanta before or on March 14 to begin his duties. However his duties over Georgia AME's began at the time of the decision of the council.

At a December meeting of the Board of Trustees at Morris Brown, upon the insistence of Bishop Wright, that body voted 22 to 2 to oust Dr. Fountain from the presidency.

Failing to follow an earlier directive of the Bishops' Council, Bishop Wright was recently transferred from Georgia to the Arkansas-Oklahoma diocese.

E. C. Mitchell, associated with the college in the capacity as dean and teacher, was last June, elected vice-president, later acting president. Finally in December, the Trustees elevated him to the full status of President.

Bishop Wright And Morris Brown
(From Atlanta Daily World)

The AME Bishop's Council at its Mid-Winter session just ended in California, ordered a three-way shift in its organic structure, thus transferring Bishop R. R. Wright from Georgia to the Arkansas-Oklahoma diocese; Bishop William A. Fountain to Alabama and Bishop S. L. Greene to Georgia.

The action was taken, ostensibly, to resolve differences between Bishop Wright, Chancellor of Morris Brown college, and Dr. William A. Fountain, Jr., its president until he was ousted last December by a vote of the Morris Brown Trustee Board over a disagreement in the handling of the school's funds.

The Bishop insisted on an orderly and responsible system of accounting to the Trustees and to the people for their money. With that position, we do not think any honest and reasonable person can disagree. And for that Bishop Wright deserves high commendation of those who support the college with their gifts, with their services and their prayers, and for this he has our commendation. For it is patent in our American system that any agency or institution which derives its support from the public shall be accountable to the people for its conduct.

Morris Brown has become a great symbol of "Self-Help" among Negroes in Georgia and throughout the nation. And to the credit of Bishop Fountain and former President Fountain during the past twenty years the school has been brought to the status of a first-rate college of Liberal Arts of which AME's in particular and Negroes in general may be justly proud.

However, in the light of the documentary charges made against former President Fountain, we feel Bishop Wright and the Morris Brown Board of Trustees are fully justified in replacing him.

As far as we can observe, Bishop Wright, one of the most able of the bishops in the A. M. E. church, has made an outstanding record since coming to Georgia in the middle of 1948, and our best wishes go with him to his new charge.

True education consists in more than mere acquisition of knowledge. Knowledge without sound moral and spiritual grounding can teach little else besides the "tricks of life and of numbers." But the impressionable minds of youth, especially in this age of the atom, demand proper anchorage in the essentials of Christianity and good citizenship.

Morris Brown Students Report $4,6000 In Drive

Morris Brown students forcibly demonstrated the "self-help" theme of their college by reporting over $4,600 in cash at the culmination of the college's annual Founders Day Drive.

A chapel program presided over by President E. C. Mitchell, saw campus organizations one after another reporting the money they had raised during the year. Featured speaker at the program was Professor C. L. Harper, Morris Brown alumnus and noted educator.

Dean J. H. Robinson, who organized and directed this year's campaign, said: "The school considers the Founders Day Drive a great lesson in raising money for practical, constructive purposes."

According to the dean, the students showed great initiative and organizational ability in devising ways to raise the funds. The student clubs, and groups, of which there are some 50, were assigned quotas by a board composed of faculty and students.

Many of the groups superceded their quotas, and, although all reports have not been reported, it is generally felt on the Morris Brown campus that the student organizations felt a personal responsibility in seeing that the campaign was a success.

Natchez College Land Sold For Public School

NATCHEZ, Miss., Aug. 20—(Special) — The Board of school trustees closed a deal on the purchase of property from Natchez College for the building of a new Negro public school on August 17.

The board purchased 79 acres from the College. Superintendent of Public Schools D. G. McLaurin said that the proposed new school to be constructed on this property will accommodate grades three through twelve.

He added that upon completion of this building the Vince street colored school, which is only a block from Natchez College, will be used for Kindergarten through the third grade. At this time Brumfield will house Kindergarten through ninth grade students.

McLaurin stated that the new colored school will house a large auditorium and gymnasium which will be available for use to the entire Negro City population. This new plant will have a capacity of approximately 750 students.

The School's trustees are also working on plans for the building of a white school at Montebello. It would provide facilities for about 900 kindergarten through ninth grade students.

McLaurin said that the trustees hope to have signed contracts for the erection of the two buildings by early October.

He added that the board has congratulated the Negro Baptist Convention, owners of Natchez College, for their long range planning in carrying out this sale.

7 Million Dollars Needed To Equalize Schools

DURHAM, N. C. —(ANP)— The state of North Carolina would have to spend as much as $7,000,000 to equalize North Carolina college with the white University of North Carolina, it was reported here last week by Dr. Alfonso Elder, president of the Negro school.

He made this statement to the joint appropriations committee as he requested funds for his school. He said in part:

"In all probability this estimate is low in view of the high cost of equipment for professional work.

"As a step toward equality North Carolina college needs additional courses in commerce, biology and education.

"We know that our present facilities, particularly in the field of commerce, would not be considered equal to those at Chapel Hill by any stretch of the imagination."

N. C. College Not To Expand For Ph. D. Work

(Special to Journal and Guide)

DURHAM, N. C.—President Alfonso Elder and the trustees of the North Carolina College at Durham turned thumbs down on a proposal to expand the college's graduate school to offer Ph.D. work at a meeting here last week.

Adoption of the proposal would have stymied the efforts of Negro graduate students to enter the 162-year-old University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

President Elder explained the position of 40-year-old North Carolina College in this manner: "The consensus of the (trustee) board is that we are not prepared to extend the work of this institution with the present deficiencies now in existence."

THE NCC HEAD elaborated his position in a prepared statement to the trustees, in which he said, in part: " I realize that the deficiencies in the present undergraduate and graduate programs are too great to warrant the upward extension of the graduate program."

In addition to vetoing the Ph.D. program, the trustees adopted a tenure plan for faculty members for the first time in the college's history.

The much publicized "Catholic issue" was not discussed at the trustee meeting, according to R. M. Gantt, Durham lawyer, who is acting as chairman of the board. Some Durham Catholics have charged NCC with interfering with the religious freedom of Catholic students in insisting upon compulsory attendance at chapel and assembly programs. NCC contends, on the other hand, that Catholics or other students are excused from any services that conflict with their religious convictions.

THE TRUSTEES appointed a committee of three to work with a similar committee from UNC to discuss graduate work for whites and Negroes. The NCC committee was instructed, however, to inform the UNC group of NCC's unreadiness to extend upwards a Ph.D. program.

In the meantime, UNC has admitted one Negro, Edward O. Diggs, to the 1951 medical school term, and it has also admitted about six Negroes to the UNC law school. All except Diggs are former NCC students. Diggs was admitted after suits were filed against UNC.

The law students were admitted on the threat of the NAACP to start contempt proceedings against the university after the U. S. Supreme Court refused to review a decision of the Richmond (Va.) Circuit Court of Appeals. The Richmond court ordered the Negroes admitted. Earlier, Federal Judge Johnson J. Hayes, had ruled in Durham that "substantially equal facilities existed at NCC."

* * *

WITHIN THE PAST week, UNC has refused to admit two Negroes to its graduate division. They were Miss Gwendolyn Harrison, of Kinston, a teacher of Spanish at Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, and Nelson B. Higgins, Durham, teacher at Hillside High School.

The university is understood to be contending that Negroes seeking graduate and professional work in the state ought to be provided for at NCC here or at A. and T. College, Greensboro. This contention is based upon the provisions of the Murphy Act which provides that "standard" graduate and professional work must be provided for Negroes upon demand.

Dr. Elder earlier told the North Carolina Legislature that more than $7 million dollars would be necessary to provide facilities in the state for those students who are currently receiving out-of-state aid to study in other states. He emphasized the figure was a "conservative estimate."

* * *

THE 1951 GENERAL Assembly sharply curtailed NCC's requests. As a result of slashed appropriations, NCC now operates at deficiency levels in biology, commerce, and education. Last January the legislators were asked to appropriates $1,323,191 for buildings and an additional $350,000 per year for maintenance.

UNC representatives appointed by Gov. Kerr Scott to work out a program of graduate work for Negroes and whites are W. Frank Taylor, Goldsboro; Kemp Battle, Rocky Mount, and J. Hampton Price, Rockingham, Durham dentist, who is secretary of the NCC board; Spencer Murphy, publisher of the Salisbury (N. C.) Post; and W. R. Jones, Rockingham.

Ph.D. Set-up Authorized at N.C. College

By A. M. RIVERA JR.

DURHAM, N. C.—Over the vigorous protest of the Negro members of the North Carolina College board of trustees, the white trustees capitulated to a plot of the University of North Carolina's board of trustees to short-circuit the admission of Negroes to the university's graduate school and voted to inaugurate a doctorate program.

Thus the action taken here last week gives North Carolina College the dubious distinction of becoming the first Negro institution in the world to offer a Ph. D. program. The resolution which passed by a seven-to-two vote authorized the post graduate training to begin September, 1952, at North Carolina College, which became a state-suported college in 1927.

SECRET MEETINGS

In a meeting in President Alfonso Elder's office Wednesday, which climaxed a series of highly secretive conferences and maneuvers on the Ph. D. program dating as far back as 1949, the trustees of North Carolina College approved a proposal of a joint committee of trustees from the University of North Carolina and North Carolina College to request appropriations of $114,000 and $157,000 respectively for the next two years to establish a post graduate program in education.

The decision to establish the Ph. D. at North Carolina College, an unveiled scheme of the university to keep Negro students at a bearable minimum, was strenuously objected to by the faculty and student body and feebly objected to even by Dr. Elder, who told a gathering of educators at a meeting in the State Education Building in the spring of 1949 that he favored offering the Ph. D.

BARED BY COURIER

The Courier, which first exposed the maneuvers to establish the doctoral training even before the Negro members of the trustee board had gained an inkling, predicted last week that the program would be accepted.

In view of the fact that except for the recently inaugurated School of Public Health, there is not a single accredited school in the entire undergraduate structure, the insistence of piling a make-shift post graduate course on a feeble graduate school indicates the intolerance of Tar Heel politicians and either the helplessness or stupidity of the state's educators.

According to the resolution, which was adopted by the North Carolina College trustees, the door is open to make early plans for an increase in other fields leading to the master's and Ph. D. degrees.

WOMAN ADMITTED

This unprecedented action followed by two days the decision of the university trustees to admit Gwendolyn L. Harrison, 25 year-old daughter of a Kinston physician, to work toward a Ph. D. in Romance Languages. Miss Harrison sought a Federal injunction to restrain University of North Carolina officials from discriminating against her because of race.

At the same time the board gave President Gordon Gray permission to turn down the applications of four other Negroes.

Using a new dodge, the cagey part-time university president explained the denial saying, "It is the policy and practice within the university graduate schools to place limitations on enrollment in certain areas of study. The reason for the establishment of such limitations is that enrollment beyond certain maximums makes the achievement of work of the highest graduate excellence difficult, if not impossible."

According to university officials, the "sold out" sign will also be placed on chemistry and English and probably will be extended to history.

Council Approves Funds For Ph.D. Studies At Negro College

RALEIGH, N. C. —(ANP)— The North Carolina Council of State last week approved an appropriation which would enable North Carolina college to offer work leading to a Doctor of Philosophy degree in education.

The sum of $271,000 was approved after officials had deliberated for two days. Designed to offer comparable graduate educational opportunities as that offered at the white University of North Carolina, the appropriation has the support of trustees of both state institutions.

Trustees at the University of North Carolina supported the measure in hopes that it would reduce the number of Negroes seeking admission to their university.

The university had previously voted to admit Negroes to its graduate schools where courses are not offered in state supported schools for colored peple.

However, it decided to urge North Carolina college to expand its graduate training program.

Negro educators at North Carolina college first said that an expansion would not be feasible at this time. They said that efforts should first be made to strengthen the undergraduate program before attempting to offer graduate work leading toward the doctor's degree.

The University of North Carolina had admitted several Negroes to its law school and the application of one colored person has been approved for the medical school.

The decision to begin the graduate scohol expansion program in the field of education came as a result of the large numbers of Negroes in this field.

North Carolina college will become the only Negro school in the nation offering graduate work leading to a doctorate degree.

In other action designed to solve the problem of graduate education for Negroes in the state, Gov. Scott suggested to the Council of State that the state's Negro colleges should be united under a plan similar to the Consolidated University of Carolina.

North Carolina college and A and T could start the nucleus of a Negro consolidated university, Gov. Scott said.

Pulling Out Chestnuts

When trustees of North Carolina College approved a proposal to ask the State for increased funds to open at once a graduate school giving the doctor of philosophy degree, they made three mistakes.

First, they should have examined the proposal more thoroughly since it comes from the University of North Carolina which already has a top-grade graduate school and has been required by law to open this school to all North Carolinians.

North Carolina College trustees, in attemping to pull chestnuts out of the fire for the University of North Carolina, are not acting in the best interests of the students. They're trying to perpetuate jim crow.

In the second place, the sum they asked for — $114,000 this year and $157,000 next year is not enough to create a graduate school the equivalent of the multi-million dollar white University of North Carolina.

If this sum were a million dollars it still would not buy the expert faculty and what the Supreme Court has already termed, the necessity for an equal school, namely the right to associate with the large student body at the University of North Carolina who are studying similar courses.

In the third place, there is not a sufficient number of students taking graduate work at North Carolina College to provide adequate courses for discussion groups for the highest graduate degree.

Howard University, much richer, older and with a far more experienced faculty has not yet felt itself in the position to offer the doctor of philosophy degree. No educational expert worth his salt would recommend it for North Carolina College.

No matter what North Carolina College does in this direction, it will not be acceptable and the suits will go on to compel every student who so desires, to enter the University of North Carolina.

North Carolina College Gets Funds To Start Courses Leading to Ph. D. Degree

RALEIGH, N. C. — (ANP) — The North Carolina Council of State last week approved an appropriation which would enable North Carolina College to offer work leading to a Doctor of Philosophy degree in education.

The sum of $71,200 was approved after officials had deliberated for two days. Designed to offer comparable graduate educational opportunities as that offered at the white University of North Carolina, the appropriation had the support of trustees of both state institutions.

Trustees at the University of North Carolina supported the measure in hopes that it would reduce the number of Negroes seeking admission to their university.

The university had previously voted to admit Negroes to its graduate schools where courses are not this time. They said that efforts should first be made to strengthen the undergraduate program before attempting to offer graduate work leading toward the doctor's degree.

The University of North Carolina had admitted several Negroes to its law school and the application of one colored person has been approved for the medical school.

The decision to begin the graduate school expansion program in the field of education came as a offered in state supported schools for colored people.

However, it decided to urge North Carolina college to expand its graduate training program.

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North Carolina college will become the only Negro school in the nation offering graduate work leading to a doctorate degree.

In other action designed to solve the problem of graduate education for Negroes in the state, Gov. Scott suggested to the Council of State that the state's Negro colleges should be united under a plan similar to the Consolidated University of North Carolina.

A College That May Grow Too Fast

ACCORDING to *The Carolina Times* (Durham) and other press reports a plan has been worked out under which North Carolina College is to offer the Ph. D. degree. So far the doctor of philosophy degree is not offered at Howard, Fiske or Atlanta Universities, which are years ahead of North Carolina College in graduate work. The reason this degree is not now available at the aforementioned universities is more financial than otherwise. The research facilities are not available. Indeed, there are comparatively few white educational institutions in the South that are able to offer the Ph. D. degree.

The ambitious program for NCC, the reports say, has been worked out by University of North Carolina President GORDON L. GRAY and his co-administrators, with the collaboration of President EGGER of NCC. One of the unexpected developments in the trend toward admission of Negroes to southern State University graduate schools has been the resistance offered by the University of North Carolina which has been believed to be a liberal institution. The addition of a Ph. D degree to the rather youngish other graduate offerings at the Durham college sounds like a premature effort to make a short cut to equalization that will short-change the recipients of the degree. Maybe it can be done. Almost anything is possible if there is enough money with which to pay the price.

Unfortunately, the University of North Carolina is controlled more by political than educational considerations. The University's board of trustees, when there is full attendance, looks more like a session of the North Carolina House of Representatives, than it does like a University board. There are about 100 members, politically appointed, and each incoming governor is *de facto* chairman. As most of the trustees come from rural sections it is pretty hard to get into their heads the meaning of the things they are now trying to do as a matter of social expediency. The University is in close proximity to Durham, the seat of North Carolina College, and the chances are that the plans include the use by NCC Ph. D. seekers of faculty and research facilities at Chapel Hill. The degree, while offered by NCC, will probably bear the imprint of the University of North Carolina. We may be wrong, but that is our guess.

State Funds Awarded N. C. Negro College

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 6—(U.P.)—North Carolina set aside $271,000 Monday for a Negro college to set up the first doctorate training for Negroes in a Southern school supported by taxpayers' money.

The Council of State, headed by Gov. Kerr Scott, voted the money for a Ph. D. program in education at North Carolina College (for Negroes) in Durham.

In effect, the move was a step toward preserving segregation in the state-supported university system, although it does not prevent Negroes from entering the hitherto all-white schools at Raleigh, Greensboro and Chapel Hill that make up the system.

14e(1) 1951 North Carolina College for Negroes

NORTH CAROLINA NEGROES FIGHT AGAINST SETTING UP GRADUATE COURSES AT INFERIOR COLLEGE

Black Dispatch

Point to Delinquencies in Undergraduate Work at Durham College

Dec. 1-30-51

TEN-YEAR PROGRAM SUGGESTED FOR EQUALITY

14e(1)

DURHAM, N. C. — (ANP) — Trustees of the North Carolina college for Negroes this weekend blocked plans of white officials here to reduce the number of colored persons applying for study at the white University of North Carolina.

Meeting here last week, the trustees declared that it would be better for North Carolina college first to correct present "deficiencies," rather than expand.

As a result of this board meeting for NCC were Spencer Murphy, publisher, Salisbury Post, chairman; Dr. J. M. Hubbard of Durham and W. R. Jones of Rockingham. They will meet with a committee appointed by Gov. Kerr Scott.

Representing the university will be Frank Taylor, Goldsboro, speaker of the state house; State Sen. J. Hampton Price, Rockingham, and Kemp Battle, Rocky Mount.

Plan Starts From May Meeting

This whole plan has been created as a result of the May 22 meeting of the university board of trustees. At the time they decided to turn down Negro applicants to the graduate school with the idea of building up NCC to the status of awarding the doctor's degree.

In April, the trustees had voted to admit Negroes to university departments which are not taught at the jimcrow school. Their May action was designed to reduce the possible number of colored applicants. Since May 22, the university has rejected applications of Negroes seeking a Ph. D. pending the offering of such degrees at NCC.

With Dr. Alfonso Elder, president of NCC, carrying the ball the trustees decided such a plan as proposed by the white school was not feasible at this time.

Dr. Elder's Story

Here is the story of the needs of his school as Dr. Elder told it:

"I realize that the deficiencies in the present undergraduate and graduate programs are too great to warrant the upward extension of the graduate program.

"The college needs $2,026,346 to do standard work at the college without extending the effort beyond the present area of operation.

"With our increased enrollment and a deficit of more than $2,000,000 in terms of instructional services and facilities, our immediate problem is one of avoiding the need for adjusting the quality of our work downward rather than one of extending our program upward.

"We hope that the next legislature will help us remove our present deficiencies."

Deficienciess listed by Dr. Elder (his report was a written one approved by the NCC board) included needs in biology, education, and commerce. Needs include new buildings and equipment costing at least $1,323,191. Then, he said, the control would need $350,000 each year to maintain its present area of operation.

At Least 10 Years Needed

He also said it had been predicted that at least 10 years of development would be needed in the school's present department before doctorate work can be offered. It would cost, he said, between five and seven million dollars to provide graduate and professional for qualified North Carolina Negroes.

In the meantime a joint committee of the Negro and white schools is working out ideas for doctorate courses at the Negro school. Members of the group are:

Dr. Richard K. Barksdale and Dean Albert Turner, NCC, and Vice President William D. Carmichael and Dean W. W. Pierson, University of North Carolina, plus two ex-offocio members, President Elder of NCC and Chancellor Robert B. House of the university.

This committee is to work with the special committee that is to meet Thursday at Chapel Hill.

~~14~~e(1) 1950

Oklahoma

Wilberforce Grad Named To Oklahoma U. Council

Courier Sat. 12-30-50

NORMAN, Okla.—(ANP)—Students at the University of Oklahoma have demonstrated their full acceptance of Negro classmates by [illegible] a colored girl to the student senate.

Recently voted to this office, one of the most desirable on campus, was Miss Johnnie Mae Davis of Tulsa.

An honor graduate of Wilberforce University in the class of 1950, Miss Davis is taking graduate work in clinical psychology at the university. She enrolled during the summer session, and now is studying at the East Central State Hospital, a mental institution for white patients.

Since she has been on campus she has been very active in various campus activities.

Educational Opportunities in Oklahoma

The excitement that obtained among the people immediately following the court action admitting Negroes to graduate training in Oklahoma should have died down by this time so that citizens desirous of securing education for children within the state should generally know what they want to do and, the courses available for which they have previously been put to great expense to secure. We all now know that nothing untoward is going to happen if Negro students enroll in school at Norman and Stillwater and the trend now should increase in that direction.

At this writing we have just been advised the medical school has accepted its first Negro enrollee, and the nursing school at Oklahoma City, according to President Cross, will accept any and all qualified Negro enrollees who appear there on the 6th of next month. We know two girls who made their application last week and all told it looks as though at least a score of Negro girls are going to apply for this training next month. One father who now has his girl taking this course in California is going to return his daughter for training here. There are several other parents who have their children taking work out of the state who have indicated they will bring their children home for completion of their work within the state.

There are so many advantages that come to a young man or woman who procure education within the confines of the state where they live. Aside from the elimination of heavy travel expense and other costs incident to living away from home, the student has opportunity to make and develop friendships which in later years will be invaluable in the community where they will be gainfully employed. We have said this several times in this column that most of the Negroes who hold down the juicy political plums in the national arena are the men and women who went to "big name" schools such as Harvard, Yale and Princeton. In those institutions they were classmates with young men and women who in later years were able to lend their influence in places where it counted.

In a more or less degree this will be true in Oklahoma life at Oklahoma university and at the A. & M. college. The young black boy or girl who leaves the state for graduate training, remaining away from home environment in many instances for as long as six years, comes home greatly handicapped so far as substantial and worthwhile contacts and friendships are concerned. Business and professional contacts can be made in this way that are priceless.

Dr. H. W. Williamston, president of the Oklahoma Conference of Branches, sent ot a circular letter just before the holiday period stressing the information given here and asking the branches to use their utmost endeavor to have young Negro men and women enroll the next semester at Norman and Stillwater, and the fact that these opportunities are open to students of our group should be stressed by Negro principals in the forum hours in school and by Negro ministers from their pulpits.

A youth who secures his training within the state will stand far greater chance of passing when he takes examinations offered by state government than if he returned after many years to sit down in a strange environment. As a matter of fact when he completes a course at Norman or Stillwater and presents himself for examination at the state capitol, he will go there with the members of the class with whom he has studied for some four years, and psychologically he will feel at home, and more spiritually adapted to a mental test than if he were sitting among a group of strangers. There is nothing Negro parents can do about higher education for their children that will counterpart and equal attendance at state schools now open to them.

We are punching our readers in the ribs just now because the next semester is just three weeks ahead and parents should be preparing now to take advantage of what the NAACP has provided for them in the manner of educational opportunity. It is the Negro parents in the Sooner state who must now implement and use the educational facilities that have been made available for them by the Oklahoma Conference of Branches, NAACP.

14e(1) 1951 Oklahoma University

LONE NEGRO GRADUATE FROM O. U.

MRS. P. S. McLAURIN

When the graduates marched in line last week at Oklahoma University the lone Negro in line was Mrs. P. S. McLaurin, wife of the man who made the fight against segregation practices at the institution, following the Supreme Court decision admitting Negroes.

While rather non-commital about her intentions, Mrs. McLaurin re-enrolled last week and indicated that she may continue on to secure her doctorate from the institution.

14e(1) 1951

OKOLONA COLLEGE

Dr. W. Milan Davis, President of Okolona College, Okolona, Miss., who was the principal speaker at the Second Annual Farm Production Achievement Day Rally of the new Farmers of America held here last week.

14e(1) 1951

Paducah Junior College

High Court Backs Mixed College

WASHINGTON

The U.S. Supreme Court last week refused to permit the City of Paducah, Ky., to file a petition for writ of mandamus setting aside a lower court decision granting colored students admission to Paducah Junior College on the same terms as other students.

The suit dates back to November, 1949, when the NAACP filed a complaint seeking the admission of Fred A. Wilson Jr., Henry L. Powell and other qualified colored applicants to the college.

Judgment in favor of the plaintiffs was handed down on Oct. 30, 1950, by Federal District Judge Roy M. Shelburne.

May Seek Injunction

The judgment was merely a declaration of the plaintiffs' rights, and no injunction was issued ordering their admission. If the college authorities continue to refuse admission to them, the NAACP will seek an injunction.

Attorneys handling the case for the NAACP were Joseph Freeland of Paducah and Assistant Special Counsel Robert L. Carter of the national office in New York.

Court Won't Intervene In Negro School Issue

By the Associated Press.

Washington, April 9.—The Supreme Court today declined to intervene in a suit by two Negroes to gain admission to the Paducah Junior College at Paducah, Ky.

Officials of the college asked the court to set aside a judgment by U. S. District Judge Roy M. Shelbourne of Paducah. He said refusal to admit the students was a denial of their constitutional rights.

The college officials said Paducah Junior College was a private corporation that received financial assistance from the City of Paducah. Kentucky law prohibits whites and Negroes from attending the same schools. The State operates the West Kentucky Vocational School for Negroes in Paducah.

College Work Wanted

Paducah Junior College officials said facilities of the Negro school were superior to those of any white school in the community. But Shelbourne found the Negro school offered no courses at college level, which was the type of education the two Negroes wanted. He did not issue an injunction compelling Paducah Junior to admit the Negroes, as they had asked, but said this denial was without prejudice to any rights they had to further relief.

The original suit was brought by Curlee Brown on behalf of Fred A. Wilson, Jr., 17, and Henry L. Powell, 19, who contended they had been refused admittance solely because they are Negroes.

College's Next Course Is Left to The Trustees

The Courier-Journal Paducah Bureau

Paducah, Ky., April 9.—What course Paducah Junior College will take after the Supreme Court's refusal to review a Federal District Court's decision requiring admission of Negroes will be up to the school's board of trustees, Dean R. G. Matheson said today.

Advised of the Supreme Court's decision, Matheson said he had no idea whether the trustees would seek to prolong the litigation or open the school to Negroes.

"It definitely looks like the Federal Government is going to require us to violate the Kentucky Constitution," said Matheson. "We have always contended Paducah Junior College is not a public institution and we would violate the Day Law if we admitted Negroes."

Judgment Held Final

Joseph S. Freeland, Paducah attorney who brought the suit for Curlee Brown, said he interpreted the Supreme Court's action as holding that the district court's judgment is "final and unappealable."

"I assume that both Fred Wilson and Henry Powell (the two Negroes who sought admission to the school) will apply for admission to Paducah Junior College either at the coming summer session or next September," Freeland stated. "And possibly there will be others who will seek to enroll next fall."

Not Surprised at Decision

Freeland noted that Wilson and Powell have had admission applications on file at the college since 1949. "I'm not surprised at the Supreme Court's decision," remarked Freeland. "It is in accordance wit hthe principles of democracy."

Paducah Junior College recently launched an expansion project, a war-memorial addition to the present building near Seventh and Broadway.

2 Negroes Get Right To Sue On School Ban

Federal Judge Shacklefoul Miller, Jr., yesterday gave two Negroes the right to sue to enter Paducah Junior College.

The ruling will not allow them or two others who brought suits earlier to enroll in the college for the term beginning today.

Miller's ruling applied to Marion Wilson and Eloise B. Ray.

He held that they could intervene in a suit brought by Fred A. Wilson and Henry L. Powell to force the college to admit them. In this suit, Federal Judge Roy Shelbourne ruled that the college should admit the two Negroes. The United States Supreme Court refused last April to consider an appeal from Shelbourne's decision.

Rules It Applies to All

Miller ruled that the suit by Frel Wilson and Powell, brought in 1949, was a "class action" and applied to all Negroes, qualified by educational standards, who sought admission to the college.

In Paducah, college authorities said Fred Wilson and Powell had not been admitted to the college. The college still is contesting part of Shelbourne's ruling, made in 1950.

Miller, a member of the Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati, acted as a district judge in making his ruling.

Two Win Right To Enter Ky. U.

LOUISVILLE—(ANP)— Two Negroes of Louisville last week won the right to join in a suit for entrance to Paducah Junior College.

Federal Judge Shackelford Miller, Jr., said the ruling will not allow them or two others who brought suits earlier to enroll in the college for the fall term.

Judge Miller's ruling applied to Marion Wilson and Miss Eloise B. Ray.

He held that they could become co-plaintiffs in a suit brought by Fred A. Wilson, and Henry L. Powell to force the college to admit them.

In this suit, Federal Judge Roy Shelbourne ruled that the college should admit the two Negroes. The U. S. Supreme court later refused to consider an appeal from Judge Shelbourne's decision.

Miller ruled that the suit by Wilson and Powell was a class action and applied to all Negroes, quaified by educational standards, who sought admission to the college.

Wilso nand Powell have not been admitted to the college. The school still is contesting part of Judge Shelbourne's ruling.

Kentucky Junior College Must Admit Negro Students

Courier Herald Sun. 4-15-51

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— Paducah Junior College of Paducah, Ky., will have to open its dors to Negro students, it was ruled here in effect last week by the U. S. Supreme Court.

The nation's highest court refused to hear an appeal by the college of a federal district court ruling in favor of two Negroes who filed suit against the college.

Originally the suit was filed by two Negroes, Fred A. Wilson, Jr., 17, and Henry L. Powell, 19, who said they had been refused admittance because they were colored Judge Roy M. Shelbourne of Paducah ruled that this school admit the Negroes, declaring that refusal denied the plaintiffs their constitutional rights.

The school argued that it was a private institution which received some aid from the city. The state of Kentucky operates the West Kentucky Vocational School for Neroesg in Paducah, but does not run a junior college there.

Judge Dhelbourne found that Paducah did not offer the Negroes the education they desired.

Following the announcement of the Supreme Court action Dean R. G. Matheson of Paducah Junior College said:

"It definitely looks like the federal government is going to require us to violate the Kentucky constitution. We have always contended Paducah Junior College is not a public institution and we would violate the Day law if we admittedted Negroes."

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Paine College

Paine College Votes To Admit All Persons, Regardless Of Race

AUGUSTA, Ga.—(SNS) — Paine College votes for seventy-five years demonstrating without friction the respect Southern Methodist and recently the Northern Methodist have for Negroes; in cooperation with the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, through its Trustee Board, this week set another high standard. Voting to admit all qualified persons regardless of race Trustees voted to admit to its beautiful campus and classes all persons on the College level regardless or race or previous condition. Paine College is among the first Institutions in the South to have both races on its faculty, and to foster inter-racial relations.

Again it points the way among the first denominationally owned Christian Colleges to integrate all races. The Board let the Contract for the erection of an Auditorium-Gymnasium at a cost of Two hundred Thousand Dollars.

Bishop Arthur J. Moore of the Methodist Church is Chairman in whose absence Dr. Earl Brown of New York presided. Other Bishop present were, Bishop Arthur W. Womack of the CME Church and Bishop Roy Short of the Methodist Church.

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Palmer Memorial Institute

Dr. Brown No "Commie", Rated One Of Foremost Educators

BY STANLEY S. SCOTT

SEDALIA, N. C. — (SNS) — Dr. Charlotte H. Brown, president and founder of Palmer Memorial Institute, known as the Groton and Exeter of Negro education was recently listed by the House Un-American Activities Committee with five other North Carolinians as being a "sponsor" of the Stockholm peace appeal.

Dr. Brown, who for the past fifty years has been one of the foremost women in the field of education was listed with L. R. Russell, Greensboro; Edwin Bjorkman and Angelos Coutlakis of Asheville; and Rev. J. M. Miller, Rocky Mount.

In asserting her declaration of faith in the American people, Brown made an all out blast against the communist backward movement. With the support of the Carolina papers Dr. Brown's blasts against the "Commie's" could be heard and felt all over the nation.

In making her statement to the press, Dr. Brown stated "As a woman in public life, having spoken in almost every state in the union in the interest of education and interracial relations, I've been inveigled into [illegible] organizations. I had no idea were anything but forward looking people of the Caucasian groups who were trying to work out some difficulties of race."

"I have signed petitions for fair play, etc., having no idea the people heading these organizations were trying to lure me into some form of Communism. What I am and have been able to accomplish has been done through the American way of life."

"I want now and for always to assert, that I have no Communistic tendencies, have never knowingly joined or belonged to any Communistic group, and, while I am not wholly satisfied with the things heaped on my people I do not feel the way out is through Communism"

The Committee designated the contents of the Stockholm "peace" appeal as designed to attract the unwary, and stated specifically the Communists sought to enlist Non-Communists and even Anti-Communists into aiding the phony "peace" campaign within the United States. This group started organization after the outbreak of the Korean conflict and has made great headway since.

(Dr. Brown said she withdrew her sponsorship of the petition as soon as she learned its true nature and her name was deleted from the list. When it was first presented it seemed to be an effort toward peace and she endorsed that aim. When the Communist influence was noted she immediately withdrew, Dr. Brown said.)

Other well known names listed with Dr. Brown's by the Committee in this group are writers Howard Fast, Clifford Odets, and Louis Untermeyer, Musician Artie Shaw, and artist Rockwell Kent. None of the persons were listed as Communists.

Palmer Graduation Program Marks School's Fiftieth Anniversary

BY STANLEY S. SCOTT

Writers Note — This is one of a series of articles leading up to the fiftieth graduation exercises of the Palmer Memorial Institute. June 3 will ring down the curtain on the fiftieth anniversary of Palmer, the only school of its kind in America.

SEDALIA, N. C.—(SNS)— June 3, 1951 will mark the fiftieth year of graduation, since founded in 1901 by Dr. Charlotte H. Brown, its present president. Forty-seven seniors from almost as many states, who for the past years have dedicated their lives to a cause which was based on the Palmer way of life will soon proudly but sadly write finis to their high school career.

This class probably is not the greatest of all times and does not hold claim to being the most honorable of all time, but this class is the same one that saw the walls of Palmer's largest structure go up in smoke last year. That fire made history and so did the class of '51, for these 47 strong hearts were not disunited for they grew stronger and achieved concrete integrity to make a lasting impression on the Palmer standards of life.

Some seniors journeying from as far as Monrovia, Liberia and Bermuda to reach the Exeter and Groton of Negro education will hate to part from the sacred portals of this great institute. Examinations are over and some seniors, who have blazed the trail for four, five and six years are busy with their teachers recalling their good years at Palmer. They have not all been victorious by any long shot, but some of their defeats have been so interesting.

The commencement calendar is as follows:

Saturday, June 2:

6:45 p. m. The annual recital of the advanced music students of the graduating class.

8:00 p. m. The exercises of the class of 1951.

9:30 p. m. The president's reception for parents of the graduates at Galen Stone Hall.

Sunday, June 3:

11:30 a. m. The rededication of Galen Stone Hall. Speaker: The Honorable Thomas H. Eliot Cambridge, Massachusetts.

12:30 p. m. The graduation exercises of the class of 1951. Speaker: Dr. Bernice Brown Cronkhite, Dean of the Graduate School, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Miss Crosson To Succeed Dr. Brown

SEDALIA, N. C. — (SNS)—The current controversy over whether Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown is or is not to retire as president of Palmer Memorial Institute was resolved Monday in a call directly to the Palmer campus by a representative of the Atlanta Daily World.

It was then learned that Dr. Brown will retire as president in the fall of 1952. She will be succeeded by Miss Wilhelmina M. Crosson, described as her "understudy."

Miss Crosson stated that after Dr. Brown's 1952 retirement, she will become vice-chairman of the Board of Trustees and will continue to advise Miss Crosson in special aspects of the school management. Dr. Brown will continue to occpuy her home on the Palmer campus.

The 68-year-old pioneer educator founded Palmer Memorial Institute in 1901. Through her management, the institute grew from one broken-down building with but a few students to its present educational plant costing over two million dollars and 200 students representing 34 states and six foreign countries.

Dr. Brown, one of the most honored women of her time, is known aside from her educational efforts for her personal attainments as an author, lecturer, scholar and musician. She holds honorary degrees from six universities.

Dr. Crosson is a graduate of Salem Normal College in Salem, Mass. and Boston Teachers College. She has done graduate work at Harvard University, Columbia University, Boston University and the University of Mexico.

Of Miss Crosson, Dr. Brown said: "I have known her from early childhood. She is a cultured, Christian young woman. I am sure she will carry on the highest principles for which Palmer Memorial Institute has stood from its very beginning 50 years ago."

"As vice-chairman of the Board of Trustees for life, I shall help with its program of culture, scholarship and interracial understanding. I expect to live and die at Palmer and hereby be buried."

Miss Crosson is noted in Boston for her establishment there of a remedial reading center. A former member of the Boston school system, she comes to Palmer "highly recommended as an outstanding educator."

Located at Sedalia, North Carolina, near Greensboro, Palmer Memorial Institute has rated for a long time as the best Negro college preparatory school in the country.

Paul Quinn College Cans Its Prexy; Alexander Faces Ouster At Shorter

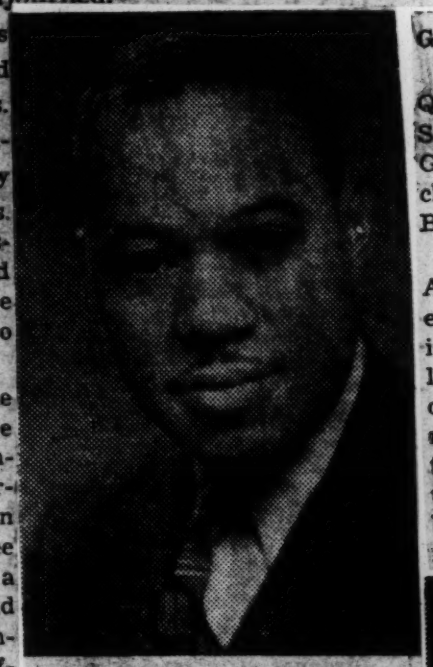
WACO, Texas. — Paul Quinn college in a surprise move a few hours following the close of the 79th commencement exercises Thursday, May 24, fired its president and hired a new one in the same stroke. The new president addressed the board of trustees before the meeting adjourned.

The school's board of trustees announced at the end of a closed doors session at 9 p. m. that Mrs. Nanie Belle Aycox would be succeeded in the college's presidency by the Dr. S. L. Greene, jr. Mrs. Aycox came to the college as president in 1946. Dr. Greene served as president of Campbell college in Jackson, Miss., from 1940 to 1949.

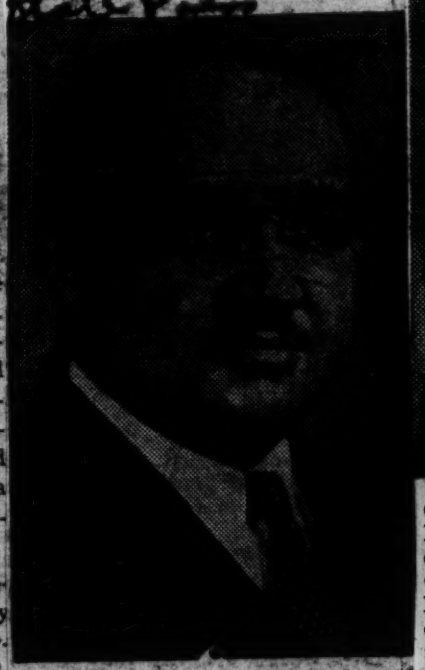
Although there was no evidence of a change of presidents in the making during any of the assemblies of the commencement exercises except a vieled prelude in the open session of the trustee meeting Wednesday morning, a full scale hearing was held behind closed doors by the board's committee on faculty Wednesday afternoon and night and again Thursday night. Small groups of ministers and laymen gathered and shifted about on the campus while the faculty committee was in closed sessions.

It was learned from a reliable source close to Bishop Gomez, chancellor of the school, that Mrs. Aycox had been notified eight months ago that a change in the presidency would be asked for. Also that she was asked to resign by officials of the school several months ago and again preceding the opening of the commencement exercises. She refused to resign and elected to have a hearing before the faculty committee.

Mrs. Aycox was given profound thanks in a resolution by the trustees for the valuable service she has rendered the college. She came to the school when it had lost its creditation with the state department and had only six students. She saw the college restored to creditation and the student body grow to around 700.



DR. S. L. GREENE, JR.

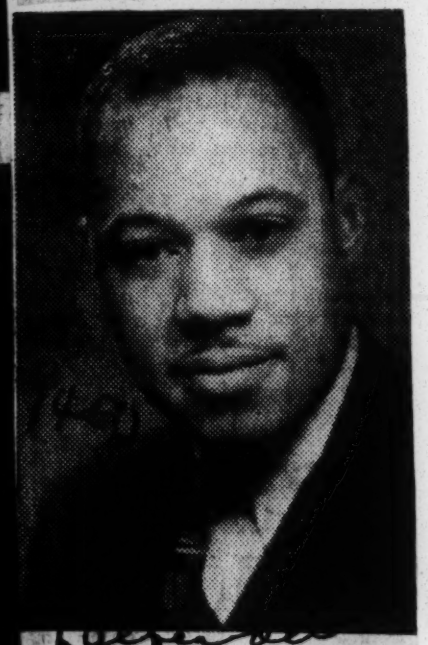


DR. R. L. ALEXANDER

Greene Is A Bishop's Son

The new president of Paul Quinn is the son of the Rt. Rev. S. L. Greene Sr., bishop of the Georgia district of the AME church and chancellor of Morris Brown college in Atlanta.

Edward Waters college, another AME connectional college, located at Jacksonville, Florida, gave its president his walking papers last week, according to an official of the AME church. With the dismissal of Florida prexy, brings the total canned by the AME's to three in one week. That is not a bad record—Hienz who has been in business for years only cans 57.

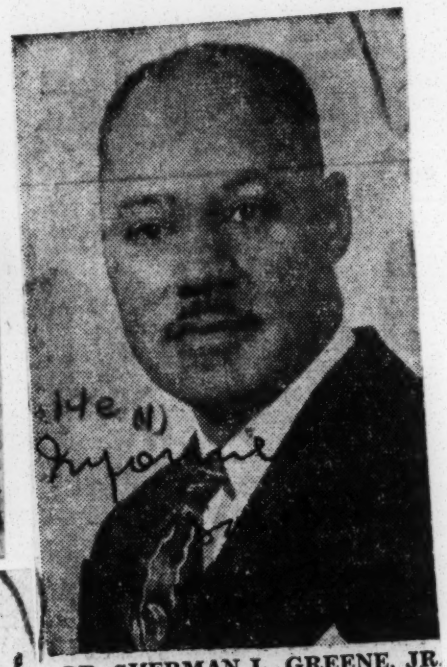


QUINN'S NEW PREXY — New president of Paul Quinn college, Waco, Tex., is Dr. S. L. Greene, Sr., who succeeds Mrs. Nanie Belle Aycox, fired by the college board of trustees in a surprise move following commencement exercises. Dr. Greene served as president of Campbell college, Jackson, Miss., from 1940 to 1949. Mrs. Aycox took the president's post at Quinn in 1946.

College Fires Woman Prexy

WACO, Tex.—In what was described as a heated session, members of the trustee board of Paul Quinn College Thursday night ousted Mrs. Nannie Bell Aycox who had served the institution as president since 1945.

Dean Henry L. Bu[illegible] admitted to the public that Mrs. Aycox had been dismissed but that she had been replaced by the Rev. F. L. Green, but he refused to admit the cause of the sudden change of administration.



DR. SHERMAN L. GREENE, JR. is president of Paul Quinn college.

New President Of Paul Quinn Well Received

Waco, Texas—Paul Quinn college's new president, Dr. Sherman L. Greene Jr., and his family were treated with a generous helping of Texas hospitality Sunday afternoon June 24, when the college staff assisted by a citizens' committee honored the newly-arrivals in Waco and Texas with tea in the student union building on the college campus.

A large turn out of Wacoans and Central Texans filed pass the receiving line to greet the new president and his family and to welcome them to the Lone Star state. Dr. Greene and his family arrived in Texas for permanent residency in the recently remodeled president's home on the campus from Wilmington, Delaware, Tuesday, June 21.

Wacoans and Central Texans were jubilant in welcoming such an erudite minister, educator, leader and his gracious family to Texas. They expressed pride and genuine pleasure in the addition of such talents, culture, charm and poise as the Greene family possess to merge with the traditional culture of Texas.

Negro elected to trustee bd. of school

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PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—The Philadelphia Divinity School Episcopal Church institution here announces the election of the Rev. Tollie L. Caution, D. D., the first Negro ever to be elected to that office.

Dr. Caution is secretary for Negro work at the national headquarters of the Episcopal Church in New York City, an office which he has held since 1945. Before he came to Church headquarters he was widely known as rector of St. Augustine's Church, Philadelphia, a large, highly-organized parish where his work was regarded as notably successful.

Dr. Cautfon was born in Baltimore. He attended public schools there, then entered Lincoln University where he received his B. A. degree, graduating cum laude. He took his theological training at the Philadelphia Divinity School, receiving the theological degree of B. T. B., and graduating magna cum laude. He took graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his Master's degree. He was ordained in 1929. In 1947, Dr. Caution's alma mater, Lincoln University awarded him the honorary degree of Doctor in Divinity. He is 48 years old. The Philadelphia Divinity School has on its faculty, one distinguished member of the Negro race, the Rev. Edgar C. Young, D. D., Th. D., S. D. T., who is Professor of Biblical Literature.

Philander Smith Supplies Most Negro Students For Arkansas U.

By JAMES B. LaFOURCHE

(This is the first of two articles concerning the story of Philander Smith college in Little Rock, Ark., which serves as a feeder for the University of Arkansas, accepting the latter's graduates for graduate work, and without remorse.)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—(ANP)—To believe what is actually being accomplished in this Southwest region along educational trends, really you would have to see for yourself.

The writer who has covered the south making a study of its educational institutions, state owned and privately operated, was literally swept from his feet while sitting in the office of Dr. Marquis Lafayette Harris, president of Philander Smith college, here when informed that the University of Arkansas accepts without question, students graduating from Philander Smith for graduate work.

"Why just last year," said the jovial Dr. Harris who has stood at the helm of Philander Smith since 1936, "25 Negro graduates received their masters from the University of Arkansas, and 23 of them were graduates of Philander."

Arkansas is predominantly Methodist, and the Christian people of the state got together, Negro and white, and after considering the matter agreed to an acceptance of Negro students.

The school is situated in the heart of Little Rock. It owns many revenue producing homes now occupied by white tenants. Soon these tenants will have to move to make way for a greater Philander Smith college.

"It won't be necessary to conduct a drive for raising funds," said Dr. Harris. "We have funds. In fact whenever we commence to build anything, we always have the required money."

When asked how it was possible to get such an undertaking started and keep it going, Dr. Harris said that since the Christian people, Negro and white, had brought about this consummation of ideals, he endeavors to keep this type of men on his board of directors, which assures him of their steadfastness.

Philander Smith college came into being as a result of a group of ministers and laymen whose vision prompted them into securing educational facilities for the Negro in this area. At the time the Methodist church had not been organized into separate annual conferences and both Negroes and whites worked together to solve a problem.

The school was first opened in 1883 as Walden Seminary, but a gift of $10,000 by Philander Smith of Oak Park, Ill., brought about a change in name honoring the donor.

When the school first opened it had no faculty, no funds, and only a one-room frame shack as its physical plant. Then came a series of startling events, combining phenomenal growth. Buildings increased from three to 30; enrollment from 15 to 1,500 (at present). The faculty and staff has been upped from five to 51, and the campus increased from one city block ot six blocks.

The physical plans valued at $150,000 less than 10 years ago, now is worth more than $1,200,000. In 1900 only $2,000 was needed to finance the institution, but today it requires an annual appropriation of $400,000.

Under the guidance of Dr. Harris (a graduate of Gammon Theological Seminary, D. D.) the college has achieved the highest academic recognition. It is fully accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary schools and the University Senate, the latter a critical accrediting agency of the Methodist church with its more than 135 colleges, universities and professional schools.

At Philander Smith students may study pre-law, pre-medicine, pre-dentistry and pre-professional training in business administration.

Philander Smith Faculty Stronger

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Philander Smith College begins the 1951 year with double emphasis upon curriculum reorganization and a faculty to make changes effective. Cullin S. Hodge, M. A., McGill University, Montreal, Canada, is new associate professor of physics in preparation for taking over the new physics section of the science hall now under construction.

Dr. A. L. Murray, Ph. D., Pittsburgh, and former dean of Wiley College, takes over as new chairman of the division of teacher education and community service. Mrs. R. M. Reed, former acting chairman, devotes full time to supervising teacher - trainees and the practice-teaching program.

Aurelius Whaley, a graduate of Philander Smith who distinguished himself as bandmaster and music teacher by building one of the gest high school music systems in St. Joseph, Mo., will head the department of music. Mr. Whaley is in charge of public school music and instruments.

30 PER CENT PH. D.'S

LeRoy W. Robbins, M. Mas. and M. Mus. Ed., is in charge of theory. Stanley L. Tate, a graduate of Philander Smith and a candidate for the M. Mus., Columbia University, is in charge of voice, choral music and the choir.

Dr. Reinhart S. Ross, Ph. D., University of Iowa, is in charge of piano, and will devote full time to building the department.

Others have been added to the department of personnel as follows: Miss Orene C. Bacon, B. A., Paine College, dietitian and head resident; Curtis D. Gillespie, B.A., Philander Smith College, chief counselor to dormitory men. George Iggers, head of the department of foreign languages. received the Ph. D., University of Chicago, in August.

C. D. Henry, head of the department of physical education, took his preliminary examinations last summer for the Ph. D. in Iowa. Mr. Tate completed work for the master's degree in sacred music except for his recital. The college has more than 30 per cent of its teachers holding the Ph. D. degree.

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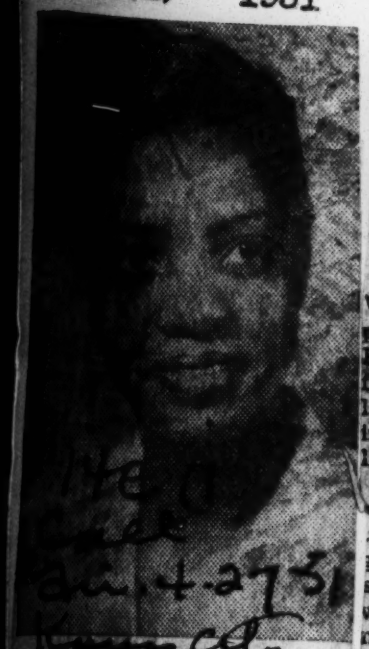
Prairie View



...EADS SOCIETY.—Miss Imo... Ford, junior at Prairie ... college, who recently ... the first Negro stu... to head a major student ... body in the ... Miss Ford was ... acclamation as ... of the Southwes... Sociological Society at a ... t Austin, Texas.

Steal $600 At Prairie View; Nab 6 Students

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas — Not yet recovered from the experience of having its dining hall systematically robbed of meat by an employe, Prairie View State college last ... six students ... smashed a safe in the recreation center and stole $600.

Sheriff A. S. Fletcher of Waller county said all but $91 of the loot has been recovered along with the tools used in the robbery. He described them as a hammer and a ... crow bar.

According to the sheriff, the six youths admitted participating in ... knowledge of the robbery. They were released after ... bond.

Dr. Banks Retires From Service At P.V.

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas — Dr. W. R. Banks, the man who for a period of over 26 years, guided Prairie View A and M College from a provincial school to the largest Negro Land Grant College in the nation, will retire from limited service on August 31.

Dr. Banks, along with two others who will retire, Charles E. Carpenter, Professor of Modern Languages and Pierce Anderson, instructor in farm | blacksmithing were honored at Prairie View tonight in a reception staged by their colleagues and students.

Bound volumes of letters of appreciation and other testimonials were presented to the three professors while each of their wives received bouquets of flowers and gifts.

President E. B. Evans led the informal talks commending the men for their long years of service to the college. Other speakers included Dean G. L. Smith, who reviewed the accomplishments of the honorees to the college program; Thomas Holley, Trades and Industrial Education Supervisor and J.J E. Ellison, Professor of Biology.

Chairman of TSU

Doctor Banks, now Chairman of the Board of Texas Southern University, responded to the ovations like the true orator he is and with unusual wit and humor. A veteran of almost fifty years of service in education he became one of the outstanding Negro leaders in the nation and sought to make the Prairie View program a part of the national scheme.

In Texas, he sought to make every Negro citizen his student, and in doing so, broaden the scope of the college services to its present statewide boundaries.

Professor Anderson, whose remarks that "he could beat out his own sheepskin on his blacksmith's anvil" became famous at the school, first came to Prairie View in 1900, but served as a blacksmith in Waco before joining the staff permanently in 1931.

Professor Carpenter joined the faculty in 1925, the first Negro to receive a Masters degree in foreign languages. He received his initial degree in 1901 and the Master of Languages degree in 1906, both from the University of California.

O. J. Thomas served as faculty chairman for the affair which was held in the recreation center with several hundred persons in attendance. The receiving line included President and Mrs. E. B. Evans, Dean and Mrs. G. L. Smith, Dean and Mrs. T. P. Dooley and the three honorees and their wives.

PRAIRIE VIEW COLLEGE GETS $5,000 GRANT

PRAIRIE VIEW, Tex.—(ANP)—A renewal of a $5,000 annual grant by the United States Public Health Service has made possible the continuation of a special research project in health at Prairie View A and M college.

Mr. And Mrs. Jesse Jones Give P.V. $25,000 For Nurses Training

Houston Post 11-24-51

MR. JONES AND DR. EVANS

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas— Mr and Mrs. Jesse Jones have made available $25,000 to Prairie View A. and M. College for the establishment of a scholarship fund for needy and deserving Negro women interested in preparing themselves in the field of nursing.

The "A Jeannette Jones Nursing Scholarship" is named in honor of a cousin of Mr. Jones living in New York City. The gift was made through Houston Endowment Inc., a philanthropic organization endowed by Mr. and Mrs. Jones a number of years ago for the support of charitable, educational and religious undertakings. The fund will be distributed to Prairie View as it is needed for the scholarship program.

[illegible] have been felt by Prairie View officials to be a number one need at this time when a shortage of trained nurses is at its peak. The request was made to Mr. and Mrs. Jones after careful study of the problems confronting young women who possessed a zeal to serve the sick and afflicted.

This new program will operate much like the current Jesse and Mary Gibbs Jones scholarship funds of $25,000 each which were established in 1946 for Agriculture and Home Economics students, and it is predicted that it will be equally successful. Sixty-four young men and women have pursued college training at Prairie View as a result of this help, and most of them have maintained scholarship and conduct records of such high quality that they have been able to receive the aid for from three to four consecutive years.

The record of these agricultural and home economic scholarship students is one of outstanding service in programs for community betterment. A few have gone further in continuing their education and many are now serving as teachers and agents in their field in Texas communities and making good the faith expressed in them by the generous help of Mr. and Mrs. Jones. Twenty-one students are now receiving this scholarship.

Prairie View is making every possible effort to improve its nursing education services in order to meet a recognized need in the communities over the state. Having the only school of nursing for Negroes in the Southwest, the college has faced a difficult problem in meeting the demands for qualified nurses. It is estimated that almost a thousand graduate nurses are sorely needed for the new school health service programs in public schools throughout the area.

The School of Nursing at Prairie View offers two curricula: one over a period of three years, leading to a diploma in Nursing and the other, over a period of five years, leading to a Bachelor of Science in Nursing. Upon completion of either curriculum, the nurse is eligible to take the nurses' State Board Examination. This program is affiliated with Jefferson Davis Hospital, Houston, and John Sealy Hospital (for psychiatric nursing training), Galveston.

Interest in the training of vocational nurses is also being considered by Prairie View officials. A recent survey showed that almost ten thousand vocational nurses are needed in Texas alone The college entertained a group of more than a hundred of these nurses are needed in Texas alone. tion a few weeks ago.

Dr. E. B. Evans has designated Dean J. M. Drew, Dr. C. F. Calloway, Director of the School of Nursing, and Miss D. B. Phillips, head nurse, to have charge of the scholarship program at the college.

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Richmond Professional Institute

Four Negroes To Enter Richmond Professional School In The Fall

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RICHMOND, Va.—(ANP)— Richmond Professional Institute will enroll four Negro students at its school of social for full time graduate work at the opening of the scol.

It will be the first time in the school's history that Negroes have been accepted for full-time work.

During the 1950-51 school year, two Negro students did part-time work at the graduate school. Acceptance of the students was in line with a ruling last year by the board of visitors of the College of William and Mary authorizing admittance to the graduate school solely on the basis of qualifications.

Dean H. H. Hibbs, said as far as he knew no other Negroes have applied for admission to the institute and none would be enrolled in the undergraduate departments.

Lower Bar In Fall At Va. Grad School

RICHMOND — Four Negro students are scheduled to enter the School of Social Work of Richmond Professional institute for full time graduate study at the opening of the fall term, Dr. George T. Kalif, director of the school, announced last week.

It will be the first time in the school's history that Negroes have been accepted for full time work. During the 1950-51 school year, two Negro students did part-time work at the graduate school.

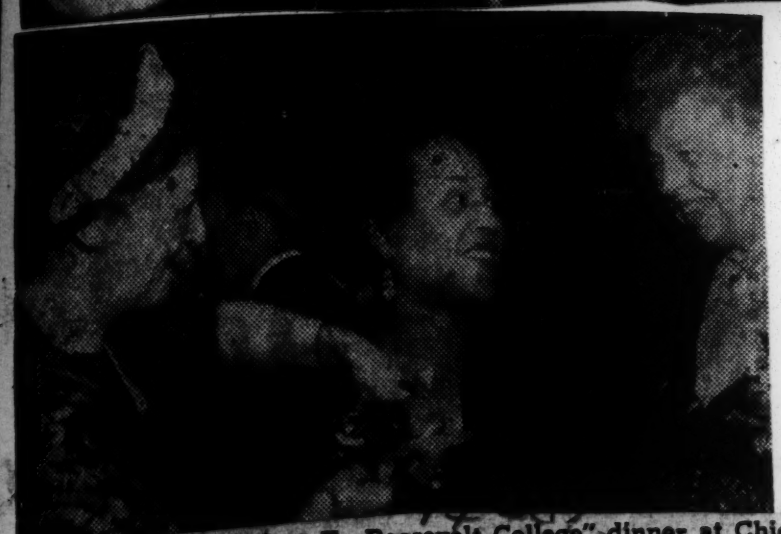
The admission of the students is in line with a ruling last year by the board of visitors of the College of William and Mary authorizing admittance to the graduate school on the basis of qualifications alone, Dr. Kalif said.

Dean H. H. Hibbs, of RPI, said no Negro students would be enrolled in the undergraduate departments.

Chicago Leaders Salute Roosevelt College With $18,000 Donation At Dinner

Chicago Def. Independent Sat. 2-24-51.

a trail in interracial cooperation. Presentation of a check for $18,000 by Dinner Chairman John H. Sengstacke, Defender publisher, to Dr. Edward Sparling, president of the college, and an address by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of the late president for whom the school is named, were highlights. Shown above are, left to right, Dr. Sparling, Mrs. Roosevelt, and Publishers Sengstacke and John Knight, of the Chicago Daily News. Right of general banquet scene, center, Mrs. Alone Fearmon, one of co-sponsors of affair, pins corsage on UN Delegat Roosevelt and Myrtle Sengstacke, look on.—Rhoden photos.



A $25-A-PLATE "Salute To Roosevelt College" dinner at Chicago's Congress hotel last week attracted several hundred leaders of both races interested in the welfare of the school that blazed

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Savannah State College

W. K. Payne, Sixth President Of Savannah State College

BY M. E. JACKSON

SAVANNAH, Ga.—William K. Payne, who has rapidly forged to a place of prominence in Southern educational circles, will be formerly installed as sixth president of Savannah State College early in June.

As head of the sixty-year-old institution, President-elect Payne will have a splendid opportunity to broaden the function of the college which was established November 26, 1890.

The new Savannah State administrator succeeds James A. Colston and formerly held the position of dean of the faculty. Mr. Payne is a gradnate of Morehouse College and Columbia University, and has worked toward his doctorate at the University of Minnesota and Chicago.

As head of Savannah State, Mr. Payne envisions an A-1 college of applied arts and sciences, teacher education and vocational technology.

The Savannah State head has had vast experience in guiding youths towards socially useful lives having worked at Alabama State College and Alcorn A. & M. College, before coming to Savannah State.

He was a close acquaintance of the late H. Council Trenholm of Alabama State.

Mr. Payne is a staunch friend of athletics, fine arts, since an overall education. He has already embarked upon a program designed to strengthen the faculty. His attention also is focused on higher scholastic achievement.

Since Savannah State is a unit of the University of Georgia's system, President Payne hopes that the one hundred and thirty-six acres, and the thirty-six attractively-designed buildings which are located in a setting of incomparable beauty will fulfill every need of his students.

He likewise believes that the college should be an adjunct to the community and in the short time that he has in the capacity of acting president and president-elect, his actions have been towards fostering this type of action.

President Payne came to Savannah State College from Dunbar Junior College in Little Rock, Ark., in 1937 to take the post of college examiner.

He was boosted to the position of dean of the college in 1940.

He assumed the position of acting president September 1, 1949, and was named president during the summer of 1950.

President Payne is married to the former Miss Mattie Reverly of Montgomery, Alabama and has one son, William K. Payne, II, who is a sophomore student at the Howard University School of Medicine in Washington, D. C.

The new college head is a hard worker and has enthusiastically began his work of building a greater Savannah State College.

New President Of Savannah College

Dr. William K. Payne is the recently elected president of Savannah State College in Georgia. He is filling the vacancy left following the resignation of James A. Colston over a year ago.

Dr. McAllister Heads College

SELMA, Ala.—Dr. C. Lopez McAllister, former minister in Missouri, was elected president of Selma university here at the April meeting of the trustee board. He had been serving as acting president since September, 1950.

Dr. McAllister is a former president of Western Seminary in Kansas City. He has pastored churches in Des Moines and in Hannibal, Mo.

Four courses offered Craig Negro airmen

CRAIG AIR FORCE BASE, Ala., Sept. 26—Four courses have been made available by Selma University for Negro officers and airmen stationed at Craig Air Force Base as a result of an educational survey conducted by the base information and education office.

Of the courses offered in the university curriculum, English, mathematics, American History and bookkeeping proved to be the most popular and, therefore, will be the courses open to registration Tuesday, Oct. 2. Classes will begin the following Thursday.

Through the Air Force education program the students will only have to pay $7.50 a course, plus books and incidental supplies.

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Shaw University

Dean Strassner Named President Of Shaw

THE ELEVATION of Dean WILLIAM RUSSELL STRASSNER of the school of religion of Shaw University to the presidency of the institution is in keeping with the religious traditions and Christian educational objectives of the university.

Shaw, a denominational college, derives its chief support from the Negro Baptists of North Carolina.

DEAN STRASSNER was appointed and its emphasis is upon training for religious leadership.

An educator, aspiring to the presidency of Shaw, must demonstrate, in addition to his academic and administrative fitness, that there reposes in his make-up an abiding faith in the Christian way of life.

Dean STRASSNER was appointed acting president at the 85th annual Founder's Day exercises in November, 1950. He had served as chairman of the interim administrative committee since February 1, 1950, when the former president, Dr. ROBERT P. DANIEL, assumed duties as president of Virginia State College.

The dean is reported to have received the unanimous vote of the members of the board of trustees as their choice to succeed to the position relniquished by Dr. DANIEL. The unanimity of their action clearly indicates that within their judgment, Mr. STRASSNER has amply demonstrated the qualifications required of any individual selected to follow in the footsteps of the historic men of Shaw.

The legions of interested friends of the university feel confident that the new president will serve the institution dutifully and capably, and in a manner conforming to its basic ideals.

Strassner New Prexy At Shaw U.

RALEIGH, N. C.—William Russell Strassner, dean of religion was unanimously elected president of Shaw University at the annual meeting of the board of trustees held at the university Wednesday.

Dean Strassner was appointed acting president of the university at the eighty-fifth annual Founders Day exercises in November 1950. He had served as chairman of the interim administrative committee since Feb. 1, 1950, at which time the former president Dr. Robert P. Daniel, assumed duties as president of Virginia State College.

Mr. Strassner is a native of Arkansas.

The board of trustees gave approval to a revised faculty salary scale and tenure, to become effective with the school year 1951-52.

A bequest of the late Atty. Edward A. Johnson, a graduate of Shaw University, of $2,000, to be held by the university in perpetual trust, the income to be used for the benefit of students pursuing a course in the music department, was accepted with thanks (to be known as the Lena A. Johnson and Adelaide Johnson Scholarship Fund).

The following persons were approved to receive the honorary degrees at the 1951 commencement. For the degree D. D., the Rev. J. B. Melton, High Point; the Rev. D. L. Simons, Powellsville. For the degree LL.D., Atty. Daniel W. Perkins, Jacksonville, Fla. The Alumni Distinguished Service Award will go to Dr. John P. Turner of Philadelphia, Pa.

Atty. W. C. Lassiter was elected to membership on the board as general counsel. Officers elected were: chairman, Dr. George O. Bullock, Washington, D. C.; vice chairman, Dr. E. McNeill Poteat, Raleigh; secretary, Dr. John P. Turner, Philadelphia; treasurer, Dr. C. C. Spaulding, Durham. Members of the executive committee are Dr. C. C. Spaulding, chairman; Miss Mary A. Burwell, Mrs. Foy J. Farmer, Dr. L. E. McCauley, Dr. P. A. Bishop and Dr. E. McNeill Poteat.

WILLIAM R. STRASSNER
... new Shaw U. prexy

New President Of Shaw University

William R. Strassner, dean of religion, was unanimously elected president of Shaw University at the annual meeting of the board of trustees at the university Thursday, April 19.

Strassner Elected President of Shaw

RALEIGH, N.C. — William Russell Strassner, dean of religion, was unanimously elected president of Shaw University at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees April 18. Dean Strassner was appointed acting president of the university at the 85th annual Founder's Day exercises in November, 1950.

He had served as chairman of the interim administrative committee since Feb. 1, 1950, when former President Dr. Robert P. Daniel, assumed duties as president of Virginia State College.

Mr. Strassner, a native of Arkansas, is a graduate of Arkansas Baptist College. He holds degrees from Virginia Union University and Andover Newton Theological Institute, Boston. He was pastor at Mt. Zion Bapt. Church, Charlottesville for seven years. From 1938 to 1944 he served as dean of religion at Bishop College, Marshall, Texas.

Shaw U. Inaugural On 'Founder's Day'

RALEIGH, N. C.—Shaw University is preparing for its annual Founders Day, this year on Nov. 16, will also include in this eighty-sixth memorial service a special feature—the inauguration of the Rev. William R. Strassner as sixth president.

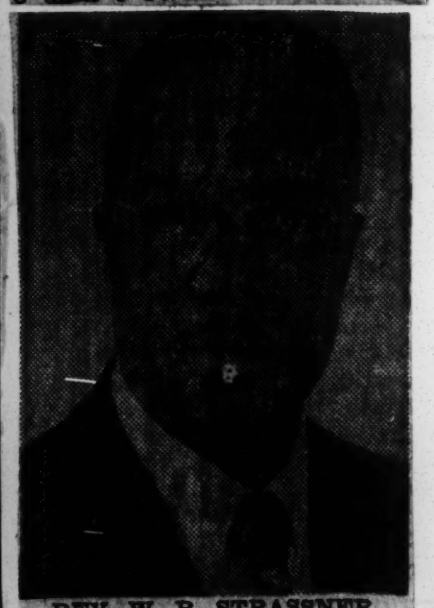
The day's exercises will begin at the grave of the school's founder, Dr. Henry Martin Tupper, by placing a wreath on his grave at 10 A. M. Following this will be the inaugural ceremonies to begin at 11 A. M. in Raleigh Memorial Auditorium.

GREETINGS

The program will feature greetings from leading Baptist organizations, higher institutions of learning, and the State Department of Public Instruction. The three living past presidents of the school are also scheduled for commendations. Climaxing the program will be the induction of the president-elect and his inaugural address.

A special luncheon will take place at 1 o'clock for further greetings and felicitations from the alumni, student body, faculty, guests and friends. During the luncheon final reports will be made on the $25,000 memorial drive in honor of the late Dr. Tupper and as an expression of support and confidence in the new president.

Finally the new president and Mrs. Strassner will be at home to all members of the Shaw family, friends and guests from 5 until 9 P. M.



REV. W. R. STRASSNER
... new Shaw U. president

Shaw U.'s 6th Prexy Formally Inducted

By A. M. RIVERA Jr.

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Rev. William R. Strassner was formally inducted as the sixth president of 86-year-old Shaw University, one of the nation's leading Baptist universities, here last Friday.

A distinguished gathering of some 4,800 alumni, students and friends of Shaw heard the former dean of the university's School of Religion pledge himself to "push forward the noble ideals of service for Christ and humanity which are our heritage at Shaw."

Three of the university's former presidents and educators from some of the most outstanding universities in the United States attended the rites which were held in connection with the annual Founders Day program.

SUCCEEDS DANIEL

President Strassner succeeded Dr. Robert P. Daniel, who is now president of Virginia State College. Other former presidents at rites were Vice President William Stuart Nelson of Howard University and Dr. Joseph L. Peacock, retired former white president.

Dr. E. McNeil Poteat, Raleigh Baptist minister and vice president of the Shaw trustee board, presided at the inauguration and presented the university charter to the new Shaw head.

PRESENTED BY SPAULDING

Dr. C. C. Spaulding, nationally known business leader and chairman of the university trustees' executive committee, presented Dr. Strassner to the audience. Presentation of the university's seal was made by Dr. L. E. McCauley of Raleigh, secretary of the trustee board.

Planning for the inauguration program was done by a committee composed of trustees, faculty members, alumni and students. Dr. Spaulding served as ex-officio head of the planning group. Active chairman was Shaw's Prof. H. C. Perrin. Mrs. Eva F. Ray was secretary of the inaugural committee.

Induction ceremonies preceded a luncheon in Greenleaf Hall. Participants during the exercises included: Dr. N. C. Newbold, the Rev. W. Drew Varney, the Rev. W. L. Wilson, Dr. Alfonso Elder, Dr. Clyde A. Erwin, the Rev. Paul A. Bishop, Dr. O. S. Bullock, the Rev. Other Sherrill, the Rev. J. R. Clifford, and others. Music was furnished by the Shaw Chorus under the direction of Prof. Harry Gil Smythe.

Baptists Open Ky. Seminary To Negroes

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 15—Doors of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary here were opened for the first time to Negroes Thursday, the Board of Trustees announced.

Similar action was taken recently by the Southwestern Baptist Seminary and the Baptist Seminary in New Orleans. The only other seminary operated by the Southern Baptist Convention, Golden Gate, at San Francisco, never has barred Negro students.

Trustees of the 92-year-old Louisville school, oldest of the group, voted to accept the recommendation of a committee headed by the Rev. Dr. W. Harry Williams, of Charlotte, N. C. The committee had studied the matter for a year.

The Board said that due to crowded dormitory facilities, Negroes will have to live off the campus, "for the time being."

Among Southern Baptists

More Seminaries Open to Negroes

NEW ORLEANS—Several Baptist theological seminaries in the South have opened their doors to qualified Negroes for graduate work on the Doctor of Theology degree, it was disclosed Friday.

Included are the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky., the New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary, and the Southwestern Baptist Seminary at Fort Worth, Tex.

Dr. Roland Q. Leavell, president of the New Orleans Baptist Seminary, said the decision to admit Negroes on the graduate level was made several months ago by the board of directors and has no connection with the policies of other seminaries.

He said directors here adopted the policy because there are plenty of schools for Negroes which grant the Bachelor of Divinity degree, but no legal schools would give the Doctor of Theology degree. The seminary presently has no Negro applicants on file, he added.

Southern Baptist Theological Seminaries Open Doors For Negro Students

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 17—(Special) — The Board of Trustees of three Southern Baptist Theological seminaries have opened the way for the enrollment of Negro students beginning with the Semester that opens in September of this year.

First to take the action was Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary at Fort Worth, Texas on November 28, 1950, the Board of Trustees voted the following recommendation: "That we approve the admission of Negro graduates of senior colleges who have received definite calls from the Lord to definite religious work as regular students in Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, and that we notify our sister seminaries of such action and invite them to consider such matters and inform them that we desire to defer official announcement of our action until they have had time to consider, that all seminaries may move together if possible."

New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary, New Orleans, followed with an action at their annual Board of Trustees, meeting as follows: "We recommend that hereafter the Seminary admit qualified Negro students who apply for graduate work leading to the Master of Theology, Th. M., and Doctor of Theology, Th. D. degrees."

Southern Baptist Theological Seminary Board of Trustees, meeting recently at Louisville, passed a similar recommendation: "Since legal barriers have been removed and because of the urgent need of adequate seminary training in the South for Negro Baptist students who are at present deprived of proper theological education, that beginning with the session 1951-52 carefully selected Negroes be admitted on the following basis: Negro men who are candidates for the B. D., Th. D. and who hold as pre-requisite the B. A. degree or its equivalent from an accredited college or university will be admitted to classes, library and all academic rights and privileges."

In commenting on the action or the Louisville school. Dr. Gaines S. Dobbins, acting president of the school, said, "This action was taken after long study and much careful thought. It came out of a deep sense of obligation to our fellow Negro Baptists in helping to provide more adequate advantages for the training of qualified Negro students for whom provision is lacking and who would therefore be compelled to go outside the bounds of the Convention for their training in a Baptist seminary." (This statement of Dr. Dobbins needs clarification. Let us not forget that American Baptist Theological Seminary at Nashville has given and is giving Negro ministers training adequate for making them successful and faithful and eloquent pastors of 'Churches of from 1000 to 5000 members in the North and in the South.

Southern Methodist U. Admits Negro Students

(Courier-Journal, Louisville, Wed., 1-10-51)

DALLAS, Tex—(S N S)—Board action which permits admission of Negroes to enroll in the School of Theology at Southern Methodist University has brought about the enrollment of two Negro graduate students.

The two Negro students, who are at present attending classes on the same basis as white students for the ministry, both hold college degrees. One has a degree from Samuel Houston College, Austin, Texas, and the other a degree from Jarvis Christian College, Hawkins, Texas. This action applies only to the theological school where several Negro ministerial students and preachers have studied in the past without receiving credits. Credits will be given the two students now enrolled.

This action increases the total number of southern white colleges which are now admitting Negro students. There was a total of some 200 Negroes in early December who were attending white schools. This action, as well as that of Louisiana State University has opened the way for others.

The decision of Louisiana State was credited as the twenty eighth victory of the National Association for the Advancing of Colored People in the fight to open more schools to Negroes. The action taken by Southern Methodist however, was voluntary. It has been described as a movement "to do something to help the leaders of the Negro race," who are in turn expected to help others from Communism and other "false and subtle" philosophies.

basis as white students, University officials revealed Monday.

Two Negroes were admitted for regular graduate study, effective with the new quarter which began Jan. 2, SMU Vice President Willis Tate said.

One has a degree from Samuel Houston College, Austin, Texas, and the other a degree from Jarvis Christian College, Hawkins, Texas.

A few Negro ministerial students and preachers have taken courses in the Theological School in the past several years, but credits were not awarded. Credits will be given the two Negroes now enrolled.

The University school has moved into a new $3,500,000 quadrangle where classes are conducted apart from the remainder of the campus.

The Board's action applies only to the Theological School, Tate said. Eugene B. Hawk, dean of the Theological School, could not be contacted Monday, but the SMU newspaper earlier quoted Dean Hawk as saying, "We are trying to do something Christian for Negro students. The school can and should provide a service to the leaders of a great group of people that will go far toward saving them to the church and from the inroads of Communism and other false and subtle philosophies."

SMU School Of Theology Takes Negroes

(1950)

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 8—(AP)—Southern Methodist University's Perkins School of Theology has admitted two Negroes on the same

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Southern University

Southern Receives $28,000 For Marketing Research

BATON ROUGE, La. —(ANP)— Southern University Division of Agriculture received $28,000 from the U. S. Department of Agriculture recently for a Marketing Research Project.

The research project is entitled "Marketing Practices of Selected Areas in Louisiana Among Negro Farmers." The commodities to be studied are strawberries beans, cabbage, Delta and Upland Cotton and cotton seed.

The project is being directed by F. O. Temple, agricultural economist, Division of Agriculture.

The first phase of the project which is marketing strawberries, will be completed some time during April for publication by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The project will be for three years.

DR. FELTON CLARK TO STUDY COLLEGES IN EUROPE—Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern university, Saturday set sail for Europe on the S. S. America. Overseas, Dr. Clark will visit the chief universities in France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and England, to study them. He is especially interested in the services these institutions render to rural as well as to urban populations.

In the above picture, Dr. Clark is chatting on deck with Mrs. Frances Kraft, also a passenger on the ship. Mrs. Kraft is a professor of mathematics at Southern.—(ANP).

Half Million Dollar Grant To Spelman

ATLANTA—A fitting climax to a brilliant Founders Day program at Spelman College on Wednesday came with the announcement by President Florence M. Read of a gift of $500,000 to the College Development Fund from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of New York City.

In sharing the letter from Mr. Rockefeller announcing the gift, President Read read: "Because Spelman was named after my grandmother, because my parents took a deep interest in the college, because my wife and I have continued that interest which is now shared by our children, I am happy to contribute the securities listed on the accompanying sheet to be applied to the cost of constructing and furnishing the proposed dormitory. This gift I am making in memory of my wife whose life was primarily dedicated to home-building."

The new dormitory for women to be erected at Spelman will be named the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Dormitory in memory of the wife of Mr. Rockefeller.

Spelman Health Building To Be Dedicated Dec. 6

President Florence M. Read of Spelman College has announced that the new Health and Recreation Building, just completed, will be dedicated on Thursday, December 6, at exercises to be held at three o'clock in the new building.

Representatives from many colleges and universities will be in attendance. A full day of activities in connection with the event, have been planned under the direction of Dr. Randa Russell, who was appointed as director of the Physical Education program at the College in September, 1951.

At ten o'clock in the morning, in Howe Memorial Hall, a panel of six will discuss the topic "Today's Challenge for Fitness." Dr. Charles C. Hawkins, director of Health and Physical Education at West Virginia State College, will serve as chairman. Those participating will be Mrs. Catherine Bolden Craig of Fort Valley State College; Miss Minnie Finley of New Orleans; Dr. Flemmie J. Kittrell of Howard University; Dr. Gertrude Manchester of Georgia State College for women; and Dr. Thomas McDonough of Emory University. Teachers and workers in the field of Health and Recreation are cordially invited.

At 1:30 p.m., on Thursday afternoon, group dicussions on various phases of Physical Education, Health and Recreation, will be held throughout the campus. In Laura Spelman Hall (Room 311), there will be a discussion on Physical Education; in Giles Hall, Room 106, there will be a group discussion on Recreation; in the Bessie Strong living room, a discussion will center around Health Education; and in the living room of Morehouse North Hall, Intramural Sports will be discussed.

Specialists who will serve as discussion leaders and consultants include Franklin L. Forbes, director of Health Education at Morehouse; Mrs Cathryn Johnson, a member of the faculty of the East Point High School (Georgia), and a former consultant in Health Education for the State of Georgia; Mrs Thelma W Allison, instructor in physical education at Clark College; and members of the panel.

At the formal exercises of Dedication, the program participants will include besides all of the students, Mr. Trevor Arnett, chairman of the Board of Trustees; Mrs. Ethel McGhee Davis, alumna trustee; President Harry V. Richardson of Gammon Theological Seminary and the Spelman College Glee Club. Beginning at 4:00 p m., on Thursday, Open House will be held at the new building. The day's activities will close with an All-Spelman Recreation Hour beginning at 7:00 o'clock.

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Spelman College

Spelman Health Building To Be Dedicated Dec. 6

Memphis Tri-State Weekly

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Dr. Harold Trigg Pioneers In N. Carolina Education

By J. H. RAWLINS

THE CHOICE OF the field of education as a profession seems to have been the destiny of Dr. Harold L. Trigg, of Raleigh, N. C., who has perhaps held more important positions in that field than any other person in our time, for he comes from a family rich in the teaching heritage.

Dr. Trigg has been inaugurated president of two colleges, acted as inspector of high schools in North Carolina, and his most recent appointment has been to the state board of education. In addition to all of this, he has served as associate executive director of the Southern Regional Council.

The fact that he represented another "first" in an era which was witnessing many such things fades in significance beside the fact that at long last a Negro had been made a member of a state policy making board.

* * *

ALSO OF significance is the fact that Dr. Trigg, who was appointed by Gov. W. Kerr Scott, was not named as a representative of any special group, but as another citizen of the state to serve on an important board of that state. This he has done with quiet dignity.

Dr. Trigg's is not the usual "rags-to-riches" story associated with success in America, but it is a living proof of the fruits of preparation, determination and application.

Both of his parents were teachers. His mother was a classroom teacher and his father, who at the time of his retirement was president of Bennett College in Greensboro, N. C., taught for 52 years. Both graduated from Hampton and were schoolmates of Booker T. Washington.

* * *

EVER SINCE THE Triggs migrated to North Carolina from their native home in Lynchburg, Va., in 1913, Dr. Trigg has been a part of, or closely associated with the school work in the state. He has taught in the elementary and high schools and college, and served in both public and private institutions. In addition, his work as principal of both rural and city schools, as inspector of high schools, and director of educational guidance in the federal government's office of education, before becoming president of Elizabeth City State Teachers College, furnished valuable experience for the position he now holds.

Commenting on his service as a board member, Dr. Clyde A. Erwin, state superintendent of public instruction said, "I have known Dr. Trigg since I was superintendent of schools in Rutherford county. I have a high respect for his scholarship, leadership and what he has meant to public education in North Carolina. As a member of the state board, he has distinguished himself in the keen understanding of our problems, and the contributions he has made to the board."

As the first colored president of one of our oldest colleges, St. Augustine's, he has seen the school progress and distinguish itself in many fields. A measure of the goodwill the school now enjoys was determined in the response from friends when a fire nearly destroyed one of the dormitories late last fall.

* * *

THE HEAD OF AN average-size family, he is the father of three children. Harold L. Trigg, Jr., has been a junior psychiatrist on the staff of Bellevue Hospital in New York for the past four and a half years. A daughter, Melba, who graduated from Fisk University, is living in New Jersey, and Leota, another daughter, is assistant to the registrar at St. Augustine's College.

Dr. Trigg, who believes that in view of the emphasis the Negro has placed on education, more use should be made of his talents in every day community life, says, "There is no justification whatsoever for barring Negroes from membership in policy making agencies, boards and commissions."

Governor Scott wanted a person with an educational background and experience coupled with plain common sense to serve on the state board of education.

* * *

THE TRUSTEES at St. Augustine's College wanted a person with essentially the same characteristics to serve as president of the college.

That both found the answer in Harold L. Trigg is a tribute to the manner in which he has discharged all previous assignments.

Carolina's Dr. Harold L. Trigg Blazes New Pathways

Dr. Harold L. Trigg, president of St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C., and former president of Elizabeth City State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, N. C., and now the only Negro member of the North Carolina State Board of Education, has long been regarded as a trail-blazer in Tarheel educational circles. The top photo shows a session of the State Board of Education in the library of the education building in Raleigh. Dr. Trigg is shown seated, second from the left.

In the bottom photo, he is shown looking over a painting of Aggrey of Africa with Leonard Allen, a student at St. Augustine's from Sierra Leone, British West Africa. Aggrey is a favorite subject for Dr. Trigg, and the inspiration for most African students. The picture was taken in the presidential offices at St. Augustine's.

Board Chairman Denies Report

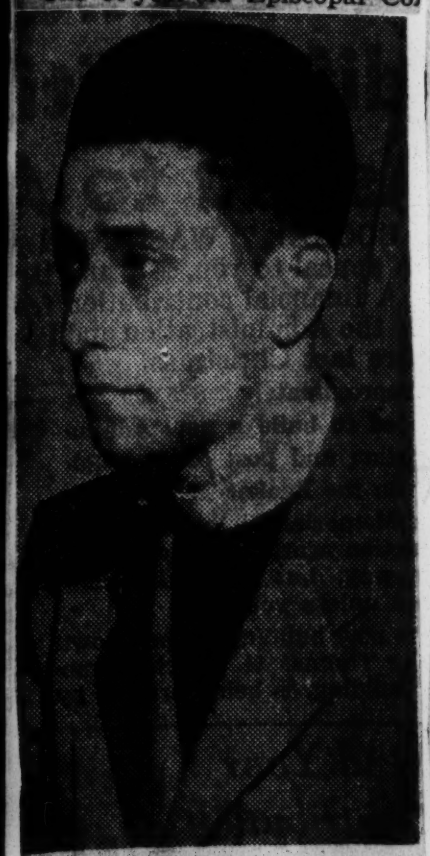
Chaplain Resigns; St. Aug. Probe on

By A. M. RIVERA Jr.

RALEIGH, N. C.—The sudden resignation of the Rev. Wendell Pasco from the post of chaplain at St. Augustine College last week with less than six weeks remaining in the semester has resulted in an investigation of the administration, according to a member of the school's board of trustees.

Bsihop Edwin A. Penick, chairman of the board of trustees, told the Courier, however, that such was not the case, and if an inquiry were contemplated, "I think I'd be the first to know about it."

The 80-year-old Episcopal Col



REV. WENDELL PASCO
. . . resignation starts probe

lege has experienced rough going in recent years under the administration of Father Edgar A. Gould, and more recently under the Methodist-born and reared Dr. Harold L. Trigg.

A high degree of turnover has characterized Dr. Trigg' regime, and in the past he and his staff have borne each other until the year's end but the administrator's troubles have been occurring progressively earlier each year. Mr. Triggs' difficulties began with the summary dismal of Arthur P. Chipley, a veteran teacher at the school for twenty-five years.

WOES PYRAMID

His woes pyramided last commencement when irate students took over the stage and interrupted the ceremonies.

It is known that in the past two months many influential members of the Episcopal Church have made visits to the school here. Among those known to have vistied are:

The Rev. Tollie Caution, New York secretary of the Colored Work of the National Council of the Episcopal Church; Dr. George Welland, secretary of the Home Department of the National Council of the Episcopal Church; M. M. Milliken, executive director of the American Church Institute for Negroes; Dr. S. Blanchard, executive secretary of college work of the Episcopal Church, and Dr. George E. Peay, a member of the board of trustees of the American Church Institute for Negroes.

NOT SO 'ROUTINE'

Bishop Penick told the Courier that these visits were "routine," but other influential Episcopal churchmen here insist that they came to "sense the difficulties under which St. Augustine College operates."

The Massachusetts-born and educated Father Pasco declined to spell out his differences with the administration which prompted his resignation. He states that he had promised Bishop Penick that he would not discuss at length with the press events which culminated in his decision to resign.

PREPARED STATEMENT

In a prepared statement, the youthful chaplain explains his action:

"I am leaving St. Augustine College because of a personal disagreement with certain administrative policies and practices; and because of a lasting conviction that I could not remain and perform all of my duties with sincerity. I have not been personally persecuted or treated inconsiderately by anyone who is involved. This has been a private decision made under no pressure from any other person."

Final Report For Sweatt Victory Dinner Fund

By CARTER WESLEY

HOUSTON — The report by Walter D. Powell, Sr., financial secretary of the Houston Sweatt Victory Dinner Fund, shows that the fund went over the top. Needed only the balance of the money due Mr. Sweatt, as of the date of the banquet, was $8412.66. But realized from the dinner effort was a total of $8661.89 -- $249.23 more than necessary. After the bonds are secured for Trustees J. W. Davis and C. A. Dupree (Mr. Clouser, the other trustee, has a bond) to be paid for out of the $249.23, the balance will be given to Mr. Sweatt, in addition to the sum agreed upon by him and the NAACP. The report shows that the dinner raised a total of $9572.48, and had total expenses of $910.69.

Sat. 1-27-51

In accordance with the policy we now publish the financial secretary's final report on the money received and the monies disbursed, which shall serve as a report to the citizens generally who participated in this effort to raise all of Sweatt's money. The report follows:

Houston, Tex.

"I am herein submitting my final financial statement of all money received and disbursed through me for the Sweatt Victory Dinner, held December 14, 1950:

"Balance brought forward January 17, 1951, $9167.58; A Detroit friend (per Don Robey), $100; Antioch Baptist church (previously reported but check was not made to fund), $100; Atlanta Life Insurance Company, $50; Exselsior Life Insurance Company, $10; Beauticians (per Mrs. C. V. Clair), $5; Friends (per Mrs. Betsy Johnson), $40; Friends (per Dr. John W. Davis, names previously reported), $30; Friends (per W. D. Powell, names previously reported), $20; I. E. Mackey, $5; J. S. Ramsey, $5; Mr. King, $5; A Friend (per W. C. Day), $5; Simon E. Hughes, $5; L. B. Benjamin, $5; Mr. Justice (two $5 tickets) $10; George Whiteside, $10; grand total: $9,572.48."

DISBURSEMENTS

"Attorney James M. Nabrit, speaker of the evening, $360.00; L. W. Dickerson, services for the evening, $295.50; Spivey Printing Company, for printing $41.75; Miss Richardson, for clerical hire, $55.50; Dr. Davis, refund for long distance telephone calls, $53.44; Stroud Flower Shop, flowers for the occasion, $23; postage and incidentals, $19; dressing of turkeys for the occasion, $6; Donald Jones, expenses to Austin for presentation of the committee's agreement on the trust fund to Heman Sweatt. $25; F. H. Purnell, for the same purpose mentioned above $21.50; committee's breakfast, Sunday, January 21, 9 a.m., Elks Rest, $10; grand total, $910.69.

Balance on hand in the fund---$8,661.89; Total amount previously submitted to Heman Sweatt by NAACP --- $3,087.34; Total Heman Sweatt fund raised to date $11,749.23; Amount promised Heman Sweatt and agreed upon $11,500.00; Residue --- $249.23; Out of the $249.23 will come the bonds for Trustees J. W. Davis and C. A. Dupree, and the residue is to be given to Sweatt upon graduation."

(Signed) W. D. Powell, Sr.
Financial Secretary

It will be remembered that we previously published the list of the givers, and those listed specifically in Mr. Powell's report are either the ones that we did not have at the time from the various workers, or they constitute new gifts, or additional gifts that came in. It is also to be noticed that there were some gifts that only said "From a Friend," for the most part this was by direction of the giver. Also, in some of the $5 and $10 groups there were some workers who did not bring in the names and we have not been able to get them. Mr. Powell's report has been checked and double-checked, both by the local committee at Houston, and in a joint meeting with the Council of Negro Organizations Executive Committee Sunday at the Elks Club, and everybody has found his figures correct.

The trust agreement, to set the money up for Mr. Sweatt, has been made. It is now in process of being signed by the proper people, including Mr. Sweatt and a representative of the NAACP, as well as the executive officers of the Houston committee, who raised this money. When these are completed and the trust is put into effect, The Informer hopes to publish the trust agreement so all may know what and how.

14e(1) 1951 (Sweatt) (Texas)

The Roll Call Continues

Naming Donors To The Sweatt Victory Fund Seems Endless

HOUSTON — We herewith submit the record of the $10 donors and the $5 donors to the Sweatt Victory Dinner, but before we set it off, we'd like to carry a correction of an error which was made in the Informer office. The River Oaks Charity club was the donor of a $25 ticket to the Sweatt Victory Fund. Through an error in the Informer newsroom we attributed the contribution to Mrs. Chambers. Mrs. Chambers has called to raise the dollars, and some of the club members have called too. We also include in this correction, the addition of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters to the $25 list of donors. This group was represented by T. H. McGowan.

The list of donors is as follows:

$10 Donors

Married Ladies Social Aux. and Charity Club, Mrs. Lucille Bryant Burleigh, Schwartz Grocery, J. M. Walls, Walker - Brantley, Mrs. Adella Harrell, A Friend, Easter Delight Chapter (Mrs. R. D. Ray), Mrs. Ella A. Batiste, Mrs. Cecelia Lane, Booker Williams, Alphonse Certen-berd, Third Ward Civic Club Daniels Funeral Home, Mr. Meese, (2 tickets - no names), J. H. Robertson, Local 946 Barbers Union, Queen Isabella Chapter (Mrs. A Carter) H. J. Bolding Jr., Mrs. Joe Mitchell, Thad B. Gaillard, (2 tickets) Mrs. Gladys Simon, Mrs. Jessie Lott, Mrs. Inez Butterfield, Mrs. J. M. Walls, Mrs. Beulah Walton, Mrs. E. V. Hill, Weiner's (A. J. Ginsberg) Harold Batiste, Frank L. Lane, Miss Francita Lane, Mrs. Irene Godfrey, Dr. S. J. Covington, Dr. C. B. Johnson, Mrs. Lucille Jordan Mrs. Adell Chandler, Antonio Guerra, Jax Beer (Ralph Radley) Burton Cauley, Joe Mitchell.

$5 Donors

Mrs. C. J. Simpson, W .P. Jordan, Dr. J. C. Madison, Houston Branch-N.A.A.C.P., Mrs. Sylvia E. Coleman, Mrs. Mamie L. Monroe, Stewart Grocery Store, Abe Levy, Mrs. M. O. Sledge, Mrs. Ellouise Williams, Mrs. Selma Strong, Local 1409 - ILA, Mrs. M. A. Price, Zeta Amical, Alex Harrison, Mrs. M. J. Davis, N. H. Fitch, 1906 Charity Art and Lit. Club, Robert W. Reid, Jr., Ray Wilson, T. W. Coleman, Arthemus Kennedy, Roosevelt Brown, Mrs. E. W. Kyle, Mrs. Albert Booker, Mrs. Catherine Taylor, Mrs. E. Z. Mann, Mrs. Dalton Lears Mrs. Clarence Gilford, Judson Robinson Mrs. J. C. Ellison, Mrs. Willie Clay Brandon, A. Friend, W. Porter, Mrs. Toland, John C. Taylor, Thornwell Powell (2 tickets) W. C. Day, Sr., Booker Humphrey, EDWARD S. McCullough, Mrs. Julius Carter, Mrs. Frank Walker, Lanlida Zeta Chapter, Mrs. G. P. A. Forde, Mrs. Earl R. Boone, Mrs. N. H. Fitch, George T. Nelson, Edward D. Gray, Henry Jasvah, Beatrice Johnson, Fred Brown, E. W. Kyle, Albert Booker, Miss Ellie Walls, E. Z. Mann, Mrs. Mary Hudson, Mrs. James Nolly, William Pollard C. F. Smith, Mrs. Mattie Martin, A Friend, Gladys Taylor Fred Johnson Jr., J. C. Butler B. W. Cottrell, Mr. Punch, W. C. Day Jr. Robert Jones, Mrs. Sallie Christopher, Dr. John T. Smith, Mrs. Jones Mrs. W. L. D. Johnson Jr., Jesse ones, Herman Washington Mr. Brown, 2411 Napoleon, 5 Friends (per . L. Mann) Mrs. Hobart Taylor, Mrs. P. H. Holden, Alex Green, Mrs. E. D. McVea, Mrs. Bogie Huilett, Mose LeRoy, Mrs. Mary B. Chapman, A. B. Guest, W. M. Reese, Rev. J. D. Moore, Mrs. Stella Starks, Mrs. William Wyatt, Mrs. Maxine Smith, Channelview, Texas, Mrs. Lula. White, Mrs. May Ramey, Dr. W. A. Davis, Mrs. Bertha L. Johnson, James F. Brooks, W. L. D. Johnson, Jr., Dr. L E. Smith. Mrs. Hazel Eldridge, Mrs. Dora Franklin., Mrs. Brown, 2411 Napoleon, Mrs. G. M. Farmer, Joseph Funches, G. A. Crawford, Mrs. C. A. Dupree, Herbert Baker, Miss Emma T. Godwin, Mrs. Willie Perry, Mr. Carney, Johnson Seale, A Friend, Edward Starks, William Wyatt, Mrs. W. D. Powell Sr., Mrs. Hazel P. Jackson, Ben Ramey, M. B. Collins, Mrs. Vesta Burch, Miss Jessie Thompson, Mrs. James F. Brooks.

Donors of Amounts That Fit No Ticket Bracket

Gulf Coast Vocational School (per Mrs. E. E. Johnson Supt., $127.55; Gulf Coast Vocational School (per Mrs. E. E. Johnson, Supt.) 2nd. contribution $22.45; Mrs. Mattie E. Jennings, $12.50, Prof. J. C. McDade, $12.50; Harry W. Freeman, 1.00, Edward Clark, Austin Texas $20.00; Local 1419-ILA, 518 So. Rampart St., New Orleans, La. 42.00 Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church, Rev. H. O. Scott, Pastor, 40.00; Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Bowie $26.00; Friends $40.00; Mrs. R. D. A. Jones (per Mrs. Effie Collins) $15.00; Hod Carriers Local 18, (per Sidney Hoggatt) 26.02; Orme Motors (per Eddie Mason, salesman) $20.00; Henderson Snack Shop $1.00; Mrs. A. B. Dodson, $1.00; Dock Brown, Baytown, Texas $1.00; Miss Fannie V. Alexander (per Mrs. Gladys Simon) $3.00; Valmo Bellinger San Antonio, Texas (for tray auctioned off) $170.00.

14e(1) 1951 (Sweatt) (Texas)

Sweatt Educational Committee Draws Trust Agreement

HOUSTON — Not only has the total amount of money agreed upon to pay for Heman Marion Sweatt's legal training in the law school at the University of Texas been raised, but a trust agreement has been drawn and accepted by both Mr. Sweatt and A. Maceo Smith of the NAACP, on the provision that the balance of the money be deposited in a Houston bank, subject only to checks to be drawn for the education of Mr. Sweatt. Indeed, there is expected to be $100 or so over the agreement that will go to Mr. Sweatt. The Houston committee raised a total of better than $9500, with expenses amounting to only $60.

As a final meeting between a Houston committee and the executive committee of the Council of Civic Organizations all the provisions for getting this money to Mr. Sweatt were okehed, and have been formally accepted by signature of A. Maceo Smith of the NAACP and of Mr. Sweatt for himself. Thus closes the Sweatt case. Because of the importance of the agreement to so many people, The Informer has decided to carry the agreement here. Following is the agreement as made, except that there was written in a proviso that any money that was received by Mr. Sweatt after this agreement goes into effect is to be sent on to the NAACP:

VICTORY TRUST FUND

We, the Executive Committee of the General Committee of Houston citizens, who set out to raise the balance of the money due under the agreement by the Texas Conferences of the NAACP and Mr. Heman Sweatt, as a contribution toward the schooling of Mr. Sweatt in the Law School of the University of Texas, being duly authorized by the General Committee, hereby set up a trust to receive the said funds and to hold them under the instructions herein contained.

The trustees shall be John H. Dupree, C. A. Dupree, and Dr. J. W. Davis. They shall hold and operate the said trust for the benefit of, and the purpose of, aiding Heman Marion Sweatt as a matriculated student in the Law School of the University of Texas; and carry out the said promise made by the NAACP to the said Heman Marion Sweatt.

Inasmuch as there is conflict between Heman Marion Sweatt and the NAACP over the total amount agreed upon to go to Mr. Sweatt during the time that he is in Law School at the University of Texas, the NAACP representing that they agreed on the sum of $3500 per year, to be paid for three consecutive years, plus an additional $500 to have been paid in the summer of 1950 as "emergency fund"; and Mr. Sweatt having represented that a total of $11,000 was promised for his schooling, spread over a period of three consecutive years, with an additional $500 for moving expenses, the committee resolves the difference by deciding to pay the amount Mr. Sweatt says is due, and so directs the trustees.

As of the date of this trust, both Mr. Sweatt, and an official representative of the NAACP, having furnished to this committee, individually and independent of each other, a statement showing that $3037.34 has been paid to date, leaving $412.66 due on the first year's quota for schooling, etc., and a controversial $500 due for preparatory expenses, and seemingly still being due; the committee directs the trustees to deposit the funds paid herein to them in a Houston bank of their choosing, under the name of "NAACP-SWEATT SECURITY AND EDUCATIONAL FUND," requiring the three signatures of all trustees for disbursement.

It is also directed that the trustees shall be bonded for a minimum of $1500 each, through the bond may be joint or several.

The trustees are authorized to pay Mr. Sweatt the $500 "emergency fund" before January 31, 1951, and the balance of the first year's quota of $3500, which consists of $412.66, on April 1, 1951.

Thereafter, the trustees are instructed and directed to pay to Heman Sweatt $875 quarterly, beginning September 1, 1951, and each quarter thereafter, until a total of $7000 has been paid; provided all of these agreements are conditioned upon Mr. Sweatt's being matriculated in the Law School of the University of Texas, and if at any time during the life of this trust he ceases to be so matriculated, the directives in this agreement cease and the money will be paid to some other student whose graduate education is being sponsored by the NAACP.

In case any vacancy appears on the trust, the Executive Committee, the creator of this trust, will have the power to appoint now trustees to fill the vacancy and to be governed by this agreement.

In case there shall be more in the trust than has been disposed of above, the residue shall be paid to Heman Sweatt in the last quarter, or the Commencement quarter, when he graduates.

Signed this——day of January, 1951 accepted:

Heman Marion Sweatt

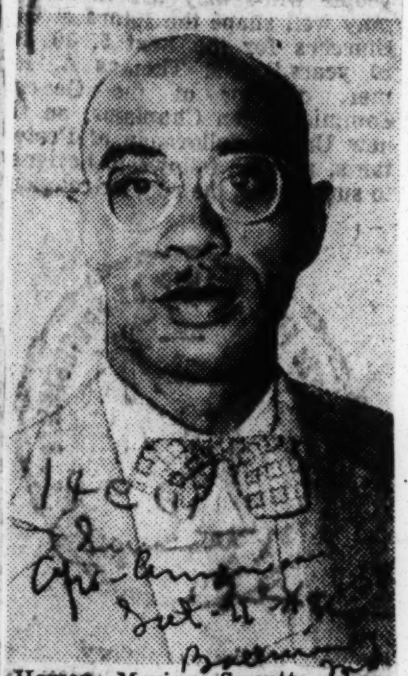
Executive Committee of the HOUSTON GENERAL SWEATT SECURITY AND EDU. FUND COMMITTEE

Dr. John W. Davis

Mrs. Lullelia Harrison

A. Maceo Smith, for the NAACP

He's Recovering



Heman Marion Sweatt, whose courageous fight opened the doors of the University of Texas to all citizens, was recovering this week at Austin Hospital, where he had undergone an operation. He was forced to drop out of the University of Texas law school this term, because of financial difficulties.

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CURRENT EVENTS

BY CARTER WESLEY

CLOSING SWEATT FILE

The promise of the NAACP to Mr. Sweatt has been met completely by the Houston local committee by turning over to a trust for Mr. Sweatt even more than the total amount promised. Both the NAACP and the Council of Negro Organizations gratefully accepted the Houston committee's donation of the balance of the money due Mr. Sweatt, amounting to more than $8500. Also, Mr. Sweatt was accepted, with thanks and commendation, the effort of the Houston committee in making the money available in such manner that he will never be embarrassed in his effort to get it for his best uses.

I admit that I feel a personal satisfaction in the success of the Houston committee. I argued more than two-and-a-half hours with Maceo Smith in his office last summer against a $50,000 Victory Fund in the name of Sweatt. I told him the people of Texas would give the money for Sweatt's education freely and gladly, if he went out for that purpose only. I also told him that the people were not going to accumulate $50,000 to lay up in some treasury for people to piece off and to scatter for various and sundry purposes. But it seems you just can't tell the NAACP a thing, because they feel that they know everything.

I was amused at the Sunday meeting in the Elks rest with the executive committee of the Council of Negro Organizations and the local Houston Committee. After every detail was worked out to take care of Sweatt's getting the money raised conveniently, Maceo Smith himself raised the question as to what the group thought about continuing the Sweatt Victory Fund. I made up my mind to say nothing, having spent two-and-a-half hours telling Maceo my position in past months. Every man that spoke, except Donald Jones, said that the fund in Sweatt's name should be dropped. Donald Jones said that he probably was as much responsible for the $50,000 Victory Fund as anybody, and that he had in mind that Sweatt, instead of coming out struggling for five years, would be a full-fledged lawyer like Durham. When they had all spoken, Maceo insisted that he wanted to know how I felt. Then I told him I felt the same way now as I did in his office, when I told him that the $50,000 drive was a lot of hokum. I took his own treasurer's report on the money that they had raised under the Victory Fund drive, showing a total of $4400, to prove to him that people just were not interested in giving that way. Then I compared it with the fact that we had raised better than $9500 in one night's effort, when we told the people what the money was for, and gave the people clear proof that we meant to handle it right.

But I submit that the query Mr. Smith was putitng to the members in that Sunday meeting should have been put to the leaders before he launched the $50,000 fund. But somehow the NAACP people think that they have all of the sense and that they don't need to check with their constituents, but that they can cram anything down our throats. What right has Maceo, Donald Jones, or even a group of NAACP officials, to decide on a $50,000 Sweatt Victory Fund drive without consulting the people of Texas? Only after he comes a cropper does he then come to ask people whether they think the drive should go on. That's the type of high-handedness that I resent in the current official family of the NAACP.

EMBARRASSED

I knew that the skids had been set to shunt me into the responsibility of selling $100 tickets for the Sweatt banquet. The smart boys hoped that I would bog down and fail in the effort, so that they could say that I was a big talker but couldn't produce. Bear in mind that I was not even a member of the local Houston committete, and there just wasn't any reason for reaching out to get me to head the $100 ticket group. Now that I have taken on the job, and sold 31 of the 50 $100 tickets, plus six $25 tickets and six $5's, along with another donation of $20.00, plus a tray that brought in $470, for a total of $3470, the smart NAACP boys are in a crack. Having raised singlehandedly more than a third of the total money turned in, I'll never let them forget the fact. At one and the same time I proved to Maceo that my thesis, that the people would give the Sweatt money, was correct, and at the same time proved that I not only talk big but I do big.

That brings me to say that not a single official of the NAACP, on the state level, bought a $100 ticket for the Sweatt banquet. The nearest they came was a gift by Rev. L. H. Simpson, president of the Houston branch, through whom his church bought a $100 ticket. I purposely wrote every member of the executive family of the state branches of the NAACP, and asked them to buy a $100 ticket. Mind you, they all knew that this effort in Houston was to raise the total amount of money for Sweatt. It seems that those guys are the ones that talk big, and who put money in the NAACP on a mile basis. These babies will fight your head off to get you to put $100,000 or $50,000 in their care, to spend as they see fit, but they run like Man-O'-War if you ask them to make a personal contribution.

There were people who raised the question as to whether or not I was just trying to kill the NAACP. The answer is that I have a $500 membership in the NAACP; also, a man who personally raises more than a third of the money which is to be used to get the NAACP off the hook on their promise to Sweatt can hardly be counted as just out to knife the NAACP. Add to this the fact that I made drive, and used my influence and paper to help raise the $10,000, contribution to he first Sweat and it will be easily understood who is trying to kill the NAACP. We here in Houston could have put that money up in the bank for Sweat, and refused to let the NAACP take credit for it so as to get off the hook. But instead, we let it go under the NAACP so they could get off the hook. That doesn't look like killing the NAACP.

But the clencher is that even at the height of my criticism of the wrong things the NAACP was doing, I made a rather substantial contribution to set up a library for the regional attorneys offices. Now I'd like to hear from some of those guys who pretended to think that I was just out to kill the NAACP. But the money and the help I have given have been for causes that I thought sound. I didn't, and won't, yield my right to criticize still the things that are wrong. I still say that the people now running the NAACP think they are above the people who really support it. I still say that we won't get the proper services and unity over the NAACP until the people who are running it are moved out, and other people are put in who are responsive to the people's will. In this state. For practically four years these people have been purporting to run the NAACP, and each year they have run into deficits on their membership, and into deficits with which to meet the issues that come up. Anybody with any sense at all knows that you don't keep failures in office. Neither can you correct what's wrong with the NAACP by trying to muzzle me. The thing to do is to right the wrongs. The first step is to kick out demagogues, who think they are above the people.

This one last thought. We in Houston gave account of everybody who contributed, and then we gave an account of every nickel spent, and finally published the way the money was set up to protect Mr. Sweatt. Can anybody tell me when the NAACP has ever made such accounting?

CRAZY TALK

The minute we got kicked back down in Korea, the scary cats began to argue that we'd be kicked in the sea. When all of the indications are that we must build a big army, the scary cats begin to complain about taking 18-year-olds. I don't believe that there is much likelihood that the Chinese Communists are going to kick us out of Korea. We are faced with grave danger, and unless we raise a big army now, including 18-year-olds, we will ultimately get to the place where we will be drafting women. These same guys who are kicking about 18-year-olds were the ones that hollered to the high heavens to make us bring the troops back from Western Europe after the second World War. These babies wanted our men out of the army and back into industry and into life's flow. If we hadn't rushed out of Western Europe with our troops, we would not have had all the trouble we have had. The trouble with a democracy is that too much time has to be given to the populace to make serious decisions. Obviously, we will send our oldest and most seasoned troops to any war front, but the 18-year-olds will furnish back home the protection and stability that we need for a big army abroad. I'll buy 18-year-olds, 19-year-olds or 25-year-olds, in order to get ourselves in a position where we can make some resistance to Russia.

LET'S LAUGH

I have held to the thesis that we should seek integration in education wherever we think it possible to improve our lot thereby. I have also insisted that wherever the South insists upon segregating us that we make the segregation costly by demanding that they give us equality. I claim that you are hitting the South in vulnerable spots when you do both at the same time. The NAACP people have called me an "Uncle Tom" for expressing the view, although they too put it into effect in seeking equalization of teachers' pay. Now I note that Talmadge of Georgia is asking the Legislature for $180,000,000 "to equalize white and Negro school facilities." I note that the Governor of South Carolina has asked for $75,000,000 for the same purpose. In neither case will hese sums be enough, and at any time when we think we are ready to file an integration suit, we will still have cause. But in the meantime, our boys and girls today will be getting better education through better and more nerly equal facilities. One by one the theses that I have put up wih the NAACP somehow find vindication in the action from day to day. The NAACP is afraid that the South may equalize schools, and thus freeze segregation. I say that if the Negro schools ever become actually equal to whites in facilities, etc., it will be just as logical for white kids to go to Negro schools as it would be to expect Negroes to go to white schools. In the meantime, the NAACP has been getting its head beat off with some sort of technique called "cease-and-desist." The NAACP boys are clever, but they don't do enough deep thinking.

LEST WE FORGET

We have had some nice victories in the courts, granting us our rights in recent years. Some of us are inclined to believe that we are going to solve all the problems of segregation and discrimination in the courts. I think the court actions have been necessary. But I also think very strongly that we will have greater and more wholesome gains whenever the South white leadership in the South makes up its own mind to pull down barriers and to stop discriminating.

For instance, I don't believe Wash Howard got five years in the penitentiary for any reason except that the white citizens decided that he should be punish-

ship. I have had a feeling the war hat there is a arger percentage of the in the South who want to provement in the light of gro than many people sus- ember that in my own three or four years ago Shaw and I appeared be- church, three Charlie Shaw

ed. That doesn't argue that white citizens are now ready to follow through and set up their courts and law enforcement agencies on the basis of equality for all, but it does suggest that this case may mean a turning toward giving all men the same break in the courts by the white

bragging and feeling as cocky as a Christmas-stuffed turkey? Sure, you guessed it, the whites themselves.

I am interested to watch a movement by 12 Southern Senators to repeat the poll tax in so far as it affects votes for federal offices. I not only would not object to Southerners repealing the poll tax themselves, but I would join with them in taking credit in the south if they do maneuver it themselves. I constantly argue that we keep our perspective; for bent upon cases, we may overlook many gains that we could have merely by suggesting them to the whites, who are running affairs in the South. Let's try not to forget to use all of our techniques.

Heman Sweatt Faces Operation

B-U-L-E-T-I-N

Heman Marion Sweatt came out of his operation in an Austin hospital Monday morning in good shape. He asked for a smoke after the operation was completed, an authentic report asserted.

HOUSTON — Word came before press time that Heman Sweatt would undergo an operation Tuesday morning in an Austin hospital for trouble in his stomach, possibly an appendectomy. Relatives and friends are with Mr. Sweatt, and as soon as word is received of the operation this paper will carry it.

Mr. Sweatt was seemingly in good condition Saturday morning, and then suddenly he began vomiting. Specialists were called in Monday and confirmed the diagnosis of the hospital doctors, and also agreed that an immediate operation was urgent. He was pronounced as calm before the operation Tuesday, but it is believed that his general physical condition is one of weakness or not too great strength. However, those familiar with the situation are rather optimistic about the success of the operation, and believe that Mr. Sweatt will pull through all right.

Negro Students Plan Fast For India Fund

TALLADEGA, ALA., April 16 (AP)—Talladega College students will fast Tuesday to save money for hungry children in India.

Officials of the school for Negroes said today the college dining room will be closed all during the day. Money normally spent for the dining room will be given to the fund.

A campus parade, musicale and bonfire also are on the program.

TALLADEGA SPEAKER — Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, will be the principal speaker on Nov. 4 in DeForest Chapel at Talladega College for Founders Day. Dr. Patterson is also president of the United Negro College Fund.

Inventor to return, receive honorary degree in Talladega where once he was stoned

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., May 21—In the Alabama town where rocks once were thrown at him, inventor Dr. Lee de Forest will be an honored guest. Today he accepted an invitation to receive an honorary LL.D. from Talladega College, Talladega, Ala., next month and to give the commencement address.

De Forest was 6 years old when his father, the Rev. Henry Swift de Forest, became president of Talladega College for Negroes in 1879.

The old Southern families resented the mission of these Yankees. They would have nothing to do with the family, and de Forest tells in his new autobiography, "Father of Radio," how he and his brother were sometimes stoned.

HOWEVER, the bitter feeling disappeared as time passed, and leading citizens of Talladega are now among the college's trustees.

The town and state where Dr. de Forest grew up have taken pride in his invention of the electron tube which made modern radio and television possible.

"Of course I want to go to Talladega," Dr. de Forest said. "Every boy dreams of returning in glory to his boyhood home, especially a boy as poor and isolated as I was. For two years after we first went there the family had to live in the school dormitory for girls."

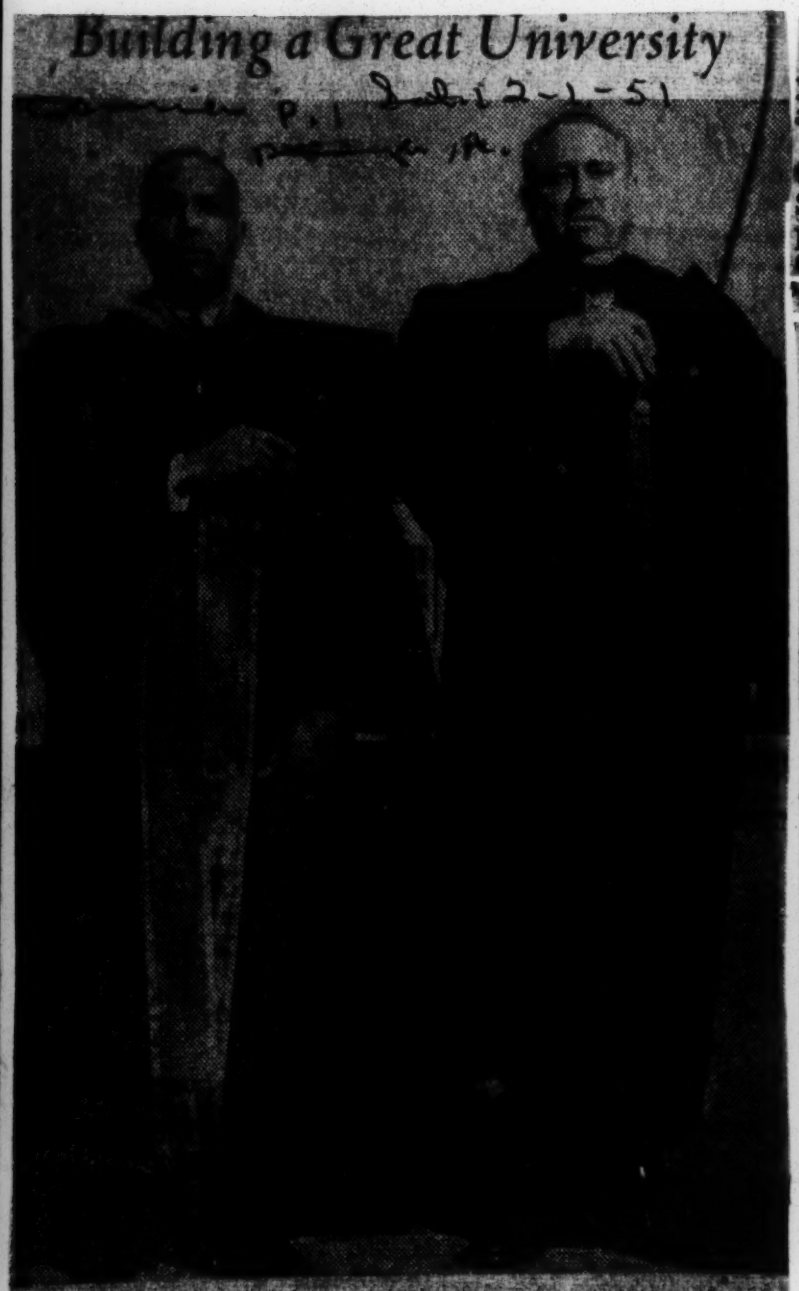
A bill has been introduced in the U. S. House of Representatives to award Dr. de Forest the Medal of Merit for distinguished service to his country.

THOUGH THE scientist has been honored by France and Mexico, his own country has not yet officially paid tribute to his contribution. However, many American scholastic and scientific groups have given Dr. de Forest their highest awards.

Dr. Robert A. Millikan, Nobel prize winner in physics, commented on the proposed Medal of Merit, "I would be the first to give Dr. de Forest high praise for a contribution which practically underlies all communication fields and a vast number of others, too."

Still vigorous at 78, Dr. de Forest has undertaken a new project in his Hollywood laboratory. He will try to convert heat directly into electricity.

Building a Great University



PRESIDENT W. S. DAVIS AND GOV. GORDON BROWNING
. . . eyes of the nation on Tennessee A. and I. State

Inaugural Program Colorful

Thousands Hail New University

President Davis of Tenn. A. & I. State And Governor Gordon Browning Share Honors

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE

(Courier News Editor)

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—A newly born university and its youthful, master-minding president were hailed by thousands and given official recognition here last week.

Tennessee A. and I. State University, an outgrowth of the one-time one-year-old A. and I. State College, and Dr. Walter S. Davis, former football coach and still an authority in progressive agriculture, received the plaudits of affable Gov. Gordon Browning and other state officials at the university's inaugural convocation.

Farmers, teachers and statesmen came from far and near to witness this colorful ceremony, a two-day affair that sparkled with pomp and splendor.

They came to see Governor Browning and State Commissioner of Education J. A. Barksdale turn over the complete operation

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Turkey dinners were plentiful Thanksgiving Day on the Tennessee A. and I. State University campus. Eighty prized gobblers, all raised on the university farm, were prepared in the A. and I. cafeteria and served to students, alumni and special guests.

of the three-month-old university to Dr. Davis, son of a Mississippi retired minister.

It was a dull, gray Thanksgiving eve morning when hundreds of friends and well-wishers of the university packed the university auditorium to witness this history-making event.

Prior to entering the spacious auditorium, the crowd had gathered outside to watch another segment of the university's far-reaching and progressive program.

Tennesseeans stood in awe and their spines tingled as 350 members of the university's newly organized U. S. Air Force ROTC, under the command of Capt. Jack D. Holsclaw, set up military formation at the flagpole in front of the administration building during formal recognition of the Air Force ROTC unit at the university.

Maj. Gen. Sam T. Wallace, state adjutant general, presented the Air Force seal to A. V. Boswell, vice president of A. and I.

The university AF-ROTC will be at full strength after four years.

After the inaugural ceremonies got under way in the auditorium, Governor Browning, in his best oratory, delivered the convocation address.

In presenting the Governor, President Davis said: "Had it not been for Governor Browning, this day would not have been possible. He stood by his promise to make A. and I. a university. He is a great statesman . . . the greatest Governor in the whole land."

Governor Browning, in his booming voice, declared: "In 1937, I said I would see a university here . . . and, now, we have a university on this campus second to none in the land.

"Service has made A. and I. what it is today. We are going forward in education in this state and I want a degree from this university to amount to something."

Emphatically, he said: "The three enemies of progress—intolerance, injustice and ignorance—must be abolished before real gains are made by society."

The towering chief executive of the State of Tennessee paid glowing tribute to President Davis, pointing out the remarkable progress made at the school since Dr. Davis succeeded the late President W. J. Hale just eight years ago.

In touching on the legislative appropriations making possible development of the college into a university, Governor Browning said the money merely provided an avenue of expression of the real school, a school "born in the hearts of people who have interpreted what was in the hearts of other people."

Tennessee A. and I. State University, a $10 million institution sitting high on a rim on the northwest border of this capital city, presently is composed of four separate and distinct schools—Education, Arts and Sciences, Engineering and Graduate School. The Engineering School, one of the best in the country, has a value of two and one-half million dollars and a thirty-member faculty.

Dr. Davis announced that three additional schools are now being planned for the university—Agriculture, Business and Home Economics.

The university is not offering the doctorate degree at this time and, according to officials, has not considered in its plans schools of medicine and law.

At a Wednesday afternoon press conference and luncheon, President Davis pointed out that big business and industrial institutions are employing many of A. and I.'s graduates.

A faculty symposium Tuesday evening, chaired by Dr. Davis, served as a pre-opener for the inaugural convocation. Chairmen of the four schools in the university shared the platform. The chairmen are: Dr. H. A. Bowen, education; Dr. Carl M. Hill, arts and sciences; B. L. Dutton, engineering, and Dr. H. B. Grouch, graduate school.

Others appearing on the inaugural convocation program were the Rev. S. S. Morris Sr., Dr. Charles Johnson, Burgin E. Dossett, Dr. F. C. Smith, L. O. Swingler, Mrs. J. Frankie Pierce and Walter C. Robinson. State school officials, other college presidents and high school representatives were platform guests.

The well-equipped and imposing cafeteria on the A. and I. campus was the scene Wednesday night of the university inaugural banquet. Sharing the spotlight with Dr. Davis as speakers were R. E. Clay, Prof. Blair T. Hunt, Atty. Z. Alexander Looby and C. L. Hyatt.

A candlelighting worship service at 6 A. M. ushered in Thanksgiving Day activities and this was followed by the alumni homecoming breakfast. Featured at the breakfast were Dr. C. B. Steele.

Tenn. State College To Graduate; Will Be University In September

THE NEW Martha M. Brown Memorial Library at Tennessee State College, Nashville, Tennessee will be dedicated during the conference of the National Urban League, Department of Social Welfare, on the theme "Training for Skills to Manpower Needs." State president is Dr. W. S. Davis (inset, upper right).

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Tennessee A and I State college will gain university status in September and will be known thereafter as Tennessee A and I University.

In making this announcement this week, President W. S. Davis said, "the establishment of four schools in the university represents the first of three major steps in advancing the education [illegible] of the local institution to university status."

The university system will include four schools — engineering, education, arts and science, and graduate. Each will be headed by a dean.

The second step in Dr. Davis' planning will call for the establishment of schools of agriculture, home economics and business. These are now departments.

To complete the program, each of these seven schools will be advanced even further — to the status of colleges.

"These progressive steps will place Tennessee State in an excellent position to take full advantage of current educational and democratic trends."

Four Negroes Will Enter U. of Tenn.

University Loses Race Issue Fight

NASHVILLE—The University of Tennessee must admit Negro students to its graduate and law schools, Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor ruled in Knoxville Friday.

Judge Taylor held that under recent decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court, four Knoxville Negroes "are entitled to be admitted to the schools of the University of Tennessee to which they have applied for admission."

The judge upheld the students' contention they had been denied their rights "under the equal protection of the laws as provided by the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution."

The students are: Joseph H. Patterson, 28; Lincoln A. Blair, 29; Gene Mitchell Gray, 2[illegible] Jack Alexander, 28.

Set Career Conference At Tennessee College

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — A Career Conference on the [illegible] and I College here March 27 [illegible] sponsored by the College and the

Official Approval for Change

Tenn. State College Courier Dept. 3-27-51 University July 1

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The State Board of Education last week approved plans to elevate A. and I. State College to university status on July 1, beginning the state's new fiscal year.

A. and I. will spend $440,000 to complete a physical education building, including equipment, and $60,000 for improvements to its heating plant.

The last legislature increased the appropriation to A. and I. from approximately $900,000 a year to $1,700,000 as part of the plan to raise it to university status.

James A. Barksdale, State Education Commissioner, said the board approved the recemmendation by Dr. W. S. Davis, A.and I. president, to name the institution the Tennessee Agriculture and Industrial State University and will so recemmend to the next Legislature.

Authority to change the name, however, rests in the Legislature and A. and I. will operate temporarily under the new name until the next General Assembly.

It will start with three schools, each headed by a dean, a school of education, engineering, arts and science, including agriculture and graduate school.

Tennessee State Begins Operation As University

NASHVILLE, Tenn—(S N S)—A and I State College had its 39th and last commencement Monday, May 28.

Next year will mark the first commencement of A and I State University. Plans for elevating the college to university status were approved by the state board of education May 11.

The university will have departments of education, engineering, arts and sciences, and a graduate school, each headed by a dean.

Speaker for the commencement exercise was Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, founder and president of Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C.

Dr. Brown, speaking in homespunstyle, asked the 216 graduates, "What's in a name anyhow that someone gives you?" Answering her own question, "It's merely an identification through which you may be singled out to do a particular job. A job perhaps, that someone else could do just as well, but since you are next in line to the person who towers over you, you must follow suit like sheep being led to a pasture, you blindly follow on."

Commenting further, "Our names, for the most part, have no content of their own; it is left to us to fill them up with such meanings as we may choose."

Dr. Brown, with deep emotion, urged each graduate to "clothe his name with honor and strive to stand out as an individual."

Candidates for gradation were pre sented to Dr. Walter S. Davis, the college president, by A. V. Boswell, administrative assistant to the president, who conferred the degree.

Scholarships and awards were officially announced by Dr. E. L. Sasser, registrar.

Dr. Wm. S. Nelson, dean of Howard University, delivering the baccalaureate sermon on Sunday, discussed religion in relation to war.

"With millions of professed Christians in the world today, it is disturbing to note the attitude of the religious forces of the world regarding the institution of war" Dr. Nelson said.

He said that as long as half of the world is without food, shelter and clothing, as long as there is lack of respect among nations, and as long as one nation suffers contempt from another, there will always be war.

He said, "There is only one world as far as time and space are concerned, but we seem to have no conception of one people—one family. Yet on the great issues of existence, we have the same feeling. Nations of the earth differ in no fundamental way—it is amazing how much alike we are physically, mentally, emotionally and psychologically."

In a final word to the graduates Dr. Nelson said "ordinary goodness is not enough. The great and highest demands of our age require more. Join in the struggle to help bring men to a willingness to substitute humility for pride, forgiveness, for vengeance, knowledge for hatred."

Inaugural Ceremonies Set For Tenn. State University

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Dr. W. S. Davis, president, Tennessee A. and I. State University, Nashville, announces ceremonies scheduled to begin Wednesday morning, Nov. 21, and extend through Thursday, in formal recognition of the achievement of university status which became effective at the beginning of the fall term.

Governor Browning will deliver the inaugural convocation address in the university auditorium at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, Nov. 21.

On the platform with the Governor and programmed to speak will be other state officials, representatives from various institutions of higher learning, and citizens from Middle, East, and West Tennessee.

39TH YEAR

While it is also homecoming season when the loyal alumni return to the campus to see old friends and relive in memory those golden undergraduate days, it will hold special significance and sentiment because of both the pride they feel in the past history of the school and the faith they have in its continued prominence in the field of higher learning.

This year's ceremonies mark the thirty-ninth anniversary of the opening of the Nashville institution and the beginning of a new chapter in its history.

Initiating the planned festivities will be a university program in the form of a seminar conducted by President Davis, in the school auditorium on Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. Assisting the president will be the chairmen of the four district schools of the university, Dr. Hubert B. Crouch, Dr. Carl M. Hill, Dr. H. A. Bowen and Prof. Benson Dutton.

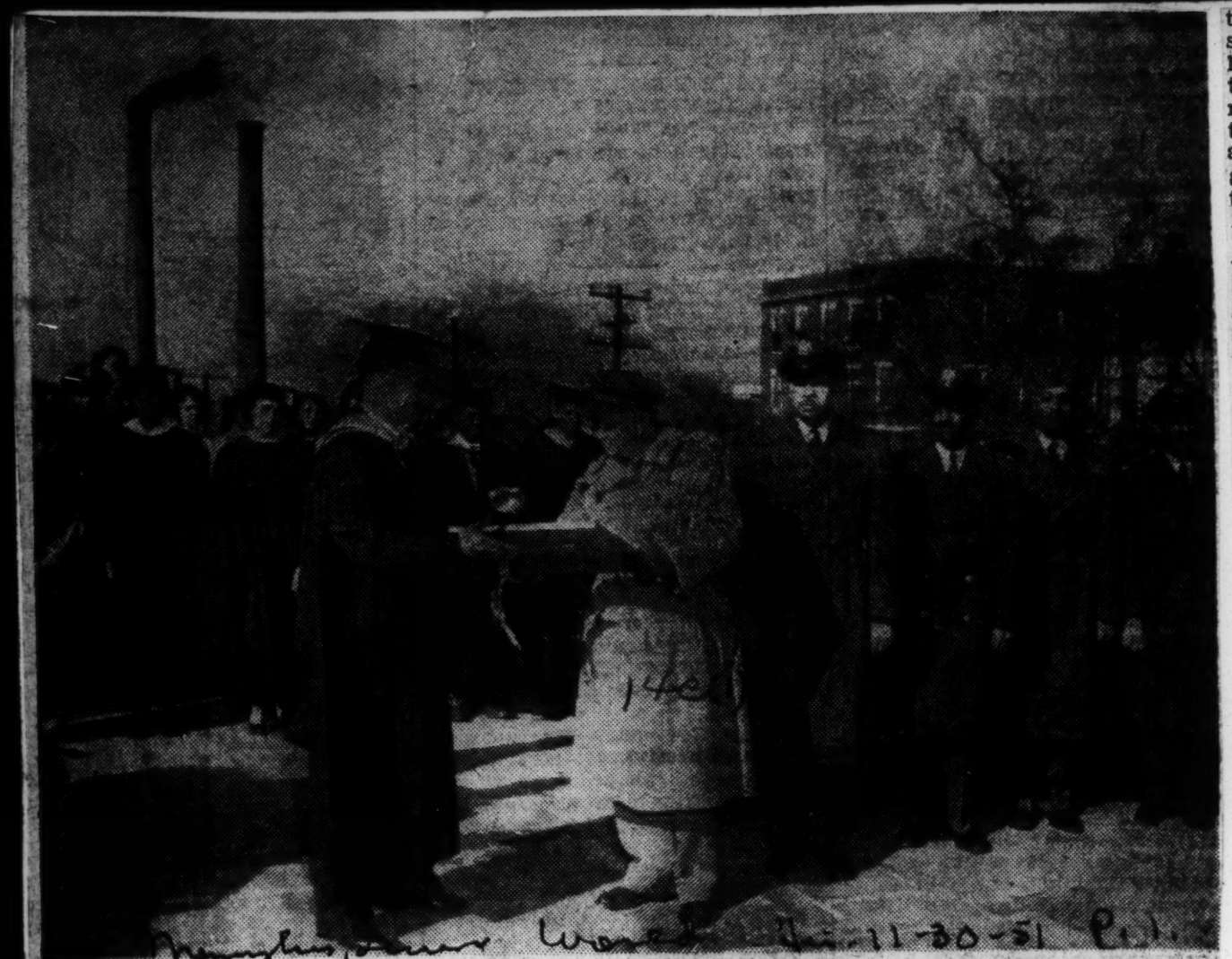
Preceding the inaugural convocation on the opening day will be the flag pole ceremony with Capt. Jack Holsclaw, head of the air science and tactics department at the school, and his Air Force ROTC unit in charge. At the noon hour President Davis will be host at a press luncheon with the all-campus "open house" following.

At 8 o'clock in the evening the Jane E. Elliott Cafeteria will be the scene of the inaugural banquet with the president delivering the principal address.

Highlighting the second day's inaugural events will be the candlelight worship service by the faculty and staff in the university auditorium at 6 o'clock in the morning, the alumni breakfast meeting in the cafeteria at 8 o'clock, the usual colorful parade made up of floats sponsored by the various sororities, fraternities and independent campus organizations, and the homecoming football game with the Kentucky State College Thoroughbreds as the visiting team.

Closing the mammoth celebration will be the faculty-alumni reception and students' university inaugural ball in the Administration Building at 9 o'clock Thanksgiving night.

'Birth of a University'—President W. S. Davis, Tennessee A. and I. State University, Nashville, is shown here at his desk reading the Magazine Section of the Tennessean, Nashville daily, which carried a feature on the school, Sept. 16, entitled "Birth of a University."



DR. A. V. BOSWELL, vice- president of Tennessee A. and I. State University is shown receiving a placque from state adjutant Sam T. Wallace officially giving the college university status. At left is shown part of the University faculty in academic regalia. On the right are four staff members of the University's ROTC unit.

South's Resources Can Be Utilized, Says Dr. Davis

By WILLIAM GORDON
(Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World)

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(SNS)—Maintaining that the South's natural resources can best be utilized through the adequate distribution of its present manpower, Dr. W. S. Davis, energetic president of Tennessee A. and I. State University proposes that his institution will "continue to develop the following phases of education: "They are selection, training, placement and follow-up.

The bove program was mentioned during the institution's inaugural ceremonies at which time, the school was officially elevated to the status of a university. As the only tax-supported institution of learning for Negroes in the state of Tennessee, annual educational appropriations have been set at $1,713,000 for the training of Negro youth.

Through the present program, Dr. Davis contends that young Negroes will be trained to meet the demands of modern industry in all phases of employment, regardless how technical. Facilities to prepare the student for the type of occupations now in demand by industry operating in the state of Tennessee as well as in other states are already in the possession of the university, the president says.

Dr. Davis states that the university's program calls for careful screening of students prior to selection. Through the use of such a method, he says the institution "will get the type of student best able to compete" in the job field.

Long before, the school obtained university qualifications, Dr. Davis says, graduates have "been in constant demand" by industrialists. He contends that upwards of eighty-five per cent of graduates have been employed in the state of Tennessee. These graduates have received jobs of top professional level, he adds.

"We have been promised, by at least two large industrialists, Dr. Davis says, that "they will take every student we graduate from our engineering department for quite time to come." University records show that several Negro graduates have been employed by top industrial firms over the nation during recent years. The president contends that the school has not been able to graduate enough young Negroes to fill the position now opened to them.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Buildings and grounds at the university have shown a marked increased from three and one-half million dollars to upwards of ten million. This will materialize however, with the completion of the health and physical education building, now under construction. This does not however, include expansions in the university's scientific laboratories. In this department there are eight chemistry laboratories and seven zoology laboratories together with a physics laboratory, all equipped with the "most modern facilities."

The development of facilities for graduate instruction and research has shown a marked variation in growth. Such a growth, varies from one department to another.

In the technical branches there has been more of a change in facilities than in many other fields at the college. The physical facilities in certain branches of engineering, chemistry, biology and in agriculture have met with top-rate approval by specialists and educators.

Both personnel and physical facilities for library accessions are presently underway. Prior to the university's expansion program, facilities of other institutions and the archives of the State of Tennessee in Nashville, have been made available to the school.

THE INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY

The faculty at the university takes the three classifications: These are, the undergraduate faculty; the graduate faculty and the specialized training faculty.

The ratios of doctorates to master degrees vary from department to another. This practice, according to Dr. Davis is in harmony with the national pattern in which the doctorate degree has not been emphasized as a technical requirement in certain fields. The university's ability to "buy" the services of competent scholars, appears not to be the primary problem, Dr. Davis says.

To date, more than one hundred research articles and abstracts of research papers at society meetings have been published by the faculty and graduate students in the leading American professional journals. Many of these papers, according to university officials, have been cited in other scientific investigations, textbooks and references.

During the inaugural ceremonies on the university grounds last week in Nashville, alumni, friends, professional, educational and business leaders from several states came to pay their respects to A. and I. State.

Governor Gordon Browning praised the elevation as a step forward in the development of advanced education facilities for Negroes. Others termed the occasion a "history-making event, bringing about a fuller realization of the "important part to be played by the Negro in the total pattern of further developing civilization."

Record Enrollment At New University

NASHVILLE—With applications still coming in, enrollment at Tennessee A. and I. State University, Nashville, is expected to reach 2,100, according to announcement made by F. J. D. McKinney, chairman of admissions. This marks an increase of 16⅔ per cent over last year's enrollment.

Dr. Walter S. Davis, president, held his first faculty meeting under the university system Friday morning. He solicited the cooperation of the faculty in a far-reaching program of guidance and counseling. Denouncing "covering up truth with culture and refinement," President Davis said, "Guidance is a must" in the university program here.

CONVOCATION

Following the faculty meeting the first convocation of new students was held in the auditorium with Dr. Virginia S. Nyabongo, director of student personnel, outlining the orientation program for Sept. 14-23. Freshman week programs have been held at Tennessee State since 1944. In 1949, quarterly orientation programs were initiated. The week's programs include twenty various activities.

Upper classmen registered Sept. 17 and 18; freshmen register Sept. 19. Classes begin Sept. 20.

Climaxing the orientation program will be the fireside chat by Dr. Davis Sunday evening, Sept. 23, at 6:30 and the president's reception at his home.

Tennessee A. And I. Names Key Men In University Re-organization

NASHVILLE — Appointment of A. V. Boswell as vice president for the new Tennessee A and I state university has been announced by Dr. W. S. Davis, president.

Boswell's appointment came with establishment of four different schools and the appointment of four other men to head them in the first of three major steps to advance A and I university status.

The appointees and the new departments created in the first step are: Dr. Carl M. Hill, chairman of the school of arts and science; Dr. Hilliard A. Bowen, chairman of the school of education; Benson L. Dutton, chairman of the school of engineering; and Dr. H. B. Crouch, chairman of the graduate school.

F. D. McKinney

B. L. Dutton

The second step will be the establishment of schools of agriculture, business, and home economics, and the third step would be the elevation of the seven schools to college level.

Boswell has been at Tennessee state since 1930, and Hill came to the school in 1944.

Bowen joined the faculty during the 1951 summer quarter. Dutton has been with the institution since 1947. Crouch has been with Tennessee state since 1944.

A. V. Boswell

Dr. H. Bowen

as head of the science department.

Other faculty changes are: F. J. D. McKinney, of Richmond, Ind. to succeed Dr. Earl L. Sasser as chairman of admissions. Dr. Sasser was appointed assistant to vice president A. V. Boswell.

Dr. Theodore A. Love of Montgomery, Ala., will head the department of mathematics.

Dr. William F. Goins of Charlottesville, Va., heads the department of science education in the school of arts and sciences.

Robert Edward Hurst, professor of biochemistry, has been named coordinator of the area of home economics instruction.

Dr. F. E. Mapp has been appointed supervisor of the biology department, and Mrs. M. E. Hill named supervisor of the chemistry department.

Dr. Carl Hill

Dr. H. B. Crouch

Dr. Henry F. Taylor has been appointed head of agricultural economics; Dr. Frederick D. Smith, coordinator of technical agriculture; Hazo W. Carter, head of the department of Olericulture and Pomology; Jake Balton has been named supervisor in ornamental horticulture and floriculture.

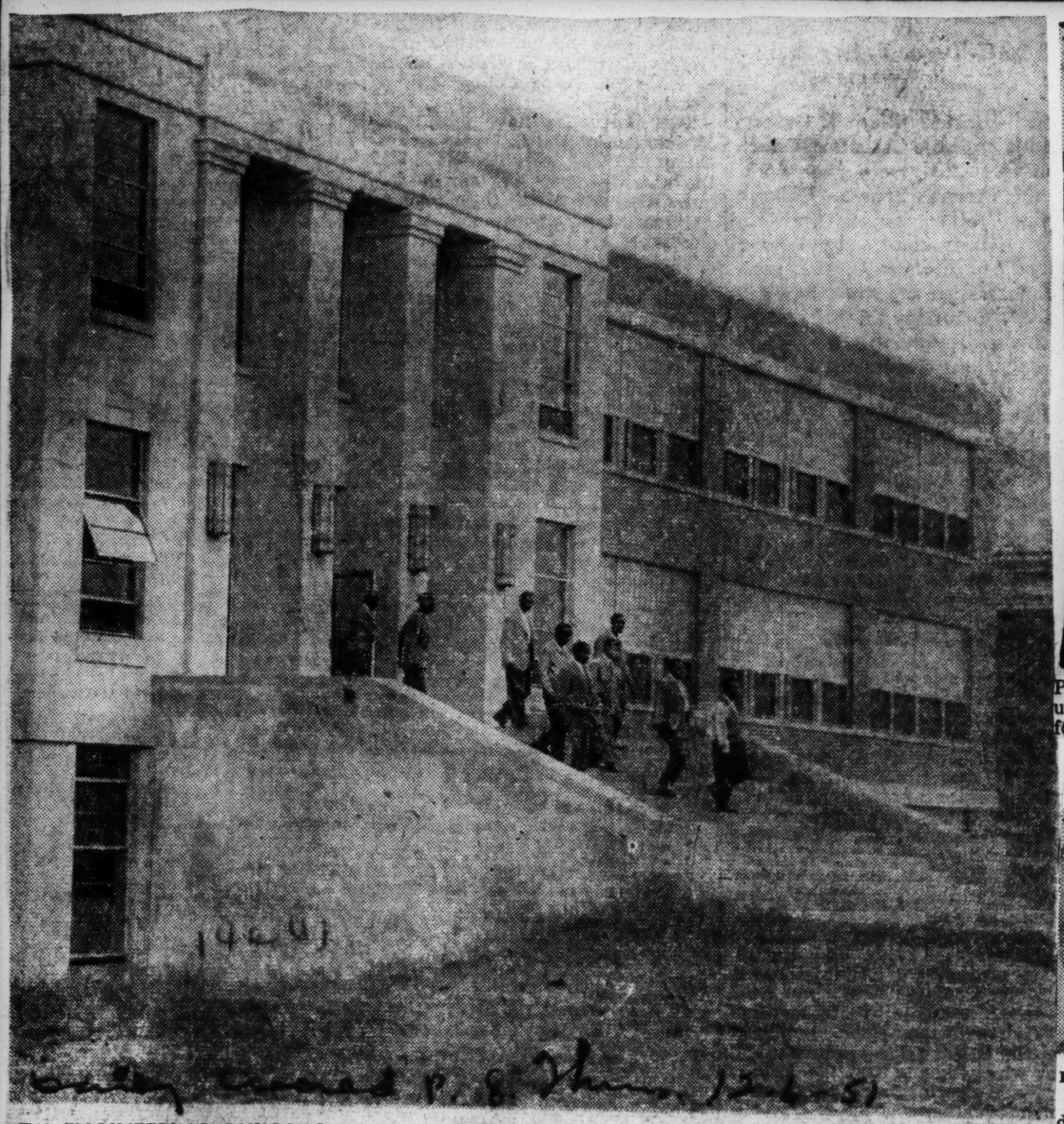
Fred Wilson Bright of Murfreesboro, Tenn., as heads the electrical engineering department.

Dr. William L. Crump is now coordinator of the area of business.

Shannon D. Little of Memphis has been named state director of health and physical education.

Miss Lois H. Daniel, librarian, has been promoted to the rank of professor of library science.

O. W. Crump, professor of education, has been named state consultant in the department of education.

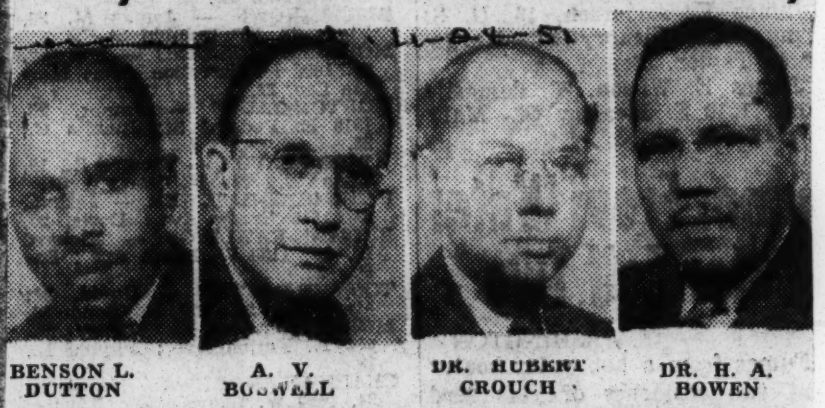


NEW ENGINEERING BUILDING at Tennessee A. and I. State University, a modernistic building of clean lines and extensive use of plate glass windows to separate workshop rooms from corridors. This symbolizes the jump from teachers college to university. Two years ago there was no engineering course offered on the campus. Now the department has such a strong nucleus of faculty and equipment that it is expected to grow into a college in a few years.

Dr. Walter S. Davis, shown in his office.

President of the newly-converted university, Tennessee A and I, formerly a State College, is

Key Men at Tenn. University



BENSON L. DUTTON | A. V. BOSWELL | DR. HUBERT CROUCH | DR. H. A. BOWEN

dent; Dr. Hill, chairman of the school of arts and sciences, who has headed the department of chemistry since 1944; Dr. Bowen, chairman of the school of Education, who previously was registrar and professor of Education at Ft. Valley College; Mr. Dutton, chairman of the school of engineering; Dr. Crouch, chairman of the graduate school, and F. J. D. McKinney, chairman of admissions.

F. J. D. McKINNEY | DR. CARL M. HILL

These are the heads of the newly-converted Tennessee A. and I. State University, formerly Tennessee A. and I. State College. Left to right, Mr. Boswell, who was named as vice president and formerly served as administrative assistant to the presi-

Inaugural Marks Progressive Step In School History

BY AUGUSTA ANDREWS

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Regular classes were resumed at Tennessee A. and I. State university on Monday morning following three days of activities, Nov. 20-22, which marked one of the most significant occasions in the history of the 39-year-old school.

A cross section of people acclaiming and endorsing the elevation of the institution to university status, which became effective September 1 of the current school year—among them college and university presidents of both races—included leading educators, governmental officials, representatives of big business and industry, and legal, medical and other professions.

The celebration, well timed, followed the approval of plans by the State Board of Education on November 9 to further develop A. and I. by including three additional schools in the university, making a total of seven distinct schools to be established as soon as the necessary physical equipment can be provided. The additional schools willl be the School of Agriculture, the School of Business, and the School of Home Economics.

In this connection, Gov. Gordon Browning, who delivered the inaugural convocation address on Wednesday morning to an overflow crowd in the university auditorium, promised further development and support to the end that A. and I. would be "second to none." Our state has reached "a milestone in the fight against foes of progress such as ignorance, intolerance, and even injustice," said he.

This same viewpoint was voiced by State Commissioner of Education James A. Barksdale who gave the "University Authorization" and pledged his continued support to what is termed an experimental venture in education, by seeing that the program continues to expand and develop from all angles necessary in the promotion of the best institutions of higher learning.

Visualizing this as a reality the governor and the commissioner both expressed the belief that even a larger number of students from other states would be attracted to the Nashville institution.

Thees same thoughts were enlarged upon in an editorial which appeared in the Tennessean, Nashville daily, Nov. 22 under caption: "A Torch Is Lit," and we quote:

"In placing its only tax-supported Negro college on a level with its highest academic institution, Tennessee has done far more than merely change the school's designation. Over the years, A. and I. has steadily built up the point where it could be a university in fact as well as in name.

"Now that that point has been reached, opportunities for even greater service than that already rendered in behalf of social and racial progress and understanding can be expected to unfold in the promising years that lie ahead.

"With an enrollment of almost 2,000, a competent and devoted faculty, a loyal alumni, an expanding plant already valued at $10,000,000, and an assurance of the state's continued interest and support, A. and I. can well lay claim to the honor of becoming an institution second to none of its kind in the land.

"To those who have lit that torch, we could pay no greater tribute than to say that we have every confidence that it not only will be kept burning but that it will cast its light far beyond the borders of this state."

This editorial expresses the general reaction of the populace to this forward step at A. and I. which gives evidence of being based upon three definite things: First, the soundness of the institution which boasts of a physical plant evaluated at ten million dollars; second, an annual operating budget of more than two and a quarter million dollars, a teaching faculty of about 200, which includes 32 with a doctorate degree, accepted scholars and authorities in specialized fields, and authors, and approximately 2,000 students; third, graduates of the school are found in large numbers in big business and industry, and in governmental positions as well as in various other positions which call for specialization. This is particularly true in the state of Tennessee and to a large extent in other sections of the country.

Plans for the school involve six major fields of study in addition to study on the graduate level—the six fields are engineering, education, arts and sciences, agriculture, business, and home economics.

Judging from statements by platform speakers both at the convocation and at the banquet, the unanimous opinion seems to be that since these six fields are traditional for Negro land grant schools, and that only the master's degree is contemplated (at least for many years) there is no evidence of extension into controversial fields of study.

President W. S. Davis, who presided during the inaugural ceremonies and who also gave the inaugural banquet addres, gave evidence of deep emotion as special tribute was paid him from the platform, by telegrams and hundreds of letters from alll over the country and from those informed on the latest trends and developments in both private and tax-supported institutions of higher learning.

Prof. James A. Colston, president of Knoxville college, Knoxville, Tenn., paying tribute to Dr. Davis at a press conference and luncheon said, "I have faith in the philosophy of education which has given direction to your prpogram here at A. and I. We regard this movement as a stepping stone to full and equal opportunities for the youth of the state."

The accepted belief seems to be that the ability of A. and I.'s astute president—a man with a vision plus a plan—to sell officials and the public at large on the soundness of his program coupled with his being able to recruit and coordinate manpower is the answer to the question as to why such phenomenal progress within eight years.

We might add that President Davis' philosophy is based on the belief that leadership exemplified by hard work, fair play, and common sense will attain maximum professional advancement, maximum living, and maximum happiness.

Aside from wide publicity given the Inaugural Convocation by the daily press and by local radio stations, news editors and publishers, reporters and photographers from the nation's leading papers and magazines were on the grounds gathering first hand information.

FROM COLLEGE TO UNIVERSITY.—Here is a scene from the early morning Candle-lighting worship service conducted in the Tennessee A. and M. State University chapel in Nashville, Tenn., as part of the inaugural ceremonies held in formal recognition of the school's elevation from college to university status. Symbolizing the old is the low-burning candle from which Dr. W. S. Davis, president of the university, lights the new candle, representing the university. At the right is the Rev. Kelly Smith, pastor of the First Baptist church of Nashville who conducted the ceremony. Miss Frances E. Thompson, head of the art department at A. and I., planned and directed the program.

TENNESSEE STATE GETS NEW AIR SCIENCE DEPARTMENT.—Tennessee A. & I. university's new department of air science and tactics was recognized in formal ceremony last week. Captain Jack D. Holsclaw, (right) ROTC head, is shown presenting the Department of the Air Force seal to the State Adjutant General I. President A. V. Boswell (left) by the major. Sam T. Wallace, preceding the charge to A. & President W. S. Davis and Governor Gordon L. Browning stand in the background at the extreme right. In the (center) background stand five members of the university's ROTC staff: Major Paul Allen, Captain Eldridge Williams, Captain Charles Walker, Sergeant Israel Heard and Sergeant Nathaniel Brooks.

AIRFORCE SEAL TO TENN. U.—Governor Gordon Browning, right, and Dr. W. S. Davis, president of Tennessee A and I State University, Nashville, stand at attention as the university band plays the National Anthem following the presentation of the Department of the Airforce seal to Vice President A. V. Boswell. The occasion marked the formal recognition of the university's new Department of Air Science and Tactics.

Those Who Protest

(AN EDITORIAL)

W. R. Banks, acting chairman of the Board of Directors of Texas State University for Negroes, has written a letter to Representative Charlie Murphy, who introduced a bill providing for a majority of Negroes on the board of directors of TSUN, telling Representative Murphy that Dr. Banks, President, Lanier, and "several members of the board", protest changing the present structure of the board.

The historical background is about as follows:

Article 7, of Section VII of the Texas Constitution says that any separate education must be equal; Articles 10 through 14 of the Constitution direct the establishment of a constitutional university or college for Negroes, which the Legislature never established; when the Sweatt case came up, the State of Texas promised its own courts, the federal court, and the world in general that it would furnish equal educational facilities for Negroes as rapidly as they could work. The University of Texas, established for whites. and fanatically protected as a white school, has white regents to set its policy, as well as whites in every aspect or part of it. But the Negro counterpart had a mixed board, with a majority, provided by law, of whites at this so-called Negro school, supposed to be equal in every way with the white UT. Now after more than four years of operation under the white board in the Negro school. Representative Murphy has introduced a bill to modify the arrangement so as to shift the majority on the board to Negroes. It is this natural and logical proposal which is being vigorously protested by W. R. Banks, President Lanier, and "several members of the board of TSUN."

In the first place, we submit that Dr. Lanier has his neck stuck out, to meddle in the issue at all. Dr. Lanier's position and function at the school are as a creature of the board of directors, and he should leave his creator alone, and not be trying to affect it one way or the other. When the students of TSUN were protesting the word "Southern" in a proposed new name, Dr. Lanier said he did not feel that he had the right to interfere with them. Now he assumes the right to interfere with the structure and the rights of the board of directors, who are over him, strange reasoning, eh?

In our humble judgment, it will best serve the interest of Negroes if the president of TSUN will stay out of politics entirely. We recall the turbulent history of the early years of Prairie View, when the heads of that school were mixed in politics and the school and the principals were made the political football. Politicians have long memories, and those you fight today are likely to be in the saddle tomorrow. Presidents who get involved in politics commit suicide. It is always better to let the citizens deal with the politicians on issues that affect the citizens' rights.

Now as to Banks, does he mean that he doesn't believe that a Negro board can administer the policy for a Negro college in Texas? If his answer is yes, then the query is what faith does he have in educating Negroes?

Is he saying the time isn't ripe? The State of Texas made a solemn commitment and promise to provide at TSUN a school equal to UT six years ago, a Negro school dominated by white citizens, who are to set the policy, can hardly be equal, from the standpoint of the interest of Negro children, to a school like UT dominated by whites for whites. There have been well over four years to bed down with the whites as majority to set the pace on the board, and though to be time for Texas to move up by providing majority of a Negro board now. But more than that, the only reason for establishing a majority of whites on a Negro board in the first place was because the whites, who set up the school, could not bring themselves to take the step toward equality by providing for a Negro board. It is more than reasonable to ask now that the whites take the next step of making a majority of Negroes on the board, instead of asking for the wholly just provision that the board be made entirely Negroid immediately.

It should be remembered that the only reason Texas is in the plight it is now, on this matter of education, is because it has failed through the years to live up to the concommitant part of its commitments in its constitution to provide equal education for Negroes. What Banks is doing now is encouraging the State of Texas to get itself into further trouble and difficulty, by reverting to its old policy of discrimination against Negroes, which will make it continuously vulnerable to attack against its schools, and will make it vulnerable on its whole educational policy.

It is our considered opinion that Mr. Banks is not really serving the interests of the State of Texas for of whites, but he is trying to curry favor with some of the reactionary whites by saying to them, "You're right, go on and discriminate against Negro education;" for no one who believes in equal educational opportunities can doubt that it is now time that Texas should make a majority of the board of TSUN Negroid.

There are Negroes who sincerely believe that TSUN should be established and maintained, and that Negroes will attend it as a Negro school. But for those, who believe that, there must be no mussyfooting, and there must be forthright action to make the school equal. Those who quibble and rue back now are not really helping toward solving this problem.

It's a good time to remember that Dr. Banks was willing to accept Coke Stevenson's idea of one professor in a makeshift law school at Prairie View for Negroes. Then he was active in trying to set up in the UBF building at Houston in a couple of rooms, a so-called school "equal" to the law school at UT. Then he accepted a makeshift school in a basement of a building in Austin as adequate. Did we say "accepted," the truth is he was active in most of these abortive attempts. Also, we remember the defection of Dr. Banks from his race in that disastrous intevriew that he gave to the Dallas Morning News on Negroes not being ready, and the time not being ripe.

Truly, old men, who consult their fears, are dangerous both to those they seek to curry favor with, and to the race whom they appoint themselves to represent.

It's interesting to read the letter that Dr. Banks wrote to Representative Murphy. He says that it is his considered opinion that the movement is ill-timed, and then branches off to talk about what the board wants from the Legislature in the matter of funds, the implication being that to provide for a Negro majority would mean a failure to get the appropriations needed.

In the first place, from all the wailing we have been hearing from the direction of Banks and Lanier, we have a suspicion that they have not got the appropriations that they want anyway. In the second place, the matter of appropriations for TSUN is not based upon the structure of the board, but upon the obligation and promise of the state to equalize TSUN with UT. The dear man is confused in his thinking, because he has not seized upon the thread of reasoning and right in the issue.

Is Dr. Banks saying that to make a majority of Negroes on the board would hurt Negroes? Well, one might ask, why FOUR Negroes on the board, why not three, and let Dr. Banks resign? Any minority number of Negroes on the board prevents the school from being a straight Negro school, and we can see no great difference in three Negroes to six whites, from four Negroes to five whites.

The crucial test is whether or not Texas is willing, progressively, to move toward a straight-out Negro school, or whether it insists upon making TSUN a mongrel of both white and Negro interests.

We don't remember ever having heard of Dr. Banks' protesting the existence of J. H. Robertson at TSUN, and his pernicious interference in the affairs of that university. But when there is a suggestion that the state move progressively to the fulfillment of its promise and obligation, by providing for a majority Negro board, he protests to the high heavens.

Are Negroes to assume that Dr. Banks does not have faith in Negro leadership? When there is a suggestion of adding one more Negro interest to the university on a higher level, he protests. But when an aberration is forced at TSUN in the form of an executive assistant to the board, who really acts like a co-president, he is silent.

The issue is alive now on equality, when does Dr. Banks think that it is logical to take the next step toward working out an equal university for Negroes? Is it possible that Dr. Banks dosen't know that the next suit in this matter of educational equality will highlight the state's failure to move toward equalizing the university? Put it another way, how does Dr. Banks expect any of us to be able to have faith in the State of Texas working toward equality, if he insists that they refuse to take logical, sensible steps in the direction?

It hasn't helped any to take this new indication of defection from the race by our so-called Negro representatives, to learn from Representative Murphy that Mr. Robertson is reported to have told General Warden that no more money should be given to TSUN.

According to this information, Mr. Robertson is reported to have said in effect, "The more you give, the more they will spend, and will come back up here seeking more, and will say that you are discriminating against the university." This statement is said to have been made to General Warden, chairman of the Appropriations committee not to give money, particularly upon the grounds alleged: Representative Murphy says that he can be quoted on the matter. It's hard to believe that a man who is employed to be the executive assistant to the board of regents, whose job is to get money for the school, would be telling the chairman of the Appropriations committee not to give money. We think it's fair merely to quote the statement, and to ask whether he did make the statement, and to say publicly whether he did not. This seems to us that if Mr. Robertson is reported to have said in effect, "The more you give, the more they will spend, and will admits making the statement, before they draw any conclusions at all. We still find it difficult to understand how Dr. Banks can protest against the board of a Ne- him, fire him, or do whatever is necessary to separate him from the school. Therefore, the public ought to wait to hear whether he

gro school being made predominantly Negroid. Also, we had the notion that it was the Legislature's function to determine the structure of the board. Why is it in the province of an acting chairman of the board to interfere in the Legislature's function?

If the white members of the board are there in good faith, they should be trying every day to make it possible for the Negro to be strong enough to take over. Their one aim should be to work toward the time when all whites could retire from the board in favor of Negroes. Banks and Lanier have presented a snarl

NAMED ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT

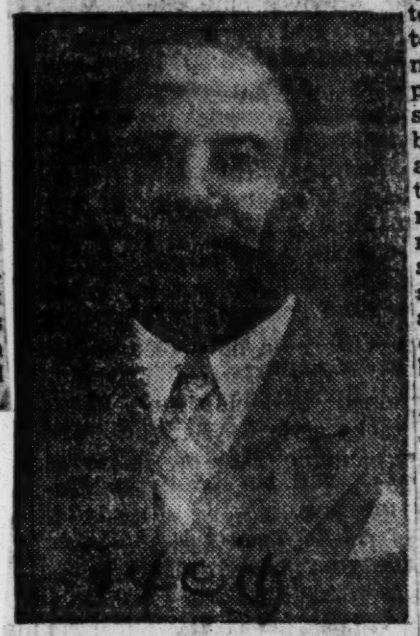
NEW YORK — (ANP) -Dr. John King, principal of a public school in Brooklyn, was nominated last week yb Superintendent of Schools, William Jansen, to be an assistant superintendent for the city of New York public schools. The salary is $13,500 per annum.

Don't Forget To Write Your GI Today

F-L-A-S-H

HOUSTON, Texas — Bus Clarkson, George Crowe, and Lenny Pearson, Negro members of the Milwaukee baseball club of the American Association, were banned from participating in a game the team played in Shreveport, La., Monday. They remained in Houston, worked out at Finnigan Park, and where scheduled to rejoin the brewers in Texarkana Tuesday

On Directors Board



Mack H. Hannah jr., newly appointed member of the Texas Southern university (formerly Texas State University for Negroes) board of directors, Houston, Texas, was honored by Negro and white citizens of Port Arthur, Texas, recently for his outstanding work in the community. Mr. Hannah has purchased and built several residential sections for Negroes in Port Arthur.

He is married to the former Reba O. Hicks of Waxahachie, Texas. They have three children.

Mr. Hannah is a graduate of Bishop college and is vice president of the Bishop Alumni Association and a member of the board of the college. He is active in civic affairs and is a fraternal leader.

More than 200 citizens gathered at Lincoln High school to pay honor to Mr. Hannah.

Current Events

BY CARTER WESLEY

On the question of changing the board at TSU to a majority of Negroes, I think that if the Negro and white leadership of this state doesn't hasten to approach these problems of race objectively, we are going to get into the worst snarl and the most extensive and bitter situation that any group of people have been in in a long time. In the first place, it has got to be recognized that there are people of good will on both sides of this color line, and that the responsibility for making a way to live together is mutual to both sides.

To look at the problem objectively, the whites have got to face up to the fact that it is their obligation to move toward doing right in these matters, regardless of what they personally might feel about racial superiority. Negroes have got to be reasonable in their expectations and requests for improvements. In this view, it is hard to see any reason why the board at TSU could not be made a majority of Negroes since it is for a Negro school, and since the whites themselves are against integration there is no excuse for any integration on the board at TSU. Certainly as long as the whites are fighting integration, it is logical for Negroes to want no integration at TSU, and to ask that they be given a Negro board. Now then it is very reasonable for those concerned to recognize that it is a logical step to make the board a majority of Negroes now, with the expectation of making it all Negroid in the near future.

Texas State Univ. Changes Name June 1

HOUSTON, Tex.—According to an announcement from the office of President R. O'Hara Lanier, Texas State University for Negroes, Houston, Tex., the name of the institution will become Texas Southern University on June 1.

Negro University Head Asks New Buildings, Higher Wages

HOUSTON, Texas, April 1 (AP). —The president of the Texas State University for Negroes Sunday said Negro people will lose confidence in the school unless it obtains new buildings, higher salaries, research facilities and dormitories.

R. R. O'Hara Lanier, former United States minister to Liberia, said the university may be starved to death because of lack of funds.

"Grave social problems and tensions would arise, he said, and the state government will have not kept faith in paying off a debt that has been bad for eighty-five years."

Lanier, in an interview, said he believes some economy in Texas higher education is necessary but that the youngest of the state's two Negro universities is not the place to start.

The Negro educator gave this picture of the university:

An enrollment of 2,000 students but only two permanent buildings.

No permanent laboratory facilities.

No place for out-of-town students to live.

A 175-member faculty, many of whom were persuaded to leave better posts through promises of higher pay and better research facilities.

"The promises were made by the board of regents," Lanier said, "but the state has not carried them out."

"If we can't live up to our promises of higher salaries and better facilities, I'm sure we will lose good people," he said.

Lanier said that while he was in Liberia he was asked by Texas officials to accept the presidency of the university.

He said he was told a $10,000,000 building program would get under way immediately.

"So far $2,500,000 has been spent on the campus to build the administration and auditorium building," he said. "It is a beautiful building and we are very satisfied with it. But without a science building, dormitories and a library, in that order, there is no hope of our becoming a university of the first class."

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Texas Southern University

Dr. Lanier To Be Formally Installed As TSU President

HOUSTON — (ANP) — Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier will be formally inaugurated as the first president of Texas Southern university at ceremonies on the campus Nov. 4. Dr. Lanier has been serving as acting president of the university which was founded in 1947.

Under him Texas Southern has developed from primarily a evening school with less than 1,000 vocational students and about 500 college students into an institution of 2,200 day students.

The noted educator and diplomat accepted his first job in 1923 at Tuskegee institute where he came under the influence of such noted educators as Dr. Robert R. Moton, Dr. G. W. Carver, Dr. W. T. B. Williams, Dr. Monroe Work, G. Lake Imes and Ezra Roberts.

Dr. Lanier later joined the faculty at Florida A. and M. College where he became dean of the college, chairman of the Department of Education, Registrar and founder and director of Summer School.

In 1933 he was elected dean of Houston Junior college. Under his deanship the municipal institution became a four year college.

Before coming to Texas Southern university, Dr. Lanier had served five years as dean of instruction, later as dean of faculty, and for one year acting president of Hampton Institute.

As a government official, he was assistant to Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune in the National Youth Administration. As an educator turned diplomat, Dr. Lanier served 1946-48 as American minister to Liberia.

Among his diplomatic achievements were the following:

Development of American interest in opening up the iron deposits of Liberia; completion of the Port of Monrovia; building of first railroad in Liberia to bring iron deposits from Bomar Hills to Monrovia; opening up of the West African Steamship lines; the development of the Delta Line Service from Monrovia to New Orleans, and the establishment of the U. S. Information Service in Liberia.

Dr. Lanier received his early training in the public schools of Winston-Salem, Slater State Normal (now Winston-Salem Teachers college), and Johnson C. Smith university.

He was graduated Cum Laude from Lincoln university (Pa.) and earned his Master[illegible] Stanford university. [illegible] done work on his [illegible] at New York unive[illegible]

New Presidents Take Over at Two Southern Colleges

Texas Southern U. Holds Inauguration For Dr. R. O. Lanier

By TOKI SCHALK JOHNSON

HOUSTON, Tex.—This rapidly growing, sprawling, rich Texas city took on a new glamour last week, when more than four thousand jammed the auditorium and classrooms of Texas Southern University to witness, or at least to hear via public address system, the ceremonies attendant on the inauguration of Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, officially installed as the first president of that institution.

It was one of this city's most distinguished audiences which sat enthralled for three hours while notables from various sections of the nation paid their respects and lauded the new president.

In his inaugural address, Dr. Lanier said in part, "Universities are much more than brick and mortar and test tubes and laboratories. They are composites of teachers and pupils seeking to understand the nature of man, his relationship to himself, his universe, his God and his fellowman. The greater peril now," he continued, "is not from the lack of education, but from one-sided, partly educated men. Men not matter, as the chief problem of the world today."

The principal speaker was the Hon. Price Daniel, Attorney-General of Texas, who gave a biographical sketch of Dr. Lanier and then told the history of Texas Southern from its beginning in 1924, through its growing pains into a state school in 1947. It was the former Houston Junior College established in 1927. Dr. Lanier resigned from his diplomatic position as American Minister to Liberia to become head of the University.

ON THE PROGRAM

On the program which had H. Hadley Hartshorn, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences presiding, was the heavenly-voiced University Choir directed by James E. Dorsey. Bringing greetings from the alumni was Constance H. Thompson; from the citizens of Texas, O. R. Lott, treasurer of the Lott Lumber Company of Austin; from the faculty, Ina A. Bolton, dean of students; from the students, Elva K. Stewart, president of the student council.

Tom Miller of the board of directors, introduced the speaker. Willette R. Banks, chairman of the board, investitured the president.

Giving the scripture reading was the Rev. W. D. Williams of Wesley Chapel AME Church; invocation, the Rev. N. T. Burks, Olivet Baptist, and benediction, the Rev. T. Vincent Harris of St. Luke Episcopal Church. Roby W. Hilliard, director of public relations for TSU, was coordinator of inauguration activities. B. A. Turner, director of the vocational and industrial schools, presented the honored guests.

REPRESENTATIVES

Representatives and delegates from universities and colleges all over the United States came to pay homage to the new president. From the oldest university Harvard, established in 1636, represented by Francis Scott Key Whittaker, to the University of Houston, established in 1934 and represented by W. W. Kemmerer, more than one hundred institutions of learning were listed.

Besides the school representatives were dignitaries from a dozen learned societies, including the American Association of University Professors, by George Guion Williams, the Colored Teachers State Association, by Friendly R. Rice, Phi Beta Kappa by T. W. Bonner, Ph. D.

Carter W. Wesley represented Northwestern University and Fisk; Dr. Joseph A. Pierce, Atlanta University; Dr. Earl E. Dawson, Lincoln University; S. J. Cullum, Talladega; M. LaFayette Harris, Ph. D., Philander Smith; William F. Nowlin Ohio State; Richard V. Moore, Bethune-Cookman; J. S. Scott Sr., Wiley; Dr. F. H. Legall, Meharry Medical College; E. B. Evans, Prairie View A. and M.; W. E. Lowry, Sam Houston State Teachers; Dr. Felton G. Clark, Southern University; Edward K. Weaver, Bishop; A. J. Kennard, Virginia State; H. J. Konen, Xavier; President Claude Meals, Butler College; Charles B. Mohle, Yale; William Alexander Kirkland, Princeton; Woodrow B. Kessler, Rutgers; Frank McReynolds Wozencraft, Williams; Chet Anderson, Marshall College; Helen M. Douthitt, Oberlin; Mrs. Russell C. Felton, Emory and Henry;

G. T. Ivy Jr., Wesleyan; George Dows Cannon, Lincoln University (Pa.); E. B. Evans, Iowa State; Alfred C. Glassell Jr., Louisiana State University; T. P. Dooley, Ph. D., Morehouse; Henry L. Hodell Jr., Purdue; Mrs. N. D. Canterbury, Wellesley; Mrs. C. D. Brown, Smith; Charles Francis Squire, Ph. D., Johns Hopkins' University; L. B. Felder, Gammon Theological Seminary; William Boyd Hunt, Wheaton College; John Ame Newman, Cornell University; Mary Gail Hull, Cornell College; H. W. Logan, Penna. State; John E. Schermerhorn, Syracuse University, and others.

BORN IN N. C.

Dr. Lanier was born in Forsythe County, N. C., in 1900, one of three children of Atty. and Mrs. James Sanders Lanier now residing in Winston-Salem. His education started in the public schools of Winston-Salem, went on to Slater State Normal, Biddle University (now J. C. Smith), Lincoln University (Pa.), and an M. A. from Leeland Stanford University came next, and then a Rosenwald Fellowship took him to Harvard. He has completed all work, except his thesis for the Doctor of Education Degree at New York University.

His wife is the former Miss Garrett Greene of Delray Beach, Fla., who recently received a degree from Texas Southern. Two children—Betty Jo and Patrica Ray—are both attending Scattergood School, West Branch, Iowa.

An announcement was also made during the inauguration that the Secretary of State of Liberia, Africa, had invited Dr. Lanier to Liberia (all expenses paid) for the inauguration of President William V. S. Tubman in January. The TSU Board of Directors granted Dr. Lanier a liberal leave to make the trip.

Taking Over—Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier makes his inaugural speech, Nov. 4, when he was inaugurated as first president of Texas Southern University in Houston, Tex. Attorney General Price Daniel of Texas was the main speaker.

TSU Board "Off Side"

(An Editorial)

For practical purposes the board of TSU can be considered as having its responsibilities and functions fixed from three sources. Those sources in the case of the TSU board are: the statute creating it; the U. S. concept of the functions and authorities of boards; and the practices of the board of regents of its counterpart at UT.

The statute creating the TSU board gave it extra power to create and to bring into being the school, and then gave it the usual powers that go to boards or regents governing universities. Since the school is already created, the pertinent part of the statute now is that which gives the board its power of government at the school. We submit that the statute in this regard gives to TSU no more and no less authority than is given to all the other regents or boards under the State of Texas.

In the United States boards or regents of universities are counted as the governing bodies of such institutions. Traditionally, they set the policy and operate through a president, a principal, a chancellor or some other executive officer responsible to them and to following their policy.

Technically the TSU board is independent of any practices of UT regents, but inasmuch as schools are counted as equal and everybody is watching to see the comparisons in the schools, what is done at UT inevitably affects the procedure for the board at TSU. The regents of UT are jealous of their prerogatives and of their sphere of action to the extent that they fight the legislature on the slightest interference in their functions, and by the same token, they attempt to abide within their functions to avoid inviting interference from others.

That brings us to the heart of our point. The governing board of a university is a depository of the title and control of all property of the university; the governing board has control of the finances and fiscal affairs of the same; the governing board makes the policy for the university. To preserve its judiciary and deliberative functions, the governing board must avoid acting directly on the lower level of the executive plane. Neither the board as a whole, nor any individual on the board, can make any decisions or take any action affecting individual teachers, or individual matters that belong in the executive sphere of the university, without compromising the board.

Last week The Informer called the Houston School Board regarding the teachers for the coming year, and also the public relations department of TSU, requesting information on the teachers for next year. Courteous responses were received from both sources. But our editorial attention was called to a seemingly innocent statement in the reply from TSU.

The reporter making the report said that TSU had given the information that the board had instructed President Lanier and Dr. Banks to pass upon the list of teachers for the coming year. Dr. Banks is the chairman of the TSU board.

We charge that the board of directors of TSU was grossly in error to assign any member of its board to pass upon the teachers to be hired, or to be discharged, for the coming year. To make the issue clear, we charge that it would have been wrong for the board as a whole to have undertaken the function of passing upon the qualifications of the teachers for the coming year.

Properly, the board should make rules governing the employment of teachers at TSU for any year and all years. Then it should expect and require that the president should compile the list of teachers in accordance with those rules, and submit them to the board for approval. As long as the board keeps a man as president, it must assume, until the contrary appears by actual evidence, that that president is carrying out his policy in submitting a list of teachers.

But the minute the board sends a committee down to sift and to check teachers as to their qualifications, it compromises the position of the board and embarrasses the authority that it is supposed to give to its president. Suppose after this list has been sifted by Dr. Banks and President Lanier some teacher that is dissatisfied appeals to the board? The board will now find itself in the position of having prejudged the case, because its chairman has made the decision and has reported back to the board, and the board will have okehed that decision, thus becoming part and parcel of whatever Chairman Banks has done.

What is more, in the courts the action of the board is evidence against the board, and when the chairman of the board, through authority from the board, has passed on these teachers, he has committed the board in any court where the cases might arise.

On the other hand, if the board has contented itself with requiring President Lanier to submit them a correct list in accordance with its rules, when it shall have approved that list, it has not precluded itself from considering any case that might come up to them on appeal that was involved in the list, because it has merely presumed that Dr. Lanier was doing right. But when its chairman has participated in the sifting, the board has done more than presumed when it approved the list. It is very doubtful whether any judge would require that a complaining teacher should submit the issue to the board, before he would be in court, once it is proven that the chairman of the board has already passed upon the question, and that the board has adopted a report from the chairman and the president. But it is very likely that a judge would require that a complaining teacher should first go through the board, if the president were the only one who had sifted and who was familiar with the details involved in the issue.

That extended discussion is to show how easily we get into trouble by failing to follow correct procedures. The crux of the matter is that a board, responsible for the governing of a school, is supposed to select carefully a president who will carry out its policies, and then to let him function as the chief executive of the school. The board must scrupulously avoid invading the executive field of the president; for any time the board, or a board member, acts upon a specific teacher's case, it makes that teacher disdainful of the president and his executive authority.

There are a number of people on the board at TSU who are too anxious to see to it that the school is run right, and who believe that only they, through divine vision, can make the thing go right. Thus they keep getting off side and invading the executive functions of the schools. This makes for bitterness, strife, disdain from teachers for the president, and all kinds of problems that should not obtain. These people do not realize that the method for them to keep power and control is to require the president to follow their rules, and when he doesn't get a new president.

The plain truth is that much of the trouble that arose in TSU under the first set of board members came about, and continued, because of this very fault that we are attacking now. This same Chairman Banks was the man who hired many of the teachers at TSU, long before Lanier came. The teachers kept insisting upon going to the person who had employed them, namely, Chairman Banks, and ignoring President Lanier as the top executive of the school. So there were factions established by the teachers who flattered Mr. Banks by appealing to him, and who ignored President Lanier.

But the bad part of the thing was that Mr. Banks had chosen and hired Ozie Johnson, a man with such a criminal record that he should not have been in any school. But because he had chosen Ozie, he found himself having to defend Ozie and try to make it appear that Ozie was all right, because to admit that he was rotten would have, of course, reflected upon Mr. Banks' choice and his judgment. If this member of the board had not been involved in the selection of Ozie Johnson and some of the other teachers, there would not have been the long and interminable scrap to get the board to accept the fact that many of the teachers were there just to create trouble and to tell stories.

We pointed out then that the board was operating in the executive field, where it should not be. We point out again that the board has never yet decided as a board what its functions are, where its boundaries end, and where it cannot function directly. There are men on that board who know that no board, whether of a university or a corporation, can legitimately and efficiently go down into the executive functions without creating havoc.

We do not charge that this is happening just because it is a Negro school. We have seen it going on in one of the oldest schools in the country upon which sat some of the best trained minds of America. Boards drift into it by failing to be objective in their approach to the problems and issues that come before them. It always starts by having on the board somebody who wants to go do something himself. But in our experience we have never seen it fail that when we pointed out that the function of the board is to fix policy, and that any rule that affects any case of a teacher must be made broad to cover all such cases, and should never be made to fit one case, when we so point out the board gets in line. Finally, let us get a little personal.

Already we at The Informer have been approached by some of the teachers who are going to be dropped. One particular teacher came up, telling a very sad tale about injustices in that teacher's being dropped. After listening for about ten minutes, we asked her what did she come to us for, and what was she looking for? She said that we were influential with Dr. Lanier, and she wanted us to speak to Dr. Lanier.

We looked her in the eye and told her that the function of choosing teachers was that of the president, and that we were not going to interfere or say anything to Dr. Lanier about his teachers. We told her that if Dr. Lanier should come up to The Informer and try to tell us whom to hire, we would curse him out, and we would expect him to do the same to us. In our view it is Lanier's exclusive province to select those teachers, knowing that if he is not honest or ethical, the board will chop his head off about any wrongdoing that violates its policy, or violates the ordinary rules of ethics. The board can reject, but it cannot legitimately select.

As the president of this corporation, if a board member or the whole board, undertook to pick the employees with whom this president has to work, we would tell them forthwith to take the darned company and run it.

We serve on a trustee board of a college of which we are an alumnus. At first a number of the old teachers who were in school with us attempted to take up problems over the bridge table, at lunch, or some other place, where they saw us. We soon stopped that, by saying we are not interested in anything except that which comes up through the president to the board. The president cannot keep teachers from appealing to the board, whenever they have been wronged. Indeed, a disgruntled teacher can find his

way to the board so easily that some teachers become nuisances with appeals.

If one accepts a position on a board, one should also accept the restraint to avoid prejudicing the president, whom he elects, by going down into the president's field and prejudicing his president's authority among the teachers, for whom the board holds the president responsible. When a board finds that a president is not reliable and responsible, the remedy is to get a new president. But as long as the board keeps a president, it is in honor bound to avoid deliberately compromising the authority of that president.

The TSU board has compromised the authority of its president by sending the chairman of the board down to help sift the qualifications of individual teachers. The procedure should have been that the president would submit his list of teachers. If there were no evidence before the board of any wrongdoing, the list should have been summarily approved. If there were evidence of anything wrong, the board should have ordered a hearing, primarily to find out why the president had done whatever was wrong. But as long as the board keeps a president, it should presume that lists and recommendations made to it are in order, and it should feel safe in approving them, unless there is obvious reason for questioning them. If the president is not courageous enough to submit such lists himself, then the board should consider getting a president who will have the courage to assume the executive functions and relieve the board of responsibility in that regard.

Install Lanier As TSU Prexy

HOUSTON, Texas—Dr. R O'Hara Lanier was installed as first president of Texas Southern university, Sunday, Nov. 4, in what has been described as "one of the most impressive events of its kind" yet seen by the thousands who witnessed it.

One hundred and thirty representatives of universities and colleges marched in the processional. The colleges and universities represented ranged in age from Harvard university (1636) to the University of Houston (1934).

The Attorney General of the State of Texas, Price Daniel, was inaugural speaker. Daniel declared that "the establishment of this institution marks an important chapter in the educational history of the state of Texas."

He reviewed the life of Dr. Lanier and praised him for creating and maintaining good will among the people of Texas. Daniel expressed the hope that the Texas legislature "will make and keep this one of the finest universities in the nation."

Twenty-two hundred persons filled the (2,000 capacity) auditorium and more than 800 listened through public address systems arranged in class rooms and the lobby of the $2,000,000 administration-classroom building heard the venerable veteran educator, Dr. W. R. Banks, chairman of the board, deliver a minute charge stating that "a cultivated mind is necessary in a Democracy . . . It is for you, Raphael O'Hara Lanier, to give the leadership for the development of a university of the first class."

The distinguished educator and diplomat accepted the charge with a dynamic 20 minute presentation from the theme —"Education and Human Relations."

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Texas Southern University
(formerly Texas State University for Negroes)

Committee Studies Bond Sale Proposal

HOUSTON, TEXAS — The board of directors of the Texas Southern University met in the administration building of the school here Wednesday, and one certainty established at the confab was that students residing in Texas' area, other than in the Houston sector will, for the present, still have to look for a home when they arrive here to attend the Negro edition of the University of Texas.

Board Agrees

The entire board agreed that Texas Southern is badly in need of dormitory facilities to become eligible to fulfill its obligations to the educational needs of Texas, but a proposal that the Emerson Company of San Antonio sell two million dollars worth of revenue bonds to finance the erection of a building that would include dormitory facilities was passed to a committee for study.

The following items were taken up by the board of directors of the college: The Board approved the budget submitted by President Lanier calling for an appropriation of $2,089,807 for the next two years. Items covered under the budget include salaries for teachers, upkeep of maintenance department and building and grounds. This represents a reduction of 15 per cent in the budget of the past year. It is based on the ratio of 1 teacher for every 15 students. Dr. Lanier said that the cut-back in the budget affects all state supported schools.

When asked if any particular department at the school would be affected by reduction in the budget, and if so to what extent, Dr. Lanier said that all departments of the school would be affected, but information of the number of teachers to be affected would not be released until a later date.

The Rev. L B. Loud, in demanding immediate action on the dormitory question, emphasized that one of the embarrassing factors confronting the board was the frequent and widespread accusation that Texas Southern is a "Houston school."

"We won't be helping ourselves by delaying on this proposition," he said in retort to a motion by Dr. Saddler that a committee study the Emerson Company's proposal for any possible repurcussions that would embarrass the board.

He added that he did not oppose a working committee's studying the proposal, but was opposed to anything akin to pigeonholing the proposal.

Dr. H. D. Bruce concurred with Dr. Saddler that a committee should study the Emerson plan but was in agreement that dormitory facilities were badly needed.

The Board of Directors also took the following action: it appointed a committee to negotiate a loan for the building of a dormitory, a cafeteria, and a dining room. It appointed a committee to make plans for floodlights, and seats at the athletic field.

208 Graduates

Tentatively, 208 persons will graduate from Texas Southern university at the end of the summer session. The board voted an approval of these graduates, pending the satisfactory completion of their work. The list of candidates submitted for graduation by the registrar represent students on the following level of study: 125 candidates for Masters degrees; 78 candidates for the undergraduate degree, and four candidates from the school of Law.

The next Board meeting will be held on the first Wednesday in October.

Tom Miller, chairman of the building committee and a former mayor of Austin, agreed with committee study, but was one of the most ardent, supporters of the assertion that dormitory facilities are immediately needed.

Hannah Stresses

Mack Hannah, one of the four colored members of the board, said it was obvious that the revenue bonds proposal was the most effective way to get dormitories, but suggested that the Emerson Company seek an insurance company that would charge less than the four percent interest proposed.

He said if proper legal counsel could assure him that the revenue bond proposal would not obligate the board, he would vote for it now.

Extreme advocates of a committee study of the Emerson proposal indicated fear that in case the board ventured to build one 150-room dormitory for TSU, the legislature might be reluctant to appropriate funds for the building of more.

The next regular meeting scheduled for the board is in September, but prospects are that a special meeting will be called to hear a report of the committee assigned to study the Emerson proposal.

Dr. W. R. Banks, president emeritus of Prairie View and president of the board, presided.

Texas Southern Takes Over Training At Jefferson College

BEAUMONT, TEXAS — A delegation from Texas Southern University, headed by President R. O'Hara Lanier, Dr. B. A. Turner, Director, Vocational and Industrial Education; Dr. H. Hadley Hartshorn, Dean of Instruction; Dr. R. W. Hilliard, Director of Extension; C. S. Wells, of the Business Office and several instructors in the Vocational School at Texas Southern University, visited Beaumont, August 31, to make final arrangements to begin operating the Basic Preparatory and the trades portion of the Jefferson Junior College, September 1, 1951. Texas Southern University is also offering the services of the Extension Division to the citizens of Beaumont.

"An enabling act, and financial support, by the Texas Legislature would be necessary in order for the college portion of Jefferson Junior College work to be taken over," according to Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier. Conferences were held with Dr. John E. Gray, President of Lamar State College; James A. Redmond, Vice President and Fred W. Hunter, Superintendent of the Beaumont Independent School District. Mack H. Hannah, Jr., member of Texas Southern University Board attended the conference.

PUBLIC MEETING

More than three-hundred persons assembled in the Charlton-Pollard High School auditorium Friday night, August 31, with few exceptions, they were members of the Jefferson Junior College faculty, students or prospective students. Dr. John E. Gray, President of Lamar Junior College then, now President of Lamar State College, opened the meeting. Dr. Gray expressed his appreciation to the supervisors, faculty and students of Jefferson Junior College for their support and cooperation. He spoke of the time, energy and sacrifices made by the trustees and officials of Lamar Junior College in an effort to see that Jefferson Junior continue operating.

Dr. Gray then said, "The officials of Texas Southern University will explain the program." He presented Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, President of Texas Southern University, who was acknowledged with thunderous applause. President Lanier said that since his arrival in Beaumont, the atmosphere was impregnated with goodwill and brotherly love and that every courtesy was extended in the conferences. He mentioned the generosity of the Beaumont Independent School District, Superintendent, board members and Mr. "Romeo" referring to Frank Romeo Pierson, Charlton-Pollard High School assistant principal. He told of the interest manifested by Dr. Gray in Jefferson Junior College and how he had worked for this day.

The mission of T. S. U. is to extend its educational facilites wherever possible and practical, but State rules and regulations circumscribe their bounds. Dr. Lanier paid a glowing tribute to Mack H. Hannah, Jr., for his cooperation and tireless efforts. He stated that he had not missed a meeting of the board since he had been a member. He presented Mr. Hannah, who was given an ovation. Mack in his unassuming and characteristic manner, that no one except Mack Hannah possesses, spoke briefly, saying this crowd bespeaks the interest of the people here in Beaumont, he spoke of the interest shown by President John Gray and Dr. R. W. Hilliard, who were in charge of the T. S. U. Extension work and were familiar with the work here.

After reciting a legislature act, he informed those present what T S U could do under the existing law and some of the things it could not do under present laws. As much as TSU may desire to, it will not be able to put one penny in the operating of Jefferson Junior College program. Jefferson Junior College will have to be absolutely self supporting. He then presented Dr. B. A. Turner, Director of Vocational and Industrial Education, who was familar with the present program.

Dr. Turner spoke of the requirements of students enrolled, prospect for the continuing operation of this division depends upon the students. According to the records most of the students only had about 12 months more of schooling on the present program. He stated that he had plans if the students cooperated to carry these classes on indefinitely. The techniques necessary to continue to operate the Basic Preparatory and the trades portion of Jefferson Junior College had been worked out so thoroughly that a tentative faculty meeting was held Friday night and will be ready to start operating after September 7, 1951. To comply with the Veterans Administration regulations there will be of necessity a few changes in the executive department of the Vocational Division. Classes in Basis Preparatory work, Trades, and Extension will begin September 12, 1951 according to Dr. B. A. Turner and Dr. R. W. Hilliard.

APPLICATIONS DISTRIBUTED

Those desiring courses in the Professional Division were given application blanks to be filled and returned. There is a deal of information T S U will have to know before this division begins. About one hundred of these applications were returned Friday night. Others asked that they be permitted to mail them to T. S. U., as there was some information they did not have at hand, this privilege was extended to those making the request.

COURSES-REGISTRATION

Registration for vocational and basic preparatory classes will be held Thursday and Friday, September 6 and 7 from 9 a.m. to 5: p.m. in the vocational building on Carroll Street. TSU will offer graduate study, academic courses, vocational work and basic preparatory classes here. Students who have finished junior college work at Jefferson junior college may take an additional 30 semester hours (1 year) before going to Houston to complete work for a degree. Freshmen entering the extension classes this year will be allowed to earn 30 semester hours here towards a degree from Texas Southern University. The balance of the work will have to be completed in Houston. It was explained this does not mean students may not take work here beyond 30 semester hours credits, but only 30 may be applied towards a degree.

T S U GIVEN DEEDS

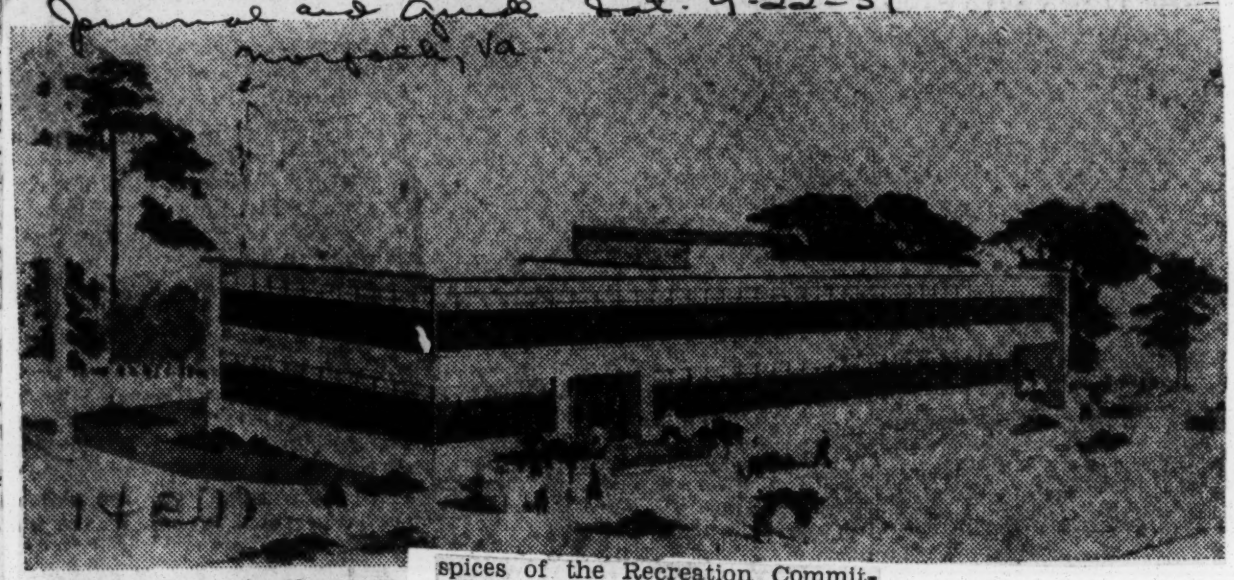
Deeds to the personal property consisting of houses and equipment was deeded to TSU by the Lamar Junior College trustees before the expiration date. If and when the preprofessional classes start they will be held in Charlton-Pollard High school according to leases offered by the Beaumont Independent School District. Only courses will be offered where there is a sufficient demand, TSU officials stated.

Dr. Lanier's Inauguration Set at Texas Southern

HOUSTON, Texas (ANP)—Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier will be formally inaugurated as the first president of Texas Southern University at ceremonies on the campus Nov. 4. Dr. Lanier has been serving acting president of the university which was founded in 1947. Under him, Texas Southern has developed from primarily an evening school into an institution with 2,200 day students.

Pharmacy Building Nearing Completion At Texas Southern

Journal and Guide Nor. 9-22-51
Norfolk, Va.



Shown above is the new Pharmacy Building nearing completion at Texas Southern University, Houston, Texas. The new structure to cost about $433,000,000 will be ready for occupancy the first of next year. It will provide much needed extra facilities for the university.

Texas Southern Ends First Term Of Summer Session

HOUSTON, Tex.—Texas Southern University, Houston, Texas closed out the first term of the record breaking 1951 summer school July 13, 1951 with what President R. O'Hara Lanier, termed a most satisfactory record of service to the people.

The 2090 campus students and the approximately 500 in off campus locations set a new record for the young state school. One hundred thirty three teachers attended the Dallas Workshop, 33 the Texarkana Texas Workshop and more than 100 freshmen Veterans attended extension schools in Orange, Port Arthur, Huntsville, Fort Worth and Denton.

An imposing array of specialists served the campus and some of the off campus students. The "twice a week" chapel program proved to be rather popular with several hundred teachers in attendance at the summer school.

Classes took advantage of the many factories, plants and historic spots in and near Houston as a means of supplementing the classroom instruction. A special trip to Mexico is being arranged for the second term. This is under the auspices of the Recreation Committee.

According to R. W. Hilliard, Director of Summer School the second half enrollment will likey be short of the 2090 figure.

Board Silent As A Whole; Dr. Sadler Assures Confidence

HOUSTON — Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, president of Texas Southern university, said Wednesday that the circulation of pamphlets charging that he was or had been a member of a communist organization was the work of a group who "are carrying on the fight started by Oize Johnson."

Dr. Lanier said that he had not seen copies of the pamphlets, and the only knowledge which he has of them is the information which he has received in response to an inquiry which was made asking if he knew of the pamphlets. According to the inquiry, the pamphlets "charge that I have been a member of the Southern Youth Congress," Dr. Lanier said. With reference to holding membership in the organization, he said that he had served as a member of the advisory committee of the Southern Youth Congress more than 10 years ago, and had been a delegate to two meetings. Dr. Lanier added that during that time, approximately 10 years ago, much attention was being given to the problem of youth in this country and if there were infiltrations by Communists it was not detected. Dr. Lanier said that he was not a Communist and was not a member of a Communist or Communist front organization. Any charges that he is a Communist are based on guilt association which cannot be substantiated, he said.

Accusations Same

Dr. Lanier explained that according to the information which he had as to the content of the pamphlets they contained accusations similar to those which were made in anonymous letters which were written to members of the Board of Directors of Texas Southern University. In these letters to the board of directors the charges were made that he was a member of a communist organization, Dr. Lanier said.

He said that the board of directors, as a body, had made no statement to him regarding a reaction to the letters. However, a letter has been received from one member of the board expressing a disbelief in the accusation. The letter was from Dr. M. E. Sadler, and in his letter he expressed satisfaction with the work of Dr. Lanier as president of the school, and said that the objections raised in the anonymous letter which he had received only served to strengthen his confidence in the job which he was doing.

According to Dr. Lanier, the pamphlets have been circulated among legislators and members of the press. He said that indications are that both the pamphlets and the letters were written and circulated by the same group of individuals.

Reduction In Staff

He said he thought that the circulation of these pamphlets and letters was prompted by the recent decision which had to be made in connection with the reduction in the teaching staff at the university. Dr. Lanier stated that the decision to reduce the teaching staff at the university had to be made in keeping with a legislative act which stated that the school would be allowed one teacher for every fifteen students.

Following this legislative act, he said that letters had been mailed to members of the staff at the university stating, in effect that their services at the university would be terminated for the school year of 1951-52, pending the action of the board of directors. The letter also stated that any changes which were affected would be brought to the attention of the staff members, and that all efforts would be expended to help those who were not on the staff for the coming year to get positions elsewhere. Dr. Lanier said that he thought that the same group which had worked with Ozzie Johnson in his attempt to dislodge him took advantage of this decision to continue their fight against him.

This week Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier was awarded the Freedoms Foundations Gold Certificate Award of Merit, "for outstanding achievement in bringing about a better understanding of the American way of life during 1950." In a letter accompanying the citation the president of the award committee paid personal tribute to Dr. Lanier for his work and expressed the hope that the University president would continue his excellent work.

The Freedoms Foundation is located at Valley Forge, Pa. and Dr. Lanier was voted the citation early this year.

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Tulsa University

21 Negroes Enroll For TU Courses

There has been a jump in the enrollment of Negro students taking graduate courses in special classes conducted by Tulsa University, it was disclosed this week. The summer classes are conducted daily at Carver Junior High School.

The following Tulsans are enrolled:

Mrs. Anita Hairston, Mrs. Anna O. Stuart, Theodore W. Hall, B. T. Moore, Mrs. Barbara S. Jackson, Mrs. Edna K. Stephens, Mrs. G. Williams.

Also Art S. Williams, H. Vaughn, Mrs. Lovce B. Harvey, James H. Lark, Harley T. King, Mrs. Ruth M. Brown, C. D. Tate, Mrs. Julius Paler and Mrs. Margaret Hendrixs.

Out-of-town students include Mrs. Zemula C. Williams, and Mrs. Addie W. McAlphin, of Sapulpa; W. T. Jones, Mrs. Bernice Robbins, and John Ford, of Wagoner, and Mrs. Ogretta McCary, of Beggs.

White Students Protest Racial Restrictions at Arkansas Univ.

They Say Limiting Courses to Negroes Is 'Discrimination'

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Praising the policy of admitting Negroes as well as whites to the University of Arkansas' new permanent Graduate Center here, several white persons are protesting a proposed plan of confining next summer's courses in the center entirely to Negroes. It is charged now that the new policy discriminates against white students.

The protest was contained in a recent letter to the editor of a local daily newspaper. It suggested that letters be written o Dr. Lewis Webster Jones, president of the university, protesting the proposed closing of summer classes to white students The letter stated in part:

"PRAISEWORTHY PROJECT"

"The University of Arkansas' new permanent Graduate Center recently established in Little Rock is a pariseworthy project It provides many people with a long-desired and long-awaited opportunity to further their education. Young married people could never afford to relinquish or get a leave of absence from their jobs and transfer their families and personal necessities to Fayetteville.

"Teachers in Little Rock and surrounding areas, who could barely save enough money to attend summer courses at the university, can commute to the Center and acquire the additional hours they need for advancement or increases in pay.

"Deserving special commendation is the Center's policy of admitting Negroes as well as white people to its courses. It should not be otherwise.

CHARGES DISCRIMINATION

"But what of the Graduate Center's porposal to confine next summer's courses entirely to Negroes? Both races are at present deriving great benefit from the Center, not only by gaining university credits which they would be otherwise denied but by acquiring better interracial understanding through the sharing of his splendid educational opportunity. Why, then, does the university intend to close its doors o white people next summer?

"I have discussed this question with several of my friends who re attending classes at the Center. None of them object to the presence of Negroes in the classes. All are enthusiastically in agreement with this democratic policy of the Center.

"Several want to attend classes there next summer because they cannot afford to go to Fayetteville for twelve weeks. One person remarked, 'wouldn't it be racial discrimination for the Center to close all summer classes to white students?'"

"Ostensibly, the reason for this proposed limitation is to avoid over-crowding of the Center's classes. The university, itself, is always overcrowded.

"Summer classes at the Center could be limited by setting a maximum enrollment for each course, of both white and colored students, as is being done at present . . .

The signature to the letter was withheld.

Arkansas Law School Grad Tells Story of Being 'First Negro' In Southern School

Fayetteville, Ark. (ANP).—From segregation to integration is the story of three years of studying law on the campus at the University of Arkansas for a young Negro.

Jack Lamond Shropshire, 23, who last month became the first Negro to receive a degree from the university, said that his first year on the campus was his most unpleasant. But each succeeding year saw a gradual lowering of segregation until he could say of his final year that he almost began to enjoy life there.

Shropshire wanted to study and practice law in his home state of Arkansas. He decided that the best way to learn about his state's law was to attend the University of Arkansas.

He had been encouraged to do this by the university's opening of its doors to Negroes. Shropshire says that he was not a pioneer. The one real reason for wanting to go to the university was that he could attend more cheaply.

Shropshire was not the first colored person enrolled in the law school. Silas Hunt, a veteran of the "Battle of the Bulge", enrolled in January, 1948. After studying one semester, he was forced to drop out because of illness. He died in January, 1949.

Hunt had met his classes alone in the basement of the Law school. Shropshire knew that he also would have to study in a similar manner.

He arrived at the university and secured a room with a Negro family. At first, all of his classes were held in the small basement under the law school. A month later, however, two of his four classes were switched to a regular classroom with white students. A desk with a railing around it was placed in the corner for him.

It was at this stage that his confidence began to crumble. He was an alien within a strange environment. Many of the white students tried to be nice to him. But since most of the students were in a situation which was just as new to them as it was to him, they just didn't know what to say or do.

After a day or two, the railing was removed. This removed a momentary desire which Shropshire had of leaving the school. He gives credit for the removal of the curtain to the students and the faculty who he believes urged that it be taken down. However, he still occupied a seat alone in the corner.

At the end of his first semester, he stopped taking his other two classes in the basement. He attended all four classes in the regular classroom with the white students.

From his second year until he was graduated, life on the campus became increasingly more enjoyable for him.

Two more Negro students had enrolled in the school of law and the three were told to sit on the front row.

Shropshire says he did more than just sit in the classroom, then.

"I had made up my mind that I was going to speak right up in class, take part in discussions. And I always did. I expect some of the students thought I spoke right up too much. I always participated as much as I wanted to in every class, and the teachers called on me as much as anyone else."

With more Negroes in the school, Shropshire was no longer lonely. By this time, the white students became more friendly. Fellows began to invite him into their rooms or out to their homes. There were few incidents.

Shropshire said, "There was always a sort of pressure. You were under it constantly. You had to be prepared for almost anything. You were marked. Anywhere you went, you could feel people pointing you out and thinking or saying, "There's that Negro that goes to the law school."

The third year saw even more integration and a general democratic atmosphere surrounding the campus. The Negroes were allowed to sit anywhere in the classrooms. Their friendships with white students matured.

Shropshire was asked to join the student bar association, but was not allowed to pay the dollar entrance fee. This fee would have gone to a social fund and Negroes would not have been permitted to attend social activities sponsored by the association.

Shropshire used his student ticket book to athletic events in Razorback stadium. He sat where he wanted in the stadium.

In his last year, he played shortstop on the law school team. He says he experienced no unpleasantness of any kind while playing.

Looking back the lawyer says:

"Things have changed a good deal since I first went up there. I understand that there are four Negroes living in dormitories during this summer session. I think there will be seven or eight colored persons at the School of Law next fall.

After receiving his degree, Shropshire became associated with the law firm of Booker and Booker of Little Rock.

U. of Arkansas Ignores Racist

Defends Interracial Extension Courses

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark.—(ANP) The University of Arkaneas plans to go ahead with its new program of off-campus non-segregated graduate work in education despite disapproval of Arkansas State Teachers College.

Dr. Henry Kronenberg, dean of the university's college of education, said here last week that other State schools intend to participate in the program.

Plan Proves Popular

In response to many requests from teachers seeking to further their education, the university set up a graduate center in education in Little Rock.

Teachers seeking a master's degree in education, thus, would be able to receive 12 hours of credit on a State college campus before moving on to the University of Arkansas to complete work for the degree.

Dr. Kronenberg explained that the plan will permit in-service teachers who are doing full-time teaching to obtain a master's degree in two years. Chief opposition to the plan came from Amis Guthridge, Little Rock attorney, who criticized the university's policy of opening the program to qualified colored students.

For Lone Negro Student

Ark. Law School Bias 'Faded Away'

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Morehouse Grad Returns; Says Full Equality For All At U. Of Arkansas

BY GEORGE COLEMAN

At first they sat in segregated chairs. Now things are different. Their study rooms were located in basements, and they were not welcomed in school activities. Now they take part in virtually everything.

That's what George W. Haley says about his two years at the University of Arkansas, previously an all white institution.

Haley is at present one of six Negroes attending the school. He is a graduate of Morehouse, finishing in June, 1949 and entering the University of Arkansas that same fall. The university is located in Fayettevill, Arkansas.

Haley, who is now in his senior year at the University of Arkansas, is in Atlanta visiting the Harris family at 601 Fair St. He came to the Atlanta Daily World office recently and told reporters how things have been with him since he first entered the former white school.

When Haley entered the university in the fall of 1949, he found himself placed in segregated seats and not allowed to eat at the campus cafeteria. The attitude of the white students, he said, was not friendly. But since then, the students attitudes have changed. Now the Negro students take part in football games without segregation. They eat at the campus cafeteria and attend all campus functions.

Haley received his academic training at Corbin High School in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, Booker T. Washington High School in Memphis, Tenn. and in Hopkintown, New Jersey. He was graduated with highest honors from Morehouse College.

While at the University of Arkansas, Haley had an article published in the Arkansas Law Review on public utilities. He will be living on the campus this fall.

Haley's father, Alexander Haley, is the dean of agriculture at Arkansas State. His oldest brother is chief journalist in the Coast Guard and his sister is entering her second year at Fisk University. His other brother is in Korea at present.

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University of Buffalo Law School

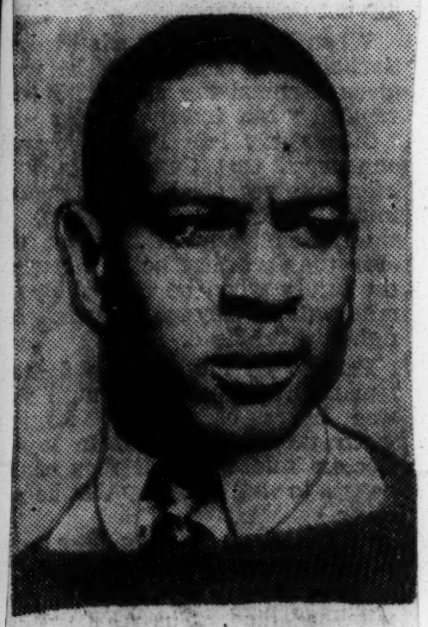
Law School Senior Is Elected to Buffalo U. Board of Trustees

BUFFALO, N.Y. — Leeland N. Jones Jr., senior student in the University of Buffalo Law School, has been elected to the school's University Council, which functions as the Board of Trustees of the 105-year-old institution according to Chancellor Raymond McConnell.

This marks the first time a colored person has been named to the university's governing board and the first time a student has been so designated. The term is for four years. Mr. Jones, who was graduated from the school with a B. A. in 1947, was nominated and elected by graduate students in all sections of the country eligible to vote.

Another First Cited

Also elected were: Dr. Harry G. LaForge and Judge Samuel A. Harris. New trustees will be introduced to the 10,800 students Wednesday during graduation exercises when another first will be the appearance of the Rev. William H. Horne, pastor of Lincoln Memorial Methodist Church, on the graduation program. He will deliver the invocation. In the past, all such commencement participants have been white.



LEELAND JONES JR.

Mr. Jones, a native of Buffalo, was varsity halfback for three years while an undergraduate student at the university. In 1947, he served as treasurer of the National Student Association. He is the son of the senior Joneses and is married to the former Carlita Murphy of Baltimore. They have two small sons.

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University of Illinois

Negro Girl Takes Queen Honors At Univ. Of Illinois

CHAMPAIGN, Illinois — A pretty, 20-year-old Negro girl from Chicago has been elected queen of the 42nd annual homecoming celebration at the University of Illinois.

She is Miss Clarice Davis and the first of her race to win the honor in the history of the school's colorful homecoming festivities. Miss Davis won out over a field that originally included 53 nominees.

She said Tuesday:

"It is a great honor. I am very happy."

Miss Davis also is the first Negro to be named a homecoming queen in the history of the Western (Big Ten) Conference.

University officials announced that more than 5,000 ballots were cast in the campus-wide election. The total vote mustered by Miss Davis was not announced. Officials explained that by tradition the count is a secret.

Miss Davis will serve as "Miss Illinois" over a court of beauty including the nine prettiest co-eds from other Big Ten schools.

The homecoming program next Saturday will be featured by the gridiron clash between undefeated Illinois and Iowa. It will be climaxed by a gigantic dance Saturday night.

Miss Davis won the honor on the basis of her personality, poise, posture, carriage, walk, beauty of face and figure.

She said:

"It was something I had dreamed about. But I never believed it would come true."

Miss Davis was graduated from the Immaculate Conception High School in Dubuque, Iowa, and attended the Navy Pier branch of the University of Illinois in Chicago before coming to the main campus in Champaign, Ill.

She is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and a student in the College of Education where she is majoring in teacher training curriculum in social studies.

Her parents are Mr. and Mrs Clarence R. Davis. The father is a street car conductor for the Chicago Transit Authority.

Nominees for queen were selected by each sorority on the Illinois campus. A committee of five faculty members and five student body representatives then screened the 53 nominees.

The screen process reduced the nominees to 16. Their photographs then were published in the student daily newspaper and copies of the pictures were placed in business and campus buildings.

The election was held last Tuesday and Wednesday.

Homecoming queen—Clarice Davis (above), 19-year-old Negro student from Chicago, has been chosen homecoming queen at the University of Illinois. She will reign over the homecoming celebration this weekend. She is a senior and was elected by a general vote of students last week. (AP wirephoto.)

ILLINI'S DAINTY, DELIGHTFUL, AND LOVABLE QUEEN—Attractive Clarice C. Davis, of Chicago, Ill., was a notable "first" in being elected home-coming queen for this week-end's celebration at the University of Illinois. The pulchritudinous 20-year-old Illini queen was the first of her race ever chosen for this honor in any universities of the Big 10 Conference.

Frosh Women Into Dormitories At Kansas U

By CHARLES PRICE

LAWRENCE, Kas.—(Special to THE CALL)—Race relations and Negro women's student housing at the University of Kansas took a progressive step recently when freshman women moved into two University owned halls regardless of race.

Corbin hall, K.U. women's resident hall at Lawrence, from its opening in 1923 until this fall operated on a discriminatory basis. The other 10 University women's halls still maintain this unfair distinction. North College hall was recently completed and had never housed University women before.

In keeping with a new University ruling; that all University of Kansas freshman women must reside their first year at the University either in Corbin or North College halls, the racial barrier was quietly lowered and Negro college women moved in.

When the new ruling was announced in 1950, University officials were quietly pressed for an answer as to whether Negro women would be allowed to enter the freshman halls. Officials either commented that they did not know, or were in no position to answer the question. It was not until this year when Negro women submitted their applications to the University that they learned they would be permitted to live in the freshman halls.

University women's housing in Lawrence, even though possibly better than at other college towns throughout Kansas, is below standard. There are no Negro sorority houses in Lawrence, and the other 10 University women resident halls, which are upperclass man halls, are still closed to Negroes.

Of the 360 freshman women in Corbin and North College halls, 17 are Negro. There are eight in North College and nine in Corbin.

The freshman women are under a new system of guidance and personal counciling designed to help the first-year University students in any social problems that they may confront.

Each of the two large resident units have a head resident (house mother) trained in counseling on the problems of young women, Miss Margaret Habein, dean of women, said. Each head resident has an assistant counselor for each 25 women in her hall.

"This always available guidance, skilled but in an informal manner, is something all freshman women are entitled," Miss Habein explained. "We believe the results will improve scholarship and better and more rapid personality development."

The 13 counselors were selected for their leadership in campus activities and their ability to intimately guide young women.

The freshman women are allowed self-government as much as possible with the head residents and counselors acting in an advisory capacity.

Eleanor Burton, Topeka freshman in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, was recently honored by being elected corridor president on her floor in Corbin.—Charles Price.

271 Negro Students At The Univ. Of Louisville

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—(ANP)— The first attempt to determine the number of Negro students enrolled in the University of Louisville has disclosed 271 colored persons attending classes there.

Dr. Philip Davidson, president of the University of Louisville, said the largest number came from the Louisville Muunicipal College, which formerly was a division of the U. of L. reserved for Negroes.

When the state amended its Day Law, which prohibited the instruction of colored and white students in the same classroom, Louisville Municipal College, longer necessary. Subsequently, 126 students transferred to the U. of L.

There are about 149 men and 122 women: however, the figures are estimates because the university does not distinguish races on its record charts.

Besides the defunct Municipal College, Negroes came from Indiana University, Kentucky State College, Fisk, Howard, Pennsylvania State, McGill, Temple, Wilberforce, the Universities of Illinois and Cincinnati, Boston School of Theology, and Virginia State College. An additional 36 pupils came from Central High School of Louisville.

Here is a rundown on the colleges and schools in which the colored students are enrolled:

Arts and Sciences, 118; Medicine, 1; Law, 6; Speed Scientific, 7; Music, 16; Division of Adult Education, 82; Graduate, 34; and Kent School of Social Work, 7.

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U. of L. Medical School Accepts Negro

14e(1)

The University of Louisville School of Medicine yesterday accepted the first Negro student in its 114-year history.

Joseph L. Alexander, 21, son of Arnold Alexander, Anchorage, was notified of his admission to the 1951 freshman class. A graduate of Lincoln Institute near Shelbyville, Alexander now is a premedical student at Fisk University in Nashville.

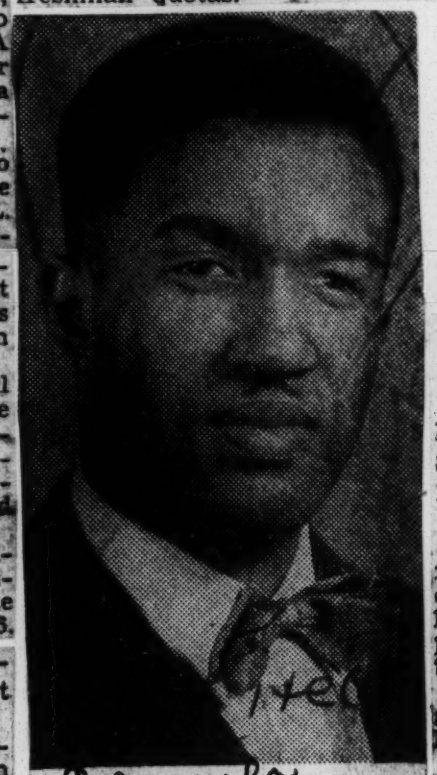
He was one of six Negroes who applied for admission to the Medical School this fall. U. of L. trustees voted last summer to admit Negroes to graduate and professional schools this year, but the Medical and Dental Schools already had their freshman quotas filled.

Negroes will be admitted to all U. of L. schools beginning in June if they meet regular entrance requirements. About 25 are enrolled this year in Speed Scientific, Music, Law, Kent, and Graduate Schools.

Dr. J. Murray Kinsman, Medical School dean, said 100 freshmen have been accepted for the fall term instead of the usual 96. An expansion of laboratory facilities made it possible to admit the additional four.

The School of Dentistry has received applications so far from only two Negroes, neither of whom meet minimum requirements.

Louisville university voted to admit Negroes to graduate and professional schools this year. However, the medical and dental schools had already reached their freshman quotas.



A First—Joseph L. Alexander, a Fisk University senior from Anchorage, Ky., will be the first Negro enrolled in the University of Louisville's School of Medicine to integrate, now that the color bar has been dropped.

He was one of the six Negroes who applied for admission to the Medical School this fall. Univ. of L. trustees voted last summer to admit Negroes to graduate and professional schools this year but because the Medical and Dental Schools had filled their freshman quota previously, no applications were considered for the current year.

Alexander has been a student counselor at Fisk for two years. He is President of the local chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha, Treasurer of the Student Council, and a member of the Student Christian Association.

U. of Louisville 'Med' School Admits Negro

Sat. 3-17-51

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — (ANP) — Joseph L. Alexander, 21, of Anchorage, became the first Negro student to crash the 114-year-old University of Louisville School of Medicine when he was notified of his admission to the 1951 freshman class here Thursday.

Alexander, one of six Negroes who applied for admission to the medical school this fall, is a graduate of Lincoln Institute near Shelbyville, and currently a premed student at Fisk University.

Last summer, trustees of the

Fiskite Admitted To Louisville U. As Med. Student

A Fisk University Senior, Joseph L. Alexander, was notified this week of his admission to the Freshman class of the University of Louisville School of Medicine. The 21 year-old Fisk student from Anchorage, Kentucky will be the first Negro enrolled in the University's Medical School in its 114 year history.

Alexander is an honor student at Fisk and was this year listed in Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges. He attended Fisk on a four year scholarship won in scho-

U. L. College Has 300 Fewer

Wed. 9-19-51

Enrollment in the University of Louisville College of Arts and Sciences is about 300 below the 1950 figure.

But the decrease is not a large as expected by university officials. At the end of the second day of registration yesterday, 1,248 students had signed up, compared to about 1,550 in the first two days last year.

The situation looks "pretty good," said U. of L. President Dr. Philip Davidson.

Registrar John M. Houchens estimated 100 students had been drafted or enlisted and a number of students hae quit school to take jobs. Also the low birth rate of the 1930's means there are fewer 18-year-olds today.

At least another 150 students are expected to enroll before the registration period ends Tuesday.

Enrollment in the Law School has dropped from 186 to 125 and night Law School enrollment is 50, the same as last year. Kent School of Social work has 42 students compared to 55 last year.

The Division of Adult Education will have registration tomorrow through Saturday.

Maryland Agrees To Admit Negro

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29 (AP).—A Negro today won his fight for admission to an undergraduate school of the University of Maryland on the main campus at College Park.

The state agreed to a consent decree in a Circuit Court mandamus action brought by Hiram T. Whittle, 20, of Baltimore, and acknowledged it would admit him to the engineering school at College Park.

Negroes have been admitted to the Baltimore divisions of the University, and a Negro recently won the right of admission to a graduate school at College Park. But Whittle goes through with his present plans to transfer from Morgan State College in Baltimore to College Park next September, he will be the first Negro ever admitted to an undergraduate school there.

Maryland U. May End Bi-racial Education Plan

The University of Maryland board of regents told the General Assembly yesterday the bi-racial system of education will be abandoned unless "substantially equal facilities for Negroes are provided immediately."

At a special meeting in Baltimore, the regents voted to open the doors of the university's undergraduate school at College Park to Hiram T. Whittle, 20-year-old Baltimore Negro.

It is the responsibility of the Legislature to set up equal facilities for Negroes and whites "In order to continue the bi-racial system of education," the regents said.

The board said the State has been following "makeshift policies" in regard to Negro students. The regents said they are "unequivocally opposed" to such procedures, now outlawed by the courts.

Last Monday the State informed the courts it would submit a consent decree in Whittle's case—meaning it would not protest his application. In the advice of Attorney General Hall Hammond, the board of regents agreed to admit Whittle "immediately," saying there was "no other action to take."

The board's announcement said it has made repeated requests to the Legislature for sufficient funds to provide adequately for Negro education. If these funds had been granted, the regents said, yesterday's action would not have been necessary.

Univ. of Md. Board Opens School to All

Admits Its 'Makeshift Policies' Have Been Unfair and Illegal

BALTIMORE

When the new term began on Monday, the School of Engineering at the University of Maryland had a new student, 20-year-old Hiram T. Whittle, a Morgan State College junior.

Mr. Whittle's admission to the undergraduate school on the university's College Park campus was approved Wednesday by the university's board of regents, 18 months after the NAACP filed a court suit on his behalf.

After several postponements, trial of the case was prevented Monday when Kenneth C. Proctor, deputy Attorney General, agreed to a "consent decree" which meant that Mr. Whittle would be admitted to the institution without further contest.

At the same time that it considered the Whittle case on Wednesday, the board of regents issued a statement of policy declaring that from now on the university must admit all colored students on an equal basis, because recent court decisions have outlawed the State's dual system with its segregated and inferior facilities for them.

However, the board left the door open for further consideration of the bi-racial system with the declaration that the students must be admitted, unless the State and the taxpayers want to spend the money to provide them with facilities "substantially equal" to those now available to white students.

Makeshifts Rebuffed

Fighting the Whittle case, the university had offered him training instead at its Princess Anne school.

In a court case against the university's nursing school, the applicant was offered instead training at an out-of-State institution.

In a case against the university's school of sociology, the university offered instead to set up special off-campus courses for the applicant.

Finally admitting defeat in the Whittle case, the board of regents branded all of these substitute offers as "makeshift policies," which have neither stood up in court nor kept colored students out of the university as intended.

To Live on Campus

HIRAM T. WHITTLE

To Halt Court Actions

Asked whether the new admissions policy means that no further court suits by colored applicants are necessary, Judge William C. Coleman said he would interpret it that way.

"All such applicants will be handled by the university's admissions office," he said. "I have little doubt but the board of admissions will treat all cases of a similar nature the same way. I see no reason why it should not."

However, skeptical of the board's change of heart and with little belief that the university will adopt this new policy in good faith, the NAACP said that it will insist on having Whittle's "consent decree" signed by a court judge.

Litigation Held Regrettable

Mrs. Juanita Mitchell, NAACP board member, said, "It is regrettable that the State officials, who should be interested in the welfare of all the citizens, regardless of race, color or creed would force colored citizens to spend their hard earned dollars to go into the courts to obtain what is rightfully theirs."

She pointed out that with the Court of Appeals decision in April which admitted Miss Esther McCready to the university's nursing school, "the law was clear enough for even a child to see and understand."

Yet, the NAACP was forced to press two additional cases in court; spending approximately $1100 in attorneys fees, the employment of an expert to compare facilities at College Park and Princess Anne, photographs for the trials, and postponed trial dates, she added.

Mrs. Mitchell continued:

"It is the lack of good faith which has characterized all of the action of the university regents to date, which makes us skeptical of the new policy.

"We stand by to protect to the hilt the constitutional rights of our youth."

3 Other Cases Pending

The NAACP has three other court cases pending against the university.

These are on behalf of Martin Booth, applicant to enter the school of pharmacy; and Richard Tyson and Donald Stewart, applicants to the school of dentistry.

Their NAACP attorney, Donald Murray, said that in light of the university's new policy, he will ask the Attorney General to agree to "consent decrees" in these cases so that court trial will not be necessary.

Mr. Whittle is one of nine children of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whittle of 929 McDonough St. He is a graduate of Dunbar High School and is now majoring in Mathematics at Morgan College.

U. of Maryland Medical School Admits 2 Negroes

BALTIMORE, May 5 (AP).—Two Negroes have been accepted at the University of Maryland Medical School, the university announced today.

They will be the first Negro students in the school's 144-year history.

The university said the students have been accepted for next fall.

Both are Baltimoreans. They are Donald W. Stewart, senior at Morgan State, and Roderick E. Charles, senior, at Howard University.

The university last month decided students should be admitted to the profesional schols in Baltimore without regard for race, creed or color.

Dr. H. Boyd Wylie, dean of the medical school, said Stewart and Charles satisfied all requirements.

Howard H. Muray, of the Baltimore Urban League, announced a suit filed by Stewart last year against the university's dental school has been withdrawn. Stewart sued for admission to the school.

U. Of Maryland Drops 144-Yr. Ban; Accepts 2

BALTIMORE, Md. — Two Negroes have been accepted at the University of Maryland Medical school, the university announced Saturday.

They will be the first Negro students in the school's 144-year history. The university said that the students have been accepted for next fall. Both are Baltimorians. They are Donald W. Stewart, senior at Morgan State College and Roderick E. Charles, senior at Howard university.

The university last month decided that the students should be admitted to the professional school in Baltimore without regard for race, creed or color.

Dr. H. Boyd Wylie, dean of the medical school, said Stewart and Charles satisfied all requirements.

A suit filed by Stewart last year against the University's dental school has been withdrawn, it was learned.

Potomac Paragraphs

Dr. Byrd Presents New Plan For Segregated Education

The possibility of eliminating some courses at the University of Maryland's College Park campus so as to remove the need for setting up similar courses for Negroes was suggested last Saturday by Dr. H. C. Byrd.

It was part of a plan proposed by Dr. Byrd, president of the university, for most efficiently and economically carrying out the "separate but equal" theory of Negro education in Maryland.

Another facet of Dr. Byrd's plan would put both Maryland State College for Negroes at Princess Anne and Morgan College at Baltimore under the jurisdiction of the university.

This proposal, advanced by the university president, has been opposed by Morgan officials.

Dr. Byrd outlined his suggestions at a meeting of 51 Eastern Shore civic leaders interested in retaining and improving the college at Princess Anne.

His proposal would provide undergraduate courses for Negroes at Princess Anne and Morgan comparable to those at College Park. Graduate studies would be provided at all three schools and Negroes would be admitted to the professional schools of the university in Baltimore.

In connection with the undergraduate setup, Dr. Byrd said it might be necessary for the university to discontinue some courses in order that the cost of providing equal facilities for Negro and white students be kept within reason.

State Concedes Inability to Bar Negro Student at College Park

By the Associated Press

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30.—Maryland's legal arm has acknowledged that the State can't prevent a Negro from attending the University of Maryland.

The step was taken yesterday when the State agreed to a consent decree in a Circuit Court mandamus action.

This meant it will not contest the suit by Hiram T. Whittle, 20, of Baltimore, to force the University to accept him in its College of Engineering at College Park.

Dr. H. C. Byrd, university president, did not comment on the move other than to say, "no decision in the matter has been reached at all. No consent decree has been filed yet." It was not known if he referred to the filing of the decree in a technical sense.

Chief Judge W. Connell Smith, before whom the mandamus action was to come, said he was advised he could pass the hearing because the State would submit a consent decree this week.

The State previously had contended that required facilities for engineering students were provided at Maryland State College at Princess Anne, the Negro branch of the University.

The Supreme Court recently held that States must offer equal facilities for Negroes or admit them to classes with whites.

U. of Md. Accepts Negro Med Students

BALTIMORE, May 6—(AP)—For the first time in the 144-year history of the University of Maryland Medical School, Negroes have been accepted for study at the institution.

The university announced that Donald W. Stewart and Roderick E. Charles, both of Baltimore, have been accepted as members of next Fall's entering class. Stewart is a senior at Morgan State and Charles is a senior at Howard University.

The Board of Regents decided last month that race, creed or color should not be considered when a student applies for study at the professional schools in Baltimore.

The decision also applied to the university's graduate schools of nursing, dentistry and pharmacy.

Dr. H. Boyd Wylie, dean of the Medical School, said Stewart and Charles had satisfied all advance requirements and had been invited to enroll.

Maryland U. Opens Dorm Doors To Race

BALTIMORE—Hiram T. Whittle, first Negro to be accepted by the University of Maryland for undergraduate studies, is living in a college dormitory this year.

University President H. C. Byrd said Whittle is the first and, at present, the only Negro student to live in a dormitory here.

After Whittle applied for a dormitory room, Hall Hammond, state attorney general, ruled that Negro students would have to be admitted on the same terms as whites.

Whittle, an engineering student, was admitted to the College Park campus last winter for the second semester.

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University of Maryland

All Facilities Open To Negroes At Univ. Of MD.

BALTIMORE — The University of Maryland today opened the doors of its school of engineering to a Negro student and indicated that it has now adopted a policy of admitting Negro students to all schools, colleges and facilities at the University of Maryland where such facilities have not been provided separately for Negroes on an equal basis.

The action culminated a two-year fight by the National Association for the advancement of Colored People to secure the admission of Hiram Whittle of Baltimore as an undergraduate student in the engineering school. President Harry C. Byrd of the University of Maryland notified Thurgood Murray, the attorney handling the case for the Baltimore branch of the NAACP that Whittle is to report for registration on Monday, February 5.

The trial of the suit which the NAACP had brought against the University, scheduled to be held on January 30, was cancelled by mutual consent when the Attorney-General of Maryland indicated that he would accept a consent decree ordering Whittle's admission to the University.

In the meantime, the state's Board of Regents issued a statement indicating that unless the state provided facilities for Negro students substantially equal under the law to those provided for whites, the bi-racial education system would have to be terminated. A request to the state legislature for appropriations to build up facilities for Negroes was refused.

U. of Md. Drops Dormitory Bias

COLLEGE PARK, Md.—(ANP)—Tradition received a blow at the University of Maryland when its first Negro undergraduate was admitted to what have previously been all-white dormitories as the university opened the college year.

The admission of the student, Hiram T. Whittle, to the dormitory marks the first time a Negro has lived in the college-sponsored residences, according to Maryland's president, Dr. H. C. Byrd.

Maryland U.'s First Negro Student Happy

By Roger B. Fraquhar
Post Reporter

The University of Maryland for the first time in its long history has a Negro undergraduate on its sprawling campus at College Park.

And 20-year-old Hiram T. Whittle of Baltimore, who broke the traditional ban against members of his race is "pleased and surprised" over the way he has been accepted.

Whittle, an engineering major who enrolled last February, is the oldest of eight children. His father, who he says as "very poor," works for a dry cleaning establishment.

Some fellow students yesterday described Whittle as "the studious type" and the youth himself declared "I've been hitting the books pretty hard."

Thus far, he said, he has shunned both social events and the University's athletic program but the decision has been his own—it was not forced upon him.

"I'm here to get an education," he said simply.

The undergraduate sleeps in a single room in a dormitory with other students, some of whom also occupy single rooms while others share double rooms. And he eats at the college cafeteria.

Filed Suit to Be Admitted

About two years ago, Whittle said, he filed suit against the University's engineering school, claiming he could not get equal facilities elsewhere in Maryland to study for his chosen career—electrical engineering.

A few days before the case was to come up in a Baltimore court, he said, the University told his attorneys he would be admitted and the suit was dropped.

Now, he is a full-fledged undergraduate. His courses include differential equations, engineering mechanics, engineering drawing, plane surveying, sociology and government and politics.

Like most undergraduates Whittle says he has to study hard to keep up and he adds, "This semester has been especially rough." But he admits his marks have been good. He plans to stay for two more years until he wins a degree.

Before transferring to Maryland, he completed two and a half years at Morgan State College, a Negro institution in Baltimore. He was graduated from Dunbar High School in Baltimore.

Negro groups and individuals eager to remove race barriers at the College Park institution financed his attorney fees and are now paying his tuition. On that score, he comments: "I'm grateful for the opportunity."

Whittle doubts if many Negro undergraduates will follow his lead. He believes many will prefer a degree from top-ranking Howard University in Washington. And he points out that Morgan College is much nearer the center of the State's Negro population.

Whittle says he is receiving equal treatment at College Park and he believes he has made many friends.

When a reporter asked a key university official to comment on Whittle's presence, at first he failed to recognize the student's name. Geary Eppley, dean of men, then commented: "There have been no student problems that I am aware of since Whittle enrolled." He said as far as the university is concerned Whittle is "just another student."

The Washington Post

Fellow students at the University of Maryland share Hiram Whittle's concern over a problem. C. Herschel King considers the matter from the comfort of a bunk. William Woodward seems to be trying to pluck the answer from his head. The others are William Russell (left) and Paul Wakin. Whittle is majoring in engineering.

Ed Diggs Is All Set To Dig In

MR. AND MRS. EDWARD DIGGS AT HOME

Acceptance By University Of North Carolina A Surprise, Student Says

By ARNOLD de MILLE

"I HAD NO INTENTION of being a test case when I filed my application with the University of North Carolina," said Edward O. Diggs to the Defender in his Winston-Salem, N. C. home last week.

"And I certainly didn't think the acceptance of my application would have caused such widespread publicity. I am flattered."

Edward Diggs is the 27-year-old pre-medical student who recently became the first Negro to be accepted by the University of North Carolina as a student in the institution's medical school's first four-year class.

The university's decision to accept Diggs came as a complete surprise and delivered a crushing blow to the Southern Jim Crow school system. It was particularly so since the 182-year-old institution acted on its own and became the first major university in the South to accept Negro students without being forced by court action.

"I had no idea of taking my case to court had my application been rejected," explained Diggs, a mild-mannered fellow who gives much thought to all questions asked him.

WHEN he was called to Chapel Hill last Feb. 3 to appear before the admission personnel to state his qualifications and reasons for wanting to enroll at the University of North Carolina medical school, he merely stated that he intended to practice medicine in the state and felt that a degree from that institution would be a tremendous asset to his professional career.

"I thought it was no more than fair to let them know I had also made application with the Chicago Medical school, Meharry, Howard and Bowman Gray School of Medicine," he remarked. He had been accepted by both Chicago Medical School and Meharry.

He had gotten home at 2:30 that morning on the bus. In order for him to get back to Greensboro in time for work he had to leave the house again at 10:30. Our appointment was for 9:15.

"You don't seem to get much sleep on Tuesday, May 1, when he received the news that he had been accepted, he was the most surprised person in North Carolina.

He still hadn't recovered when this correspondent caught him on one of the two trips he makes home weekly from Greensboro where he works as a post office transportation clerk from 3:30 p.m. to midnight and attends A and T college in the mornings and early afternoons.

sleep."

"I get more now than I got last year," he replied. "My classes were from eight in the morning until three. I was at the post office from 3:30 until midnight."

WHEN did he get time to study?

"After I left the post office at midnight and on weekends when I came home."

That is, he studied at home on weekends when he didn't have lab work to do and didn't get home.

Diggs will enter the University of North Carolina school of medicine this fall under the GI bill of rights. He was a staff sergeant in the adjutant general's office at Camp Butner during World War II and also a psychology clinical assistant at Fort Benning.

He is a graduate of Winston-Salem Teachers college, taught school in Warren county, Fayetteville and at Columbia Heights elementary school here. After the war he went back to teaching at Atkins high school.

In 1946 Diggs went to Washington to accept a job in the post office, leaving his family here because suitable housing could not be found for them. He was in Wasington about 20 months when he was transferred to Greensboro. Last year he enrolled at A and T college.

Native of Winston-Salem

Diggs is a native of Winston-Salem, the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Diggs, Sr., of 830 Stadium drive, and the grandson of Bishop J. D. Diggs, retired.

He has four sisters, Mrs. Rachael Diggs Wilkinson, a member of Teachers college faculty; Mrs. Hannah Diggs Atkins, librarian at Kimberly Park school; Mrs. Pessie Maryland, art supervisor for Negro schools in Durham, and Miss Gloria Diggs who teaches in Rocky Mount.

He has a brother, J. T. Diggs, Jr., who is art professor at Teachers college and a photographer.

MRS. DIGGS is also a Winston-Salem girl. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roman E. Galloway, 2507 Thurmond street. They were married January, 1942, just one month before he entered the Army.

They have three children, Beverly Elise, 7; Edward O. Jr., 2, and Sharon Patrice, 5 months.

What has been so gratifying and comforting, Diggs said, is the number of letters, telegrams and telephone calls he has received from students at Chapel Hill and from well-wishers in various parts of the country complimenting him.

"I am flattered," he said bringing our chat to an end so that he wouldn't miss the bus to Greensboro. "I certainly had no idea my acceptance would cause so much interest and wide-spread publicity."

The only question to come up so far in connection with the college is shelter and food.

"I shall be seeking housing," he added. "I understand that housing facilities for families are limited at the university, and I expect no special favors. If I can find suitable housing I will take my family. If not, we will have to manage the best we can. But I expect no special favors."

UNC Opens Dorms to Race

They'll Live in Dorms—On the heels of admitting Negro students to its law school, the University of North Carolina has gone a step further and is assigning Negro law students to rooms in Steele Dormitory—one of the best on the campus. Registering for rooms for the summer school term are J. Kenneth Lee, left, Winston-Salem, N. C., and Harvey Beech, center, Kinston, N. C. James Lassiter, extreme right, also a student, but who will not live on the campus, watches UNC Housing Agent James Wadsworth register the students.—Rivera Photo.

First in School's History

3 Race Students Enter U. of N. C.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Following the Supreme Court decision which recently opened the doors of professional schools at the University of North Carolina to Negroes, three Negro students last week registered for the summer term of the UNC School of Law. Two of them were assigned to rooms in dormitories on the campus.

Two of the students who registered were from the four who filed suit against the university and the state of North Carolina when they were originally refused admittance because of their color. The two were J. Kenneth Lee, Greensboro, N. C., and James Lassiter, Rocky Mount, N. C.

The other two, who have not sought to enroll since the Supreme Court decision, are Floyd McKissick, Asheville, N. C., and Solomon Revis, Raleigh, N. C. The third enrollee is Harvey Beech of Kinston, N. C.

Another Negro student, Edward O. Diggs, is enrolled to enter the UNC Medical School next fall.

Basis of the court ruling was that the school at North Carolina College for Negros was "so inferior as to violate constitutional requirement." Dean Harry P. Brandies of the UNC School of Law opened the university's summer term to Negroes after Conrad O. Pearson, NAACP lawyer in Durham, threatened to cite university officials for contempt if they continued stalling.

All three of the newly enrolled students are students at the jim-crow law school at North Carolina College. They are the first Negro students admitted to the University of North Carolina in its 156-year-old history.

14e(1) 1951 University of North Carolina

Dad's Going to Break 162-Year Precedent in N.C.

Edward O. Diggs, 30-year-old premedical student at A. and T. College in Greensboro, shares news of his admission to the University of N.C. Medical School with his wife, Rachel, and their three children, Beverley, 7; Edward O., 4, and Sharon, 4 months.

University of N.C. Admits Student to Medical School

CHAPEL HILL, N.C.—Acknowledging that "it is best not to fight the supreme law of the land," the board of admissions of the Medical School of the University of North Carolina last week approved the application of Edward O. Diggs, 30, to enter the school and sent to him a letter of acceptance.

Diggs thus becomes the first person of his race to be accepted as a student by the University of North Carolina in its 162-year-old history.

The medical school's admissions committee voted 6 to 1 to admit Diggs. Approval of Diggs came three weeks after the university board of trustees voted to admit any student to a graduate or professional school "without regard to race or color" when the State does not provide separate facilities for minority races.

Glad He's Accepted

Diggs, a premedical student at A and T College, has not yet received his letter of acceptance, but he said upon learning of his achievement, "I am glad I was accepted."

A graduate of Winston-Salem Teachers College in 1938, Diggs taught school before going to the service during World War II. He is the father of three children and a part-time post office worker while attending school.

About her husband's comment upon hearing the news he had been accepted at the school, his wife said: "He was just too excited to say anything else. Isn't it wonderful? You don't know how much suspense we've been through."

Later Diggs stated he had been accepted by the University of Chicago Medical School and Meharry Medical College in Nashville but he preferred the Univrsity of North Carolina because he intends to practice in the State.

"Competitively Qualified

"I feel that training here would be more valuable than in some other State," he declared. In rating him, the admissions committee

considered him competitively qualified."

Students at the university received the news quietly. Recent polls on the campus and comments of student leaders show the majority do not oppose the admission of colored students to professional and graduate schools.

Announcement of acceptance was signed by Dr. E. Hedgpeth, chairman of the medical school admission committee; Dr. W. Reese Berryhill, dean of the medical school; Chancellor Robert B. House, and Greater University President Gordon Gray.

Thomas's Application Snubbed

The committee, however, has not approved an application to the medical school submitted by James E. Thomas of Wilmington. Thomas, now a student at Meharry Medical College, has filed a suit in Federal court demanding admission to the white school.

The school has asked to have this suit dismissed on the ground that Thomas is a third-year student at Meharry, and the UNC school is only a two-year school, which does not plan to have a third-year class until the fall of 1952 and a fourth year class the following fall.

Mr. Diggs and his family live in their own home in Winston-Salem. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Diggs Sr., 830 Stadium Drive.

He graduated from Winston-Salem Teachers College in 1938.

A brother James T. Diggs Jr., is professor of art at Winston-Salem Teachers College.

His sisters are: Mrs. Rachel D. Wilkinson, now on leave from Teachers' College studying toward a doctorate degree; Mrs. Hannah D. Atkins, librarian at Kimberly Park School in Winston Salem; Mrs. Jessie Maryland, art supervisor for colored schools in Durham, and Miss Gloria Diggs, teacher in Rocky Mount.

His wife is Mrs. Hazel Galloway Diggs, a native of Winston Salem, and the daughter of Mr and Mrs. Roman E. Galloway.

U. of North Carolina Accepts First Negro For Medical School

By the Associated Press

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., April 25 —The University of North Carolina, exclusively for white students since it was opened in 1795, has admitted a Negro to its medical school.

By a 6-to-1 vote, the Medical School Admission Committee yesterday approved the application of Edward O. Diggs, a student at A. and T. College in Greensboro.

In admitting Mr. Diggs, the university became the first in the South to take such action without being forced to by a court order.

Court Decisions Cited.

The action followed by three weeks a decision of the university's 100-member board of trustees to consider applications of Negroes for its graduate schools, where separate facilities are not provided by the State.

The trustees pointed out then that recent Supreme Court decisions ordering admission of Negroes to certain other Southern schools prompted their new policy. The trustees said, in effect, that it was best not to fight "the supreme law of the land."

The tradition-shattering move also came at a time when two suits are pending in Federal Courts asking the admission of Negroes to the university's medical and law schools.

Richmond Decision Appealed.

In one of the pending court cases, the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond already has ruled that the institution must admit Negroes to its law school. This case has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

In the other case, James E. Thomas of Wilmington has filed suit for admittance to the university medical school. Mr. Thomas, a student at Meharrie University, Nashville, Tenn., filed his suit after being denied admission by the same group which approved Mr. Diggs' application.

The Admissions Committee decided Mr. Diggs is "competitively qualified" to enter the graduate school and will be accepted for admittance next September.

Informed of the committee's action, Mr. Diggs said in Greensboro: "I am glad I was accepted."

Mr. Diggs said he planned to finish a pre-medical course at A. and T. College before entering the university next fall. He is a World War II veteran, married and the father of three children. He is a part-time postoffice worker.

MUST HAVE TONGUES IN CHEEK:

U. of N. C. Trustees' New Admission Policy Tested

By DOUGLASS HALL

RALEIGH, N.C. — There is at least one person who has a right to question what will happen when University of North Carolina officials "consider applications" to the medical school "without regard to color or race," as the board of trustees voted to do recently.

He is Albert T. Whitaker, instructor in the public Schools here. These officials "considered' his application several months ago and then advised him to "study medicine elsewhere."

At least his application ran the gamut of "consideration." He was called to Chapel Hill and spent the better part of the day being interviewed by Dr. Berryhill, dean of the school of medicine, and Dr. Hedgpeth, chairman of the committee on admissions.

Hopes Buoyed Up

He also talked with Drs. Hiatt, Ellis, VanCleave, Andrews, Alexander and Penick. Whitaker told the AFRO that the physicians were cordial and actually led him to believe that he had a good change of entering the school.

He was asked how he would feel attending classes where only white students were in attendence and said he replied

"I was a sergent in the army and served in a mixed unit in California and a North Carolian, Capt. Henry Bridges, now State Auditor, was my commanding officer. We got along fine and I belive the same would happen if I am admitted to the medical school."

Appeals to Governor Vain

Whitaker stated that it was a "big let down" when, a month later he received the letter from Dr. Hedgpeh telling him he was turned down.

He then wrote Gov. Kerr Scott and rquesed him to call a speccial session of the board of trustees of the university to have them consider his application, because "I am of the opinion that denial of admission to me to said school is based solely upon the fact that I am colored."

Governor Scott replied that "your qualifications in competition with other applicants for admission were not such to entitle you to admission." Then the Governor signed the letter "sincerely."

A similar letter was received from Arch T. Allen, secretary of trustees, University of North Carolina assuring him that he did not have the qualifications .

To Push Application

Neither Governor Scott nor Allen Whitaker that "being white" was what was lacking.

Does Whitaker still intend pushing his application?

"I do," he said, adding "and if I am accepted I will attend the school under the provisions of the GI Bill of Rights. If I run short of cash I will sell my house. I am serious about wanting to attend the medical school."

His wife said she really hopes he will get a chance to go. The Whitakers have two children, one 3 years old and an other, 4 months.

Dorms, All Campus Open To 3 At U. Of North Carolina

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. — (INS) — The University of North Carolina announced Friday that the first three Negroes ever to attend the 162-year-old school will start summer classes this week.

Henry Brandis, Jr., dean of the university law school, identified the three precedent-shattering students as Harvey Beech, of Durham, N. C.; J. Kenneth Lee, of Greensboro, N. C.; and Floyd B. McKissick, of Asheville, N. C.

The dean's announcement that they have been accepted for admission came three days after the Supreme Court's refusal to review a lower Tribunal's decision opening the Law School to qualified Negroes.

No Special Arrangements

Meanwhile, James E. Wadsworth, the university's housing officer, said no "special arrangements" will be made for the three. He said that "no discrimination will be shown toward them," adding: "We believe that these three students are interested in getting an education and not in creating problems."

Wadsworth said he did not expect White students to object to the Negroes. They are actually the second, third and fourth members of their race to be admitted to the university. A Negro medical student was previously accepted for admission next fall.

BEECH COMMENTS

Harvey Beech, one of the three students expressed pleasure at "being able to obtain the best legal training available."

Beech, when notified of his acceptance by International News service, said "I am very happy to be admitted, and I certainly plan to attend."

The 27-year-old law student said he does not know whether he will request to live in a campus dormitory or whether he will commute to the university from Durham.

Beech said he does not know anyone in Chapel Hill and if he decides to live there he will apply for "all the facilities given the other students."

Seeks Best Education

He is now living with his wife in Durham where he has been studying law at the jim crow North Carolina college. She is a welfare worker.

Beech said he applied to the University of North Carolina because the courts ruled that the North Carolina college law school is "inferior" to the school at Chapel Hill.

"I want to get the best legal training available," he said, "and if the best is at the University of North Carolina, that's where I want to go".

Beech is the only one of the three students accepted who was not involved in the lawsuit against the university.

Negroes Admitted To North Carolina Cheering Section

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Nov. 3 (AP).—Negroes sat alongside white persons at a North Carolina University football game for the first time in history today.

Four Negro students sat with other members of the student body for the North Carolina-Tennessee game.

Originally, they were assigned seats in the Negro section of the stadium. They objected, and were granted seats in the regular student section.

A university official said "it did not create the slightest stir."

Athletics Educational, Too

White students at the University of North Carolina do not feel that their colored fellow students are receiving a square deal from the school administration inasmuch as they are forced to occupy a jim crow stand at football games. The University maintains that the six Negro students, admitted to the University under a United States Supreme Court ruling, are entitled only to equal use of educational facilities, and it is the opinion of the officials there that athletics events are not considered a part of the educational facilities of the University.

Of course, that interpretation is incorrect and if allowed to go unchallenged it will undermine the very argument which most school administrators offer for their undue emphasis upon athletic contests. We have always held that intercollegiate athletics benefit on a precious few of any student body and therefore cannot be depended upon to build the strong character and scholarship which they claim for these contests. But, as long as the schools and colleges cling to this questionable value, it is morally incumbent upon the North Carolina University officials to deal to it Negro students out of the same hand as it deals to the white students.

The white students do not feel that this is being done. And, accordingly, in separate resolutions to their president, Gordon Gray, students of Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian persuasion demanded equal rights for all students on the campus.

It is worth noting what James Walker, one of the Negro students objecting to the Jim Crow seating arrangements, had to say "I feel I am a part of the student body. I want to cheer and express school spirit as a part of the student body." That is the way any student should feel if he has school spirit. And whether University officials wish it or not, the Negro students cannot fail to gain some sort of spirit after studying for two, three or four years at the feet of their teachers and in close contact and fellowship of students. The University of Arkansas has worked out the problem once and for all time: students are unsegregated at all games and it meets the highest approval of the white students.

Negro Students Sit With Whites At N. Carolina Game

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. — (AN P) — Nothing happened Saturday afternoon when four Negro students of the Law School of the University of North Carolina sat among the white students to see their football team lose 27 to 0 to Tennessee, the nation's No. 1 team.

The reaction of whites in the crowd differed quite radically from what had been feared by Chancellor R. B. House when he issued regular student passbooks to the colored students three weeks ago.

When the football season first opened, the university did not issue regular students passes to the Negro students, but instead gave them seats in a jimcrow section for Negroes in an end zone.

One of the Negro students turned in his pass with a statement that he would not attend the games under such circumstances. He said he has as much right to root for his school's team as did other students.

Numerous student groups on campus rose to his defense, and Chancellor House finally issued regular pass books to the Negroes. With the book, however, he advised them to "use your own discretion," with a broad hint that they not attend the games. He told them:

"The administration and the trusttees believe it wise to observe the custom of segregation at athletic events for the time being at least."

In reply to his comment, one student answered:

"We certainly plan to use the pass books like any other student in the university."

1st Students Enroll at N.C. University

CHAPEL HILL, N.C. (ANP) — Four students were admitted to the law school of the University of North Carolina, it was announced here by Dean Henry P. Brandis of the law school and began classes on Monday.

These students were admitted in compliance with the U.S. Supreme Court's refusal last week to act on a recent decision by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which ordered the university to admit them.

Admitted to the summer session of the law school are: Harvey E. Beech, Durham; J. Kenneth Lee, Greensboro; Floyd B. McKissick, Asheville and James Lassiter, Rocky Mount. All are students at the jim crow school of law at North Carolina College in Durham. They are the first colored students admitted to the university in its 162-year history.

Also admitted is a fifth student who did not apply for summer study and who is expected to begin work in the fall. He is Solomon Revis, Raleigh.

Beech and Lee, who applied for dormotory rooms have already been assigned space together in Steele Dormitory, one of the in the center of the campus near ivy-covered older men's buildings the law school.

James Wadsworth, housing officer, said they were to room there temporarily until they could move their families here from their homes.

Beech and Lee said they planned to live in the dormitory for the first six weeks of the summer session, after which they hope to find quarters in Chapel Hill for their families. McKissick and Lassiter are expected to commute to school from nearby Durham.

Majority Are Vets

All of the students admitted originally filed suit against the university and state of North Carolina color. All of the men are married except Revis and all are veterans except Lassiter.

In the original trial, held Aug. 28-30, 1950, Judge Johnson J. Hayes, North Wilkesboro, of the Middle District court, ruled that the colored law school was substantially equal to the one at the university. He declared that the state did not deny colored students equal opportunity as charged.

Court litigation was carried on behalf of the students by the NAACP which appealed this action to the Circuit Court of Appeals. This higher court reversed Judge action, Mar. 27, 1951, and ordered him to grant relief to the applicants.

On last Monday (June 4) the Supreme Court refused to take any action on the case.

Admit Negroes, Court Tells Univ. Of N. C.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The final barrier excluding Negroes from the University of North Carolina law school was pushed aside Tuesday by the Weight of A. U. S. Supreme Court refusal to review a lower court decision.

The High Court Monday night notified Maj. Gen. P. McLendon, a member of the University Board of Trustees, that it would not review the case of the University against (four Negroes seeking admittance to the law school.

A lower court had ruled that the school must admit the Negroes.

"The University has no further recourse, "McLendon said. "The case now goes back to Judge Johnson Hayes who will direct the Universitiy to admit Negro law students if they meet the regular admission requirements."

The Board of Trustees has already decided to admit Negroes to its Medical School because there is no separate medical school for Negroes in the state. However, the State does maintain a law school at the North Carolina College in Durham.

In effect, the decision admit Negroes to the law school broke down the long-standing policy of "seperate but equal facilites. The lower court had ruled that the law schol in Durham was "so inferor as to violate the Constitutional requirement."

The decision opened the way for a mass influx of Negro law Students to the University which last month reluctantly admitted a single Negro to its medical school for the first time in its 160-year history.

The Board Sells Out

The board of trustees of North Carolina College, after first bravely turning down the proposition, has finally capitulated to increasing pressure and agreed to offer study leading to the doctor of philosophy degree.

It is with great disappointment that we learn of this sell-out. But more alarming is the fact that the board would consent to pull the University of North Carolina jim crow chestnuts out of the fire at such a disgustingly low price.

A month ago when the proposal was first made to set up graduate study at the Durham school, the trustees, on solid ground, wisely rejected it because of existing physical and faculty deficiencies. At first time it was estimated a minimum of $2,114,000 would be needed to establish a creditable course.

Now just four weeks later, the board finds that it needs only $114,000 for the present fiscal year and just $157,200 for the next fiscal year. Shades of inflation! It simply is difficult to believe that in these days of expanding costs, an accredited graduate school can be operated at such a ridiculously low figure.

Only the last ditch, desperate effort to stave off the wholesale admission of colored students drives University of North Carolina officials to press so relentlessly for the establishment of doctorate courses at North Carolina College.

Even this proposed makeshift school is no guarantee that Chapel Hill can restrict their admission. The Supreme Court has already set a precedent in holding the separate law school at Durham in no way equal to that of Chapel Hill. It is only reasonable to assume that the ruling will not be any different for this hastily thrown together graduate school.

But that is not the point we would make here. Our contention is that if North Carolina is so anxious to maintain a semblance of segregation on the graduate level, it certainly should not be permitted to do so at rummage sale prices.

And the week-kneed trustee board of North Carolina College definitely has not acted in the best interests of that segment of the population it is supposed to represent in agreeing to become a party to this bargain-basement conspiracy.

Our Opinions

The Cheering At Chapel Hill

The odd manifestations of racial discrimination in some areas are often so absurd and ridiculous that they can be understood only by a "born and bred" Southerner. Five Negro students have been admitted to the University of North Carolina and integration was on its way when it developed that the colored students were not permitted to sit in the cheering section of the football stadium and were relegated to a Jim Crow section in the end zone. Last week, we are happy to report, the authorities were led by protests from the general student body to change their minds. Now the colored students may sit with the other students, and yell their heads off in one big integrated Rah Rah for dear old North Carolina U. Fourteen student groups took issue with the school officials and forced them to give all students, regardless of color, an equal opportunity to land a seat on the [illegible]

With such straws, the bricks of American democracy are made. We send our congratulations to the gallant young men and women of Chapel Hill who fought so nobly to take our boys out of the end zone.

Admit Negroes, Supreme Court Tells University Of North Carolina

Final Barrier Pushed Aside By High Court

GREENSBORO, N. C. — The final barrier excluding Negroes from the University of North Carolina law school was pushed aside Tuesday by the Weight of a U. S. Supreme Court refusal to review a lower court decision.

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The decision opened the way for a mass influx of Negro law Students to the University which last month reluctantly admitted a single Negro to its medical school for the first time in its 160-year history.

North Carolina U. To House 2 Negroes

Assigns Law Students to All-White Dormitory

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., June 8 (UP).—Two Negro law students were assigned rooms in an all-white dormitory at the University of North Carolina today and said they would register with a third Negro student tomorrow for summer sessions of the University's law school.

James Lassiter, Harvey E. Beech and J. Kenneth Lee were the first Negro students admitted to the 159-year-old university.

Floyd B. McKissick, a fourth Negro student, also was admitted but Mr. Lassiter said Mr. McKissick is in New York and may not return in time to enter summer school.

Mr. Beech and Mr. Lee were assigned to rooms in Steele dormitory, one of the ivy-covered older men's dormitories in the center of the North Carolina campus. Housing officer James Wadsworth said they were to room there temporarily until they could move their families here from their homes in Greensboro and Durham.

R LAWSUIT CHANGED MINDS:

North Carolina University Gets 1st Woman Student

RALEIGH, N.C.—Admittance of Miss Gwendolyn Lolita Harrison, first colored woman student in the history of the University of North Carolina, was authorized Tuesday, July 17, after UNC trustees defeated an all-out effort to prevent her entrance.

The trustees, in special session, would have voted down a resolution which abolished work for the doctor of philosophy degree in Spanish. Miss Harrison had sought an injunction to restrain UNC from denying her admittance. She had earned her master's degree from the University of Southern California.

Biased Resolution Killed

The resolution to abolish work in Spanish for the doctorate was introduced by John Clark of Franklinville in an effort to spare UNC from admitting Miss Harrison, 25-year-old daughter of a Kinston physician, who had applied for study in Spanish for the Ph.D. degree.

Clark's motion was defeated by a voice vote and President Gordon Gray informed the trustees that Miss Harrison, whose application had been held up, would be admitted conditionally July 20 at the beginning of the next summer session.

This action will influence abandonment of the suit against the University by Miss Harrison.

When Miss Harrison, who had applied and been accepted for admission previously and assigned a dormitory room at the university, went there June 11 to register and enter her quarters in the dormitory, she was turned down—although she had a key to her room.

Acceptance a "Mistake"

Told that a "mistake" had been made in the assignment of a room to her and that she would not be permitted to live in the dormitory or to register as a student, she carried the matter to officials of the school.

Interviews with Chancellor House and Dean Price of the graduate division confirmed the denial of registration on the basis of race, so she returned to her home and later filed suit to force the university to admit her. Tuesday's action by the trustees followed.

In the Tuesday meeting, the trustees also agreed to work closely

MISS GWENDOLYN HARRISON

with trustees of North Carolina College at Durham by approving a special committee report which advocated enlarging "the sphere of graduate work at North Carolina College."

The UNC special committee and a similar committee responsible to trustees of NCC have been conferring on how to meet educational needs of the State's colored persons on the graduate level.

Cites Vital Problem

President Gray stated that graduate work in education presents a special problem because of the large number of North Carolina colored students seeking graduate degrees in that field..."We are informed that colored students, approximately 240, are seeking the doctorate in education outside the State with aid from State funds; he said.

The UNC trustees were told that North Carolina College now offers master of arts degrees in 13 fields. However, it nor any other colored institution in the State offers work leading to the Ph. D. degree.

Sustain "No Bias' Stand

April 4, the UNC trustees voted to consider without bias applications of qualified colored persons for graduate study at the University of North Carolina when similar courses are not offered at State-supported colored schools. The action Tuesday simply reaffirmed their previous stand

The board was told that although there is an acute demand by colored residents of North Carolina for instruction in the field of education on the doctorate level, it will be at least a year, and possibly longer, before the State can provide such accommodations for them.

Part of Report Deleted

A special section of the report was deleted before the trustees approved it. It had stated:

"If they (colored persons) are not able to be accommodated at Chapel Hill, recent court decisions carry the suggestion that the acceptance at Chapel Hill of new candidates of either race for the Ph. D. degree in education may have to be suspended.

"This might prove to be the historic first step in a program of equalization of facilities downward instead of upwards."

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University of North Carolina

THEY WON THEIR FIGHT — These four North Carolina College Law students won their fight to enter the all-white University of North Carolina Law School at Chapel Hill last week, when the United States Supreme Court refused to review an appeal from the state. They were accepted and were enrolled for classes Monday at the University. They are from left to right: James Lassiter, Rocky Mountain and Durham; Solomon Revis, Raleigh; J. Kenneth Lee, Greensboro, and Floyd B. McKissick, Asheville. All of the men are married except Revis, and all are veterans except Lassiter. Harvey Beech, of Kingston and Durham, a third Negro student who has been admitted, and J. Kenneth Lee of Greensboro were assigned rooms in the campus dormitory Friday. The UNC Law School Dean Henry P. Brandis said Revis and Lassiter did not apply for Summer term work. A joint committee of trustees representing the North Carolina College for Negroes and the University of North Carolina is scheduled to meet soon to discuss expansion of N. C. C.'s Graduate School. Students, faculty and alumni at N. C. C. oppose this move.

COLLEGE ADMITS NEGROES

3 Enroll in North Carolina U. After High Court Decision

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., June 7 (UP)—Dean Henry P. Brandis of the University of North Carolina law school announced today that three Negroes had been accepted for the summer term. They will be the first Negro students to enter the 156-year-old institution.

They are Harvey E. Beech of Durham, J. Kenneth Lee of Greensboro, and Floyd B. McKissick of Asheville. All are students now at North Carolina College in Durham, a Negro institution.

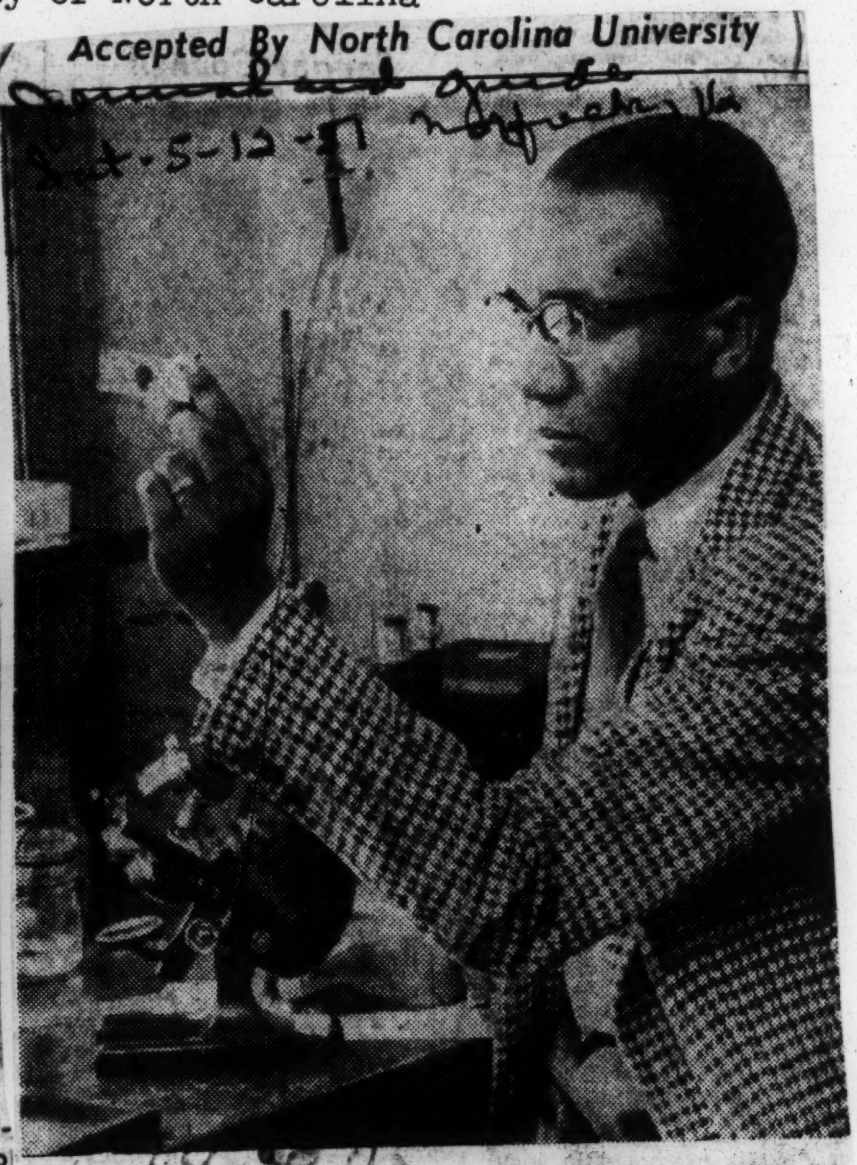
Two of the students admitted were among the four who carried a suit seeking admission to the university law school to the United States Supreme Court. The Court Monday refused to review the decision of a Circuit Court of Appeals stating that Negroes must be admitted to the university.

N.C. Allows 1st Negro To Attend Photo Class

CHAPEL HILL — Charles R. Stanback last week became the first Negro to attend the photographers' course annually sponsored on the University of North Carolina campus.

A veteran photographer, Stanback attended as a regular student. His regular work is free-lance news photos.

Accepted By North Carolina University



Edward O. Diggs, postal clerk, has been accepted into the University of North Carolina medical school. Diggs, a special student at North Carolina's A. and T. College in Greensboro, who works fulltime for the post office, is the first member of his race to be admitted to the state university. He is shown above working in the college laboratory.

First at U. of N.C. in 162 Years

Left to right are four of five students enrolled at the University North Carolina Law School at Chapel Hill as a result of court action brought on their behalf by the NAACP. Left to right, James Lassiter, Rocky Mount; Solomon Revis, Raleigh; J. Kenneth Lee, Greensboro and Floyd McKissick, Asheville. All except Revis began their summer law classes on Monday, with Harvey Beech of Durham, who is not shown. Revis will begin his studies in the fall.

NORTH CAROLINA U. WILL ADMIT NEGRO

Medical School Finds Him 'Competitively Qualified' to Enter in Fall

OFFICIALS VOTE 6 TO 1

University Action Is in Line With Trustees' Proposal—Others Act to Enroll

Special to The New York Times.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., April 24—Edward O. Diggs, 30 years old of Winston-Salem, N. C., today became the first Negro to be accepted for admission to the University of North Carolina.

He was accepted "as competitively qualified" for the university's Medical School for the class beginning next September. Mr. Diggs now is completing a pre-medical course at the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro.

The announcement was made in a joint statement by Gordon Gray, University of North Carolina President; Chancellor R. B. House, Dean W. Reece Berryhill and Dr. E. McG. Hedgpeth, chairman of the Admissions Committee for the school of medicine.

[According to The Associated Press, the Admissions Committee voted 6 to 1 to accept Mr. Diggs.]

Mr. Diggs was notified of his acceptance in a letter written by Dr. Hedgpeth. The announcement had not been scheduled for release until tomorrow when Mr. Diggs will receive notification of acceptance, but a news "leak" caused University officials to issue the announcement today.

Native of Winston-Salem

Mr. Diggs is a native of Winston-Salem, and was graduated in 1938 from Winston-Salem Teachers College where he was an honor roll student. He taught for several years in Warren County. Fayetteville and Winston-Salem public schools. He is a World War II veteran.

At Greensboro he is a part-time employe with the Railway Mail Terminal.

He is married and has three children.

The admission of Mr. Diggs is in line with a resolution adopted by the board of trustees of the university on April 4 to the effect that qualified Negroes would be considered for admission to the university graduate and professional schools when the courses they wanted to study were not provided in state-supported Negro schools.

The resolution bore the approval of Messrs. Gray and House and other members of the university administration. It was adopted by the 100-member board of trustees 61—14 after a heated three-hour discussion during which those opposing asserted the move would "break down white supremacy in North Carolina and cause bloodshed."

Others Seek Admission

At least two other Negroes, it is understood, have had applications pending for admission to the university's Medical School for some time. They are Albert Whitaker, a Raleigh (N. C.) high school teacher, and James E. Thomas of Wilmington, N. C., now in his third year of study at Meharrie University in Nashville, Tenn.

The United States Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., recently ruled in favor of the applications of four Negroes for admission to the University of North Carolina Law School, but the university, opposing the move, has been granted a stay of execution pending action on a request that the United States Supreme Court review the case. The university has taken the position that the Law School at North Carolina College, a state-supported Negro institution in Durham, offers equal facilities for legal study.

At Long Last—As a result of the precedent-shattering action of the University of North Carolina Committee on Admissions last week, Negroes are privileged to attend the state's former "lily-white" medical school.—Rivera Photo.

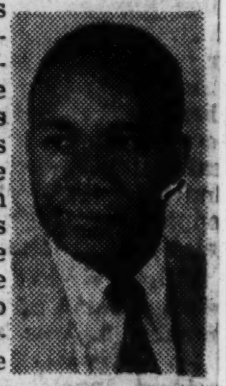
U. of North Carolina Medical School Admits Negro

World War II Vet To Enter in Sept., Prexy Backed Idea

By A. M. RIVERA Jr.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Another beachhead in "operation equality" was established here last week when a Negro veteran of World War II was admitted to the University of North Carolina Medical School.

Edward O. Diggs, senior pre-medical student at A. and T. College and father of three children, is the first of his race ever admitted to the 157-year - old state university. His acceptance is viewed by people familiar with Tarheel politics as "only a toe hold" in the struggle to break down segregation in the colleges and universities of this state.



Mr. Diggs

SEPTEMBER ENTRY

The Winston - Salem native, who had already been accepted by the University of Chicago Medical School was approved for the September class at UNC by a six-to-one vote of the Medical School admissions committee.

It was disclosed that when Diggs was interviewed individually by the university's Medical School admissions committee some months back, he made a good impression. Diggs is quoted as having told the committee that he was not interested in making segregation a primary issue in this case or being a guinea pig for race organizations now trying to break down the color line on the graduate level.

LIVE OFF CAMPUS

The young student is also credited with assuring the school authorities that if admitted he would bring his family to Chapel Hill and would not ask for eating and living quarters on the campus.

Since the middle of March, university authorities, legislators and members of the university trustee board were in agreement that Negroes could no longer be legally denied admission to the "lily-white" state university on account of race.

At a meeting of the twenty-five-member committee of the UNC board of trustees, which met after the U. S. Federal Circuit Court of Appeals had ruled that Negroes must be admitted to the UNC Law School, it was voted that in view of the attitude of the Federal courts, they had no choice of action.

On April 4, the full trustee board voted 61-14 to accept the recommendation of the executive committee. Before this action was taken, however, it was clearly stated that "We're doing this because we've got a gun in our backs."

GRAY SET STAGE

The Courier was told immediately after the meeting by a source close to the university's millionaire president, Gordon Gray, that if the trustees refused to uphold the action of the executive board, which agreed late last month to admit "qualified" Negroes to UNC's graduate and professional schools, that they could start looking for another president.

Mr. Gray, former Secretary of the Army, succeeded Dr. Frank P. Graham as president of the Greater University of North Carolina last year and was inaugurated in October.

When this reporter asked if Mr. Gray's attitude toward the admission of Negroes to the university could be interpreted as liberal, I was answered, "No, I think Mr. Gray's attitude reflects an intelligent recognition of the inevitable."

ANSWERS SUIT

In answer to a suit brought by James Edward Thomas of Wilmington, N. C., a student at Meharry Medical College, Harry McMullan, state Attorney General, asked that the suit be dismissed because "the UNC trustees had never adopted a policy of excluding Negroes from the Medical School as they had not been advised by the administrative officials of the university that any competitively qualified Negro students had ever applied for admission."

The truth is that these applications have been stopped by the university administrative officers before they got to the trustee board, but not without the knowledge of the trustees.

Attorney Herman L. Taylor, counsel for Thomas, said that the admission of Diggs would in no way effect the decision of his client to continue his action for admission to the university. It is the opinion of most lawyers in the state that legal action will have to be brought against the university before applications of Negroes will be processed without regard to race.

The state does not have a medical school for Negroes and in the past it has paid a part of the tuition of Negro medical students at out-of-state schools. Currently twelve openings at Meharry are reserved for Negroes from the state.

He Looks Ahead—University of North Carolina's millionaire president, Gordon Gray, at the cornerstone laying of the five-million-dollar teaching hospital at Chapel Hill recently declared, "These facilities must be for all of the people in all of North Carolina's one hundred counties." Mr. Gray is not considered a liberal, but a Southerner with an intelligent recognition of the inevitable.—Rivera Photo

Negro Teachers Save Quarter Million Dollars

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A check Friday and Saturday on the number of teachers attend the University of Oklahoma and the A. & M. college during the summer session, shows there are between six and seven hundred taking graduate courses at these two institutions. In addition, teachers have broken over the dam in several other sections, as they most assuredly should, and are attending teachers colleges in their immediate vicinity. At least 40 are reported at Tahlequah, some are at Weatherford and several other places.

It is estimated this summer alone, because of their opportunity to attend school at home, Oklahoma Negro teachers will save this year a quarter of a million dollars. If the NAACP has done nothing more than this for the black people of this state, this achievement alone justifies its existence.

Black Dispatch

The average teacher who goes away to school annually sets aside around $500 for the trip, and others who are not so careful with their spending occasionally require more than this amount. None of those who go as far as New York and California get back home without spending at least from five to six hundred dollars each year.

Art. 6-16-51

But this year teachers figure that the maximum amount they will spend is around $200, with many getting out for less. Somewhere around 200 are commuting daily to and from their homes and they will not spend during the two months in excess of $100. One young lady who commuted daily last year from Oklahoma City to Norman said she did not spend for the entire course, including her fare to and from the school, but ninety-five dollars. Another told this writer Saturday that she and two other girls, who had rented a pre-fab, were by careful spending getting their food down to from 18 to 25 cents per meal.

Oklahoma City

A young man whom we brought back to Oklahoma City from the campus made this interesting observation. He said he had attended Tennessee State, supposed to be the best equipped Negro college in the South, but said he: "Tennessee State does not in any way begin to compare with the facilities, equipment and the general program of education I find at the University of Oklahoma. As I walk around the campus and study in the classrooms I feel daily as though I threw my time away taking the courses and graduating from Tennessee State."

There you have the picture clearly. Southerners have for years clung to the idea that they would not educate Negroes in fields where there is no occupational opportunity, and following this line of reasoning, everything given Negroes is motivated with the thought that the youngsters, both boys and girls, will never be anything than menials and that they should be taught to fit into second-class society.

That is the reason why in auto mechanics he is taught principally to wash and grease cars, rather than tinker with the engine, and shoe repair and barbering are supposed to be top trades for the blacks. It is also noted that Negro colleges major in home economics for Negro girls on the same theory that Negro girls will be converted into glorified cooks in that field where Negro women have been forced to accept as low as $2 per week. At Norman and Stillwater students are prepared to fit into the more than 10,000 different types of employment offered by modern day society. The sooner we get away from the all-Negro college the better it will be for Negroes.

The pity of it all is the majority of the teachers attending the University of Oklahoma and the Stillwater institution are doing nothing more than preparing themselves to teach in the elementary field. Apparently few of them are thinking in terms of preparation for trades, business, science and other branches of development aside from the school room. Practically all of them are preparing themselves solely to "teach others to teach others to teach." This is why one will find almost ninety per cent of all of the teachers enrolled in these two schools in the elementary education classes. The young man whom we brought back from Norman Saturday, and who eventually plans to be a lawyer, said in his classes in government and history there was no other black person but himself.

The University of Oklahoma and the Stillwater institution both give the Negroes of Oklahoma opportunity to broaden their horizon of action, but the fact they confine themselves solely to teacher courses indicates clearly that like the goldfish, when he was cast into the ocean, he had been in the jar too long, and could not appreciate the opportunity to swim wider and deeper.

Our visit to these two institutions was illuminating in that one observes instantly both races have become completely adjusted to the new situation in a few months. It is rather revolutionary for Oklahoman, but down at Stillwater whites and blacks are residing in the same dormitory in perfect peace and harmony. It was thrilling to sit and observe Negroes walking in and out of the structures on both campuses with perfect composure and confidence, and when one saw an individual going somewhere there was visible evidence he was not lost but was in possession of his chart and compass.

In company with Meridith Mathews, executive secretary of the Oklahoma City Branch YMCA, George Ferguson, of the committee of management, and J. L. Swanson, of Gene Autry, we went into the beautiful coffee shop on the A. & M. campus for dinner. One could see it was a very normal incident for that establishment, for there was no raising of eyebrows, side glances and murmuring. In fact if any white person looked in our direction while we were in that massive structure, walking down the corridors, in the game room, riding the elevators, other than to say "Hello" or pass the time of day, we did not observe them.

In fact if one would desire to know the basic changes that have come over the town of Norman, we have only to advise that an Oklahoma City Negro real estate operator last week advised he had three fine, modern pieces of property listed for sale in this university town, where only a few years ago no black person was allowed to stay overnight, and we have had several white persons who have come to the Black Dispatch office offering their property for sale.

The fact that composure, balance and good will have been so quickly established at these state institutions, where today the two races attend school together, shows clearly that all of the mischief we have had in Oklahoma for years, and all over the South, has rested basicly in the laws and statutes and not in the people, who when they are relieved of statutory prohibitions are inclined to live decently and brotherly. We have said this all along, for when one knows history, and especially those hidden pages, today suppressed he knows that whites and blacks have in the centuries past gotten along together, and the humanity of today is the humanity of a thousand years.

Integrated Educational Programs

The Ada Lois Sipuel Victory Rally was a huge success. The church was filled with people who came from all sections of the state to observe the finale of a wonderful experience of a Negro girl and all of those who have contributed financially to the four years she has perservered in attempting to secure education in law in the state of Oklahoma.

Of course the audience was not as large as it could have been. In the closing of this particular chapter in the life of the black men and women of this state, people should have been hanging out the windows and jammed in the streets but even so, the faithful few, who do everything in this world were present, and laid almost $150.00 on the table, to promote the future program of the NAACP and to listen to remarks made by Mrs. Fisher and the attorneys who so successfully defended her.

Mrs. Fisher during her short but very interesting talk told the audience she planned to immediately prepare to take the bar examination in January, and those who know of the fidelity and integrity with which this young woman has approached the many bestments during the past four years, understand she means just that, and that she considers this as another challenge to the hills up which she plans to climb.

But interest particularly surrounded the remarks of Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP, who made the closing address to the mass meeting, and who was scheduled on the arranged program to discuss the current 1951 program of the NAACP. Marshall said that having punctured the traditional theory of segregation the NAACP now planned to attack the vicious thing on the local level. Parks, playgrounds, eating houses, theatres and education, as in high schools and the elementary grades would now receive the attention of the NAACP.

Mr. Marshall predicted that on this level there would come increased opposition from among Negroes, who because of certain types of work they have across the years acquired in the segregated pattern, will be loath to be removed from these lucrative positions. Those who feed from the public trough by grace of the segregated pattern will of course be warned by their overlords that the new order suggested by the NAACP will bereft them of their livelihood, and this publication is sympathetic with anyone faced by the loss of employment.

But segregation is basic in the idea that one human being is better than another. It is the very antithesis of democracy and freedom, and while in its eradication from American life some one may get hurt, we must never lose sight of the fact that the interest of the many must never be sacrificed for the advantage of a few. This principle is basic in a democracy. That is the reason why we recognize the principle of eminent domain. Society should always be interested in the common weal, rather than the preferment of individuals.

We faced that issue quite recently when discussing with some labor leaders the question of integrating the state employment service. The individual with whom we talked waited a considerable length of time before he said, "If we integrate these services seniority will just about blot out all of the Negro personnel across a two year period."

We were ready for that question and we told our confree we felt the employment service had been instituted to assist the mass of people, who are destitute and needed a pay envelope. We further stated that those who constituted the employment service personnel are what I would consider a minor matter, and that once we had the employment services functioning properly and democratically we would consider it just another task to see that trained Negroes secured their equatible share of administrative employment.

Now here was a man who wanted to styme progress to serve the welfare of a handful of people. Bureaucracy must be saved at the expense of the very unit of society it was formed and constituted to succor. There can of course be no changes of any sort without disrupting in some way the old order. When one envisions a sky scraper he must in addition take into consideration the distruction of all of the buildings covering the site where his new building will be erected. That is a physical factor no one in his right mind can overlook.

It is for this reason opposition is going to come to revolutionary changes on the local or secondary education level, but there are excellent reason why this change should be made. For instance exposure of Negro students to training in the graduate field have served to disclose delinquencies at present existing in the secondary separate school structure. Almost ninty percent of the girls who have applied for nurse training have failed because the Negro high schools in Oklahoma do not give sufficient and adequate courses in chemistry and allied subjects. Apparently the only way to correct this evil is to ship these Negro girls, especially those who live in rural neighborhoods, to the white schools. The added load to the separate schools is not sufficiently provided for in these rural schools by the mill levy allowed by statute and the constitution.

Just last week a young Negro was turned down at the University of Oklahoma, who applied for construction engineering. The cause of his failure to meet the University tests rested in the fact that the high school where he completed his work did not give him the advanced courses in mathematics essential in preparing for construction engineering, and yet this is one of the most lucrative fields into which the young Negro can enter. Shall we continue the operation of shabby antequated Jim Crow high schools to the disadvantage of the Negro student?

What we must understand is that Negro high schools are kindergartens for colleges and if the high school is inadequate it will in the end produce students not sufficiently trained to enter first class colleges. We are reliably informed that this is true especially in music, and that Negro music students coming from Langston have discovered that at Norman their courses at Langston have done nothing more than retard them in their musical career.

Of course what we are saying will fall upon deaf ears, among those who have a proprietary interest in maintaining the status quo, but all watchful citizens alert to the challenges of the moment will realize the short cut to the desirable type of education Negroes want is integration of the school system.

What we have said in this article is calculated to head off this questionable argument about sending your son or daughter off to a Jim Crow school so that he will have social contacts. At Norman and Stillwater the Negro boy and girl will come nearer having the substantial democratic social contacts he should receive while in college than any where else. And while we greatly discount the values obtained through sorority and fraternity relationship, it should be pointed out that in the past two years two Negroes have been initiated into a white college fraternity at Stillwater.

First High School Grad to Directly Enter Oklahoma U.

VERNON E. LEWIS
1951 Douglass Hi Graduate

A Douglass high school graduate of the 1951 class, Vernon E. Lewis, 908 Northeast Sixth street, city, received an interesting four-paragraph letter of acceptance this week from the University of Oklahoma for the study of pharmacy beginning September 10.

Young Lewis' enrollment at U. was almost by accident. His mother, who is his sole support, suggested that he consult with Mr. Malcolm Whitby regarding a pharmacy school where he could work part time and attend school. Whitby, who has made special study of guidance and counseling at the university, personally accompanied the '51 high school grad to the dean of pharmacy and the admissions office last month and formally made application.

According to young Lewis' letter of acceptance, "The Freshman Period for the fall semester will begin on September 10 and attendance is required of all entering freshmen. Registration will begin on September 12 and classwork will begin on September 17."

Pharmacy and a score of other under-graduate courses are open to high school graduates in Oklahoma and the Black Dispatch is hoping that other members of the Douglass high school graduating class of 1951 will enroll in thi pharmacy course before August 17. Pharmacy offers one of the most lucrative fields for the em- youth, both boys

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University of Oklahoma

First Negro Enters Okla. Med. School

OKLAHOMA CITY—(ANP)—The name of Daniel Webster Lee Jr. appeared on the list of new students of the medical school of the University of Oklahoma.

Lee, a graduate of Langston University, class of 1951, will be the first Negro to enter the University of Oklahoma's medical school.

He is the son of Mrs. E. K. Lee, head of commercial cookery at Langston.

Officials announced through press releases and radio broadcasts that there will be no segregation in the medical school.

MASTER OF ARTS

Earnestine Beatrices Spears, 1437 NE 7th street, received a Masters of Arts in sociology with emphasis on interpersonal relations at the summer convocation of the University of Oklahoma. A graduate of Bishop college, she has been active in the YWCA, the International club, the Inter-American club and a member of the staff of the department of philosophy. She is a charter member of the university chapter of **Pi Gamma Mu**, honorary social science fraternity. Her thesis title was **Social Forces in the Admittance of Negroes to the University of Oklahoma.**

Ø. U. Liberalizes Graduate Transfer Credits

That the opportunity to secure graduate training in Oklahoma is gradually becoming more liberalized developed last month when the graduate study committee, headed by F. A. Balyeat, issued a memorandum that should be intensely interesting to all Negro teachers who had started taking graduate training out of the state prior to the supreme court opening up the Norman and the Stillwater schools to Negro enrollment.

Quite naturally a teacher who had spent one or two summers in school outside the state would not want to relinquish the educational credits he had already acquired at considerable cost to start all over again from scratch at the Oklahoma institutions, for that is practically what would be required before the reciprocal agreement agreed upon in June.

Under the plan now in effect the University of Oklahoma agrees to accept graduate credits already acquired through out-state scholarships and otherwise, which will mean that Oklahoma Negro teachers can transfer those credits to O. U. and at greatly reduced expense complete their graduate work. We are sure that many Oklahoma instructors next year will be found joining the more than 700 scattered over the state this summer at several of our universities and teacher colleges.

In order that Oklahoma instructors will know precisely what the graduate committee at Oklahoma university said upon this subject, the Black Dispatch herewith reprints the memorandum from the office of Dr. Balyeat as of June 21:

"Late in the second semester the Graduate Faculty approved a Graduate Council recommendation that a candidate for a master's degree may use (a) up to eight (8) hours of approved transfer residence credit and (b) up to eight (8) hours of OU extension credit. The two may total a maximum of sixteen hours. (Previously transferred credit and extension credit, combined, might total eight hours.)

"The Graduate Office authorizes us to apply the new regulation to those graduating at the close of the present summer session. Let us be uniform in advising on this point.

"We must not let the candidate lose sight of the continued regulation that not fewer than sixteen (16) hours must be done in residence at the OU campus, when enrolled in not fewer than six (6) hours at a time."

And while we are on this subject respecting graduate training for teachers, we believe it should be pointed out that examinations are now open for young women desirous of taking nurse training at the State University Nurse Training School. It should be recalled that last semester only two girls qualified for this course, following the examinations which are not difficult. The primary trouble developed out of the fact that few Negro girls had the $125 necessary for enrollment.

It should be recalled that all of the NAACP branches have agreed to make this a project for the community where they exist by raising funds to enroll some worthy Negro girl. This is a wonderful opportunity for a Negro girls to make an inspirational and lucrative living and it should not be overlooked. These examinations can be taken any time this month, and it should be remembered that girls are accepted on an absolute basis of equality in lodging and in daily training.

A graduate nurse in private practice can make from four to five hundred dollars per month, and quite recently a Negro nurse in Oklahoma City was employed in the home of a wealthy family, and is still so employed. This is an opportunity that should not be overlooked. In nurse training opportunity knocks at the doors of intelligent, wide-awake Negro girls.

Last week when Lillian Smith presented the Spingarn award to Mable Staupers, the Negro nurse who did so much to integrate the white and black nurses of the nation during the past twelve months, this Georgia liberal exposed to view the liberal and changing scene that is coming here in America in the field of nursing. Every branch of the NAACP in Oklahoma that promised to underwrite the expense of Negroes in the nursing field should get busy now and send its most brilliant girl to Oklahoma City to take the current examination. All applicants when they arrive in Oklahoma City may come direct to the Black Dispatch office and be transported to the Nurse Training School.

Oklahoma City To Honor Ada Lois Sipuel

By FLOSSIE THOMPSON

CHICKASHA, Okla. — (ANP) — The people of Chickasha, Okla. a little town of 17,000 persons, still refer to their most famous home town girl as "Ada Lois."

Ada Lois, as you remember, is Miss Ada Lois Sipuel, the young woman who had the courage to challenge successfully the dual educational system of Oklahoma. Because of her stamina and will to fight for her civil rights, she now is taking the bar examinations and is about to be graduated from the School of Law at the University of Oklahoma.

Miss Sipuel was graduated from Lincoln high school as valedictorian of her class in 1941. She attended Langston university where she was graduated with a high scholastic average in 1945.

Miss Sipuel gained national attention in Jauary, 1946, when she applied for admission to the white University of Oklahoma School of Law.

The young Langston university graduate became the topic of the day. Negroes and whites began to take sides. Some Negroes would ask, "why does she want to go to their school if they do not want her there?" Many white people voiced the same opinion and thought she was "getting out of her place."

However, increasing numbers of Negroes and whites realized that the university was a state supported school and Miss Sipuel was certainly a citizen of the state. Furthermore, many white veterans of World War II said that Negroes had fought with them and should be allowed to study with them.

Newspapers wrote editorials showing why Miss Sipuel should be admitted to the school. In 1948 the New York Herald Tribune furnished her a round trip ticket to New York. There she appeared on a televised forum at the Waldrof Astoria. At this forum she discussed her efforts to obtain an education in law in her home state.

Meanwhile, her name blazed across the headlines. She received letters from all over the world. One letter from Oslo, Norway invited her to attend the school of law in Norway.

Miss Sipuel filed suit in the district court at Norman, Okla. The case was lost. She appealed to the state supreme court. Again she lost. When she carried her case to the U. S. Supreme court, she won. The court ordered the state to provide equal facilities. As a result of her legal action, Miss Sipuel was admitted to the school of law.

The Oklahoma branch of the NAACP has planned an "Ada Lois Sipuel day" on Aug. 6, the date of her graduation.

The four lawyers who pleaded her case have been invited. They are Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP; Robert Ming, assistant to the attorney general in Illinois; James Nabrit, professor of law at Howard university, and Amos T. Hall, Tulsa attorney.

Since filing her suit to enter the University of Oklahoma school of law, Miss Sipuel has become the wife of Warren W. Fisher. They live in Chickasha. She commutes to the university.

Receives MA From University Of Okla.

By FLOSSIE THOMPSON

TULSA, Okla.— (ANP) — Miss Johnnie Mae Davis last week received her master of science degree in psychology from the University of Oklahoma.

In partial fulfillment of degree requirements, she made a diagnostic study of inmates of the industrial school at Boley.

ELECTED BY STUDENT VOTE

Miss Davis made a number of "firsts" while attending OU, a school which began admitting Negroes only a few years ago.

In the annual election held last fall, she was elected to the university senate, a student governing body.

Her election was hailed all over the United States as an indication that the students at his southern university favor integration.

She was elected secretary-treasurer of Psi, Chi, a national psychology honor society.

Miss Davis is also a charter member of Pi Gamma Mu, a national social science honor society.

She received her bachelor's degree from Central State College, Wilberfore in 1950. She was initiated into the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority while a student there.

The young Tulsan is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Davis, 1331 Lansing Avenue.

GRADUATION OF ADA LOIS SIPUEL IN AUGUST TO BE CELEBRATED BY OKLAHOMA CONFERENCE, NAACP

Williamston Says Four Lawyers Who Defended Her to Be Brought Back to State For Big Rally

ALL BRANCHES ASKED TO PARTICIPATE IN PROGRAM

Plans were developed last week by Dr. H. W. Williamston, Idabel, and president of the Oklahoma Conference of Branches NAACP, and his administrative staff, to stage a big public demonstration on the occasion of the graduation August 5th of Mrs. Ada Lois Fisher, from the law school at Oklahoma university.

The tentative plans to be worked out include bringing to Oklahoma City the four distinguished attorneys who tried the Sipuel suit in the Norman court room and who later appeared for the Chickasha lady in the Supreme court of the United States. These attorney in addition to Thurgood Marshall of the national office, are Robert Ming, of the law department, University of Chicago; J. N. Nabrit, of the law school, Howard university, Washington, D., and Amos T. Hall, resident counsel of the state conference, and also a member of the national legal staff.

The plan is to make the pilgrimage to Norman on the morning of the 5th, and return to Oklahoma City that night for a mass meeting. The three attorneys will attend the graduating services along with the presidents of all of the branches in Oklahoma and such other persons who are interested in the outcome of this now famous case that opened all of the colleges in Dixie to Negro entry and enrollment.

"I think it is a wonderful idea" said Ming, when reached in Chicago Saturday and "I'll be there with bells on" Ming continued, while Marshall when reached by the Black Dispatch in New York Sunday said the plan had his hearty endorsement, and that he would set aside everything to be present for the auspicious occasion. Marshall said he would immediately get in touch with Nabrit Monday and he said he was sure Nabrit would also accept the invitation of the Oklahoma Conference of Branches.

Williamston said he believed the occasion of Mrs. Fisher's graduation could supply opportunity not only for Negroes to rejoice over the advance made in the field of civil rights, but that in addition to invite all friends and believers in fair play and democracy from among the majority group to be present on August 5th and fellowship with the NAACP and the Negroes of Oklahoma.

In addition to the attorneys who will be present and speak at this great out-pouring of citizens, it is planned to have Mrs. Fisher address the audience and tell of her future plans, along with the experiences she has had during her study at Oklahoma University.

"We're going to whip in shape the greatest program and demonstration ever staged in this state and we want all of our local branches to start now to make the pilgrimage to Oklahoma City for this historic meeting" Williamston said.

400 Negro Students Enrolled In White Oklahoma Schools

Oklahoma City (ANP)—Less than three years after the first Negro entered a white school in Oklahoma, as a result of the now famous Supreme Court decision more than 400 colored persons are scattered throughout three different state schools.

The rundown on students is as follows: Oklahoma university, 150; Oklahoma A. and M., about 200; and Northeastern State college, about 40.

Some of the students are living on the campus while others commute from nearby towns.

Francis Miller

OKLAHOMA'S FISHER
After a battle, satisfaction.

¶ Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher, 27—the first Negro ever admitted (after a legal battle) to the University of Oklahoma Law School—got her diploma. Her record: "satisfactory."

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University of Oklahoma (Hospital)

Oklahoma U. Hospital Drops Ban on Nurses

Int. 2-24-51

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (ANP) —Two young women have broken the color line in the School of Nursing of the University of Oklahoma Hospital.

They are Miss Maxine Smith and Mrs. Dan Moore, both of Oklahoma City, the only college graduates in the class which includes 22 white students.

Mrs. Mary Caron, director of the nursing school, said there will be no segregation and no discrimination of the two colored students

14e(1) 1951 University of Tennessee

A Revealing Poll

RECENTLY 461 University of Tennessee students were polled in an effort to determine the extent of changing attitudes in the white South.

Answers revealed that 429 of these students, as against twenty-two, thought Negroes capable of university work; 386 did not believe Tennessee Negroes had equal educational opportunities on the college level, while fifty-three did; 301 felt that Negroes should be admitted to the graduate school of the University of Tennessee, while 148 did not; 229 favored admission of Negroes on the undergraduate level, while 217 did not; 213 favored sitting in class with Negroes while 226 were against it; 219 favored sharing cafeteria privileges with Negroes, while 230 would not; 314 were against sharing dormitories with colored students as against 136 who were for it: only sixty-five were willing to share a room with a Negro student; 228 expressed a willingness to include Negroes among their friends, as against 201 who wouldn't; and, interestingly enough, 227 as against 222 said they would accept Negro teachers.

This seems to us to be one of the most revealing polls we have seen in years, and if it is indicative of the feeling of the generation of whites about to assume leadership in their respective localities, then the outlook for the future is brighter than any optimist has predicted.

It is not improbable that a similar poll taken in all of the colleges across the South might reveal a comparable pattern of thinking in young white America.

This finding should give impetus to the end the color bar NOW.

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University of Texas

SEGREGATION ABANDONED

AUSTIN, TEXAS (NR correspondent)

A council, composed of legislators, educators and businessmen, studying higher education in Texas, has just completed a remarkable recommendation which will be presented to the State Legislature when it convenes in January. The council proposes that "all efforts to extend separate education for Negroes at the graduate and professional level should be abandoned." Such a statement would have been unbelievable four years ago when Heman Marion Sweatt applied for entrance to the University of Texas law school.

The council recommended that present segregated graduate and professional training (in law and education only) be continued, with the recognition that it is being done only to make higher education more available to Negroes, and not in order to maintain segregation.

SEGREGATION HIT IN STATE SCHOOL

Student Hopes It Ends on Return from AF Hitch

(The Associated Press)

Houston, Jan. 21—A 28-year-old Negro, whose three requests during the past eight months for entrance to the University of Texas were denied, wrote Gov. Allan Shivers a letter Saturday. He said the state administration should stop practicing "stupid segregation in state-supported colleges."

George McElroy, a junior journalism student and campus leader at Texas State university for Negroes here, told reporters that he will not carry his fight for admission as an undergraduate into the courts.

He had previously written H. Y. McCown, registrar at the University of Texas, that he would fight the relections "to the supreme court of the United States if necessary."

His letter to the governor doesn't mean he is quitting, the young Negro said Saturday.

Rather, he said, he soon will enter the Air Force "to fight for what I believe in—democracy."

"I hope that when I return, it won't be necessary to keep fighting for what I believe is right in a democracy," he said here.

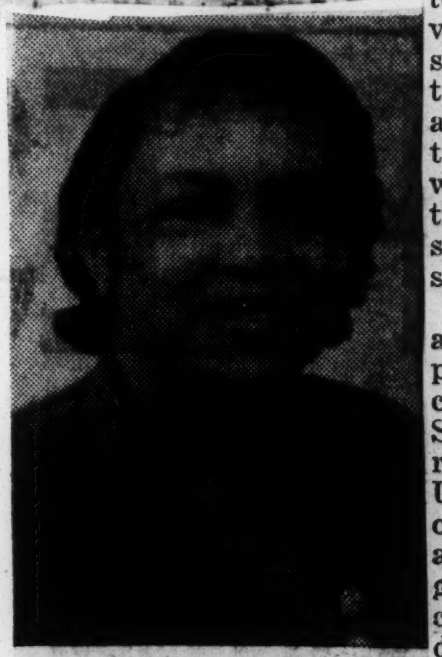
"Do you realize that whenever a Negro youth is denied the right to enter any state-supported college, it is a major contribution to Joe Stalin's infamous propaganda machine?" he said in his letter to the governor. "Today the Communists are preying on the Negroes of Texas. We chase them from our midst but they always return with more pamphlets and papers."

A veteran of six years in the service, young McElroy said he expects to be called into the Air Force shortly. He is a reserve airman in a navigator trainer wing of the 14th Air Force at Ellington Field here.

Know Texas State U.

HOUSTON — Dr. Ina Alexander Bolton, Dean of Students at Texas State university, holds the A.B. degree from Washburn college; the M. A. from Kansas university and the D.Ed. from the University of Southern California. She was Dean of Women and Associate Professor of Philosophy at Lincoln university in Missouri before coming to Texas State university.

Dean Bolton is kept busy with her many duties at TSU and numerous speaking engagements off the campus. She will appear on a panel in Chicago, March 26 when the American College Personnel Association meets. She holds membership in numerous organizations, among them are (1) The National Association of Deans of Women, (2) Pi Lamba Theta National Honorary Society for Women in Education, (3) and The Delta Epsilon Society. She is a member of Mt. Corinth Baptist church; a member of the Florence Crittenton Home Board; the YWCA, the Ethel Ransom Art Study club and several others.



Dr. Ina A. Bolton

Associated with Dr. Bolton in the student life program are Dr. James T. Sprott, Dean of Men; and Mrs. Janie West Cotton, Associate Dean of Women.
(Sponsored by The Dowling Theatre, Mr. Fred Stone, Mgr.)

Dean Bolton heads five important committees at TSU. Ten other committees are part of the Student Personnel Services. Through these committees the students of Texas State university are provided with services necessary for a rich campus life. The entire student personnel program has as its purpose to stimulate and guide the student toward a realization of his powers and abilities for successful living and to create an environment for the acquisition of experiences essential to this realization.

Admitted to Texas U.

AUSTIN, Tex. — Alice Jean Alexander last week was notified by school authorities that she had been accepted for admission by the Texas University School of Medicine at Galveston. She will enter in February.

Texas State's Negro Regents

The appointment of Mack H. Hannah of Port Arthur as one of the members of the board of regents of Texas State University by Governor Shivers not so long ago is the occasion for this comment on Texas State's Negro regents. The comment is not about them as individuals, but as a group which should have, and doubtless does have, a special understanding of and a special interest in the problems and possibilities involved in that institution. Theirs is a mission not alone in the broad field of education, but also a mission as special pleaders and crusaders for right and justice to the thousands of Negro young men and women who are or will be students there and to the hundreds of members of the faculty and staff who are or will be working at the institution.

The Negro regents of Texas State have a burden duty to carry the torch for the proposition that any physical facilities or courses of study, for instance, at Texas State which are not actually equal in every respect to such facilities and courses at the University of Texas, constitute a violation of the obligation of Texas to the students at Texas State. There is much that the Negro regents can do in this regard. They can, for instance, gather the facts and reduce them to writing, and then spread them upon the records of the board for the enlightenment and stimulation of public opinion.

The Negro regents can constantly make truthful comparisons between the reponsibilities which are theirs and what they have to work with at Texas State and the like responsibilities and resources at the University of Texas. When these comparisons are fully on the line for all to see, it would be a proper next step for the Negro regents to make vigorous campaigns seeking sufficient appropriations from the Texas Legislature to close the gaps disclosed by these comparisons.

The primary basic assumption of Texas State University was that it was to be made a place where citizens of the State of Texas could get training equal to that offered at the University of Texas. While the institution has been growing since its creation, it is yet far from achieving this basic and promised objective. The rate will always be in direct proportion to the vigor and the intelligence with which this original and basic promise is insisted upon. Those who have the power will not voluntarily move rapidly in the direction of fulfiling the solemn promise which the State of Texas has made.

While it cannot be said that the sole responsibility to promote fulfillment of that promise rests upon the Negro regents, it can be said that they are more strategically situated and are so much in possession of the facts and outlook pertain-

ing to Texas State University, that they have a higher duty and a greater opportunity to give light and leadership to all others who are or might be persuaded to be concerned with the future of that institution.

Heman Sweatt Ineligible to Study at U of Texas

AUSTIN, Texas (NNPA) — Heman Marion Sweatt, whose admission to the University of Texas Law School was ordered by the United States Supreme Court last year, failed in his studies and is no longer eligible to continue in the law school, it was learned last Tuesday.

A combination of factors were blamed for failure of Mr. Sweatt to make passing grades. One was to admit him to its law school re- that he had been out of school for a number of years before entering the University of Texas.

His suit to compel the university mained in the courts for more than four years. He also had domestic troubles and some trouble with his health.

Pressure at School

In addition, it has been repeatedly report that considerable pressure was being put upon colored students in the University of Texas Law School. But it is reported here that Mr. Sweatt is offering no alibi, but is concerned with working out his next step.

Two colored students still remain in the law school. Although it is reported that their grades are not high, they are said to be adequate.

Reaction among colored people is that they will continue to send qualfied colored students to the University of Texas, and will not stop availing themselves of the opportunity opened as a result of the decision of the United States Supreme Court.

Dr. J. W. Davis, chairman of the Sweatt Committee that raised funds to finance the postman's legal education, said he had no statement to make relative to possible use of the remainder of the funds until he had studied the contract between Mr. Sweatt and the committee and received further confirmation of the report that Mr. Sweatt was ineligible.

Dr. Davis said, however, that he thought the contract restricted the use of the money to study at the University of Texas Law School.

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University of Virginia

Admission Of Negro To University Biggest News

RICHMOND, Va.— (ANP)— The admission of the first Negro to the Univ., of Virginia in September was the second biggest local news story of 1950, according to the recent annual poll conducted among reporters and editors in the city room of the Richmond News Leader here last week.

The 'Biggest" story of the year was the defeat of the express-way by voters in the June referendum.

Gregory Swanson was the Negro student involved in the University of Virginia incident. A federal court in Charlottesville handed down a decision during the first week in September, ordering the university to admit Swanson to graduate courses in the law school. This ruling is credited with causing other state supported "white" colleges to accept qualified Negroes.

The Hill story, rated eighth in importance, concerned the defeat of the only Negro member for re-election to the city council. Hill lost to his white opponent.

Other Negro news stories rated as being noteworthy in 1950 surrounded ex-Councilman Oliver Hill, and the rioting at Colonial beach.

Further down the list was the story of Negroes pressing for swimming rights at Colonial Beach and the follow-up story of a party from Richmond being victims of a riot while testing the "public" beach.

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University of Virginia

UNIVERSITY OR VIRGINIA ACCEPTS NEGRO GIRL IN MEDICAL CLASSES

Honor Student From Virginia Union to Be Admitted by Board of Visitors of College

HAS BEEN TRAINING NEGRO NURSES SINCE 1920

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — A Negro girl has been accepted for admission to the white Medical college of the University of Virginia, school authorities announced here last week.

The new student will be Miss Jean Harris, an honor student now attending Virginia Union university. She will be graduated from the university in June and is scheduled to enter the University of Virginia Medical school in the fall.

Miss Harris, who is the daughter of Dr. Vernon Harris, prominent physician here. She graduated from Armstrong High school in 1948. Today, she has maintained an "A" average in college and has been pledged to two honor societies.

During the regular meeting of the Board of visitors at the Medical college on Jan. 12, the members were informed by Associate Dean George W. Bakeman, chairman of the admissions committee of the school of medicine, that 75 Virginians and 11 non-Virginians had been accepted for the full term. Miss Harris was among the 73 Virginians.

Dr. W. T. Sanger, president of the Medical college, stated after the meeting that the opportunity for Miss Harris' medical study is provided under a policy which has long been under discussion by the Board of Visitors and its executive committee. He added that the school has never had a Negro applicant of her qualifications.

Miss Harris will be the first Negro medical student when she enters in the fall, but the college has trained Negro nurses since 1920. Negro nurses have been trained at St. Phillips School of Nursing which, according to Dr. Sanger, ranks in the top 25 percent in the country.

Dr. Sanger also noted that for many years there has been a two-week clinic in the summer for Negro physicians called the St. Philip clinic.

Virginia has no tax-supported medical college for Negroes.

THE SOUTH OPENS A DOOR

The decision of the board of visitors of the Medical College of Virginia voluntarily to admit the first Negro student to enrollment next fall is a significant one for the Negro's advancing status in professional education in the South. Miss Jean L. Harris, an "A" student at Virginia Union University, will be the first Negro student to enter a white medical school below the Potomac and east of the Mississippi River.

Nowhere is the shortage of physicians more acute than in some areas of the Southeast. President William T. Sanger of the Richmond Medical College moves in the direction of filling its deficit of doctors. The auspices under which the step is taken promise well for the future. Dr. Sanger is one of the South's leaders in the movement for the extension of medical care to rural areas. He is a member of the executive committee of the board of Meharry Medical College at Nashville, Tenn., founded seventy-five years ago and now operated under the Southern Regional Plan. The admission of Negro students to state-supported medical colleges in the South will not end the usefulness of Meharry at any time in the foreseeable future.

The Negro early took his place in American medicine, as he did in other professions. Harvard, Rush, New York University and other leading Eastern universities had graduated their first Negro physicians before the Civil War. Some of them were to take leading positions in the medical profession.

Opening of the doors of Southern medical schools to Negroes will pave the way for other advances in medicine for the Negro by placing him in the main stream of medical culture and research. It hastens the day when the Negro doctor—everywhere in the nation—will be accepted in full scientific fraternity in the medical profession.

First Negro Law Student Of U. of Va. Takes Case

Special to The Star

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., May 23.—Gregory Swanson, graduate law student at the University of Virginia and the first Negro ever admitted to that institution, will represent Albert William Jackson, 24, colored, charged with raping a 40-year-old restaurant employe here May 6-7.

Jackson's case was to come before the Corporation Court grand jury here today.

Mr. Swanson was presented to the court by C. Venable Minor, who represented the State when Swanson's admission to the University here last year was argued by a three-judge court. Mr. Swanson said he does not plan to go into regular practice here. He said he was retained by Jackson's family. Mr. Swanson is a member of of the bar of the Martinsville and Danville courts.

Named President Of Class at Va. U.

RICHMOND, Va.—Henderson Andrew Johnson III, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Johnson of Nashville, was recently elected to the presidency of his class at Medical College of the University of Virginia here. Johnson is one of two Negroes attending the school of therapy.

This is the first year that Negro students have been enrolled in the medical division of the institution, which only last year opened its doors to Negroes. The first member of her race to be admitted as a full-time medical student is Miss Jean Harris, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Vernon Harris of Richmond.

The other Negro student in the School of Therapy is Miss Marjorie Vaughan of Lawrenceville.

A native of Nashville, 22-year-old Johnson attended local schools there and in 1950 received a B.S. degree in physical education from Fisk University. While at Fisk where he excelled in sports, he played on the college basketball team, was a member of the track team, and for four years was a halfback on the football team.

HENDERSON JOHNSON

Active in college activities he served as treasurer of Eta Psi chapter of Omega Psi Phi fraternity, was business manager of his college freshman class, belonged to the Stagecrafters, the Modern Dance Group and the Varsity "F" Club. When he graduated he received departmental honors.

Negroes enrolled in Virginia White Colleges

Race Bars Drop Fast In Virginia

14e(1)

RICHMOND, Va. — At least seven Negroes will be enrolled in Virginia colleges for the first time when the schools open in September.

Three have been accepted for admission here at the Medical College of Virginia and four are to enter the School for Social Work at Richmond Professional Institute, a branch of the College of William and Mary. Dr. George T. Kalif, director of RPI, said a fifth Negro had applied for admission to his school, but it will take several weeks to process the application.

One Negro, after a court suit, was admitted to the graduate law school at the University of Virginia last fall, and subsequently another was accepted for the graduate school of education. The Norfolk Division of William and Mary-VPI accepted one Negro during the winter term for night extension classes.

So far, that is a pretty good score at Virginia's graduate schools, and has been accomplished without fuss or friction. We are sure the number of enrollees will grow from year to year, and that after a while the enrollments will be accompanied with no exceptional publicity.

Virginia's handling of this situation, in view of the tension which was expected to arise as a result of court litigation, has been a model for other states—in methods if not in numbers.

Negro Enrollment At White State Colleges

14e(1)

WHEN the fall term begins there will be at least seven colored regular enrollees at white state colleges. The final record may show more.

One young woman is enrolled in the school of medicine at the Medical College of Virginia. In addition, one young woman and one young man have been accepted for the school of physical therapy at the Medical College.

Four students will enter the school of social work at the Richmond Professional Institute, which is a branch of William and Mary College. During the summer session one student was enrolled at William and Mary in Williamsburg.

As noted elsewhere in this issue of the JOURNAL AND GUIDE Dr. HARRY W. ROBERTS of the faculty of Virginia State College, was enrolled in the statistical summer session course conducted at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, in cooperaation with the U. S. Agricultural Department.

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Virginia State College

DR. ROBERT P. DANIEL

Washington,D.C. "Free people face two main threats-military aggression and subversion and hunger, poverty, disease and illiteracy," according to the report of President Truman's International Development Advisory Board made public recently. Dr.Robert P. Daniel,president of Virginia State College, Petersburg,Va.,was the only colored member of the board. ....

Journal and Guide
(Sat). April 14, 1951
Norfolk, Va.

See-Code-34b- 1951

Virginia State School Dedicates New Buildings

HAMPTON—Three new buildings at Virginia State School were dedicated last week, with an impressive program, including remarks by His Excellency, John Stewart Battle, governor of Virginia.

Appearing on the program with Governor Battle were Dr. W. M. Whitehead, superintendent of the school; the Honorable J. H. Bradford, director of the state budget; Dr. Dowell J. Howard, superintendent of public instruction; and the Honorable Blake T. Newton, president of the State board of education.

Also on the program were the Rev. Lloyd M. Alexander, priest in charge of St. Cyprian's and St Augustine's churches, and Dr. Edward R. Miller, chaplain at Hampton Institute.

* * *

GOV. BATTLE told the audience that they should feel a sense of pride in Virginia State School because it is a symbol of what government officials are trying to do in the state to provide education for all the children of the Commonwealth.

He said he would not like to think what the situation of the handicapped children at Virginia State School would be if they resided in Communist Russia. He intimated that they would not be given the same consideration as that given them here in the United States.

The governor closed by saying: "Such institutions as these established for the youth of this nation have made our nation great and will preserve it in the future." He commended Dr. Whitehead and the State board of education and wished them Godspeed in work they are doing.

* * *

SPEAKING ON the subject, "Cornerstones of Democracy," Dr. Whitehead said, "Education is truly a cornerstone of democracy; and today, democracy is opposed to a virulent, tyrannical, totalitarianism which must maintain ignorance among its people in order to survive. An enlightened nation is a free nation and education is the menace which the Kremlin fears."

He continued: "Access to education is a privilege and right of every child regardless of race, belief, economic status, residence, or physical handicap."

Mr. Bradford congratulated Dr. Whitehead and his staff on the work they are doing at the school, and said the money appropriated for the institution has been well spent.

* * *

DR. HOWARD in his address said that the new buildings which were being dedicated stood as a symbol of opportunity for handicapped children. He urged those who work with the deaf and blind to help them develop their abilities.

He went on to say that America is another name for opportunity. He expressed the belief that above everything else, handicapped students seek the opportunity to develop their abilities.

Dr. Howard urged his listeners to join hands in the important task which lies ahead.

* * *

MR. NEWTON brought greetings from the State board of education and noted the work being done by Dr. Whitehead and his staff.

Rev. Mr. Alexander gave the invocation, and Dr Miller announced the benediction.

Dr. Towne V. Doctor of Gallaudet College, Washington. D. C., interpreted the addresses and remarks of the speakers in sign language for deaf pupils and visitors in the audience. Music was furnished by the school's choral group and orchestra.

College Head Defended By Virginia State Staff Member

Staff Correspondence

PETERSBURG — Vigorous defense of Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Virginia State College, and of the college's co-eds mentioned in published dispatches on conditions at nearby Fort Lee, were made this week by Miss Vernice E. Howard, a member of the college staff.

She cites pictures showing that Dr. Daniel did attend a meeting at the Army camp of land-grant college presidents and asserts that groups of college girls visiting the camp were properly chaperoned.

MISS HOWARD criticized unnamed officers and enlisted men who were sources of data cited in the articles on Fort Lee, written by James L. Hicks for the Journal and Guide and the National Negro Press Association (a news service).

She said: "The men . . . asked that their names be kept out of the paper for fear of being sent to Korea. Isn't that where the war is?"

Miss Howard's statement to the Journal and Guide follows:

* * *

"IN A RECENT article on Army life by Mr. Hicks, certain accusations were made against Dr. Daniel. In those accusations, Mr. Hicks accused Dr. Daniel, president of Virginia State College, of aiding and abetting racial discrimination at Fort Lee Virginia.

"Being a member of the staff of Virginia State College, I deeply resent those accusations because such accusations are not based on facts.

"In reference to the statement made, accusing Dr. Daniel of not being present at the meeting of presidents, we have pictures in our public relations office that will refute that statement.

"DR. DANIEL is only one man and a busy one at that; he should not be held responsible for whatever facts relating to racial discrimination Mr. Hicks found existing at Fort Lee Virginia. Place the blame for such conditions rightfully where it belongs.

"In reference to his statement of our girls frequenting Fort Lee, I wish to say this statement is not true. I could challenge the white officers who gave this false and very degrading information.

"I am in the personnel division of the school and will be until August 31, 1951. I am in a position to tell you that our college girls are not invited to Fort Lee, Virginia. The last time that a group of girls from Virginia State College went to Fort Lee was on June 19, 1950, with me and one other person as chaperones. At this time we were entertaining our own ROTC boys who were in summer camp there.

--"**MR. HICKS** began his column with statements pertaining to racial discrimination in the armed forces as he found them exising in Army camps. We were in sympathy with this movement of his until he began to inject data of false origin. This indeed does not reflect the attitude of an honest reporter seeking the truth.

"As far as entertainment is concerned, Virginia State College is well prepared for such. Our dances, conferences, and other forms of entertainment for the most part are held on the college campus.

"It would seem that since Mr. Hicks seems more interested in the president of Virginia State College and its girls he would have contacted the president or some administrator of the college before printing such slanderous and false information.

"He admitted in his article that Dr. Daniel could not be contacted to answer such accusations. As I said before, Dr. Daniel is a very busy man and more than likely he was out of the city at that time.

* * *

"**MR. HICK'S** article seems to aim at slandering Virginia State College. This kind of information is very easily read and digested by the masses of people. Most people tend to be gullible toward gossip whether it is true or not and are quite unwilling to search for the truth.

"The men at Fort Lee who gave this false information asked that their names be kept out of the papers for fear of being sent to Korea. Isn't that where the war is?"

College

Says Charges Are Not Based On Actual Fact

PETERSBURG, Va. — (ANP) — Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Virginia State college, issued a statement here last week refuting accusations that he has and is aiding the segregation of colored troops at Fort Lee, Va.

His statement charged that the accusations "reveal poor investigation or deliberate misrepresentation in presenting only partial facts." The accusations were contained in a news story circulated in the Negro press and by-lined James L. Hicks.

According to the story, Dr. Daniel is one of the "prominent citizens of the colored community" that gave wholehearted approval for the erection of a $60,000 officers club for Negro officers only, "despite the fact that there is already present a half-million dollar officers club which is adequate to accommodate twice as many officers as now serving at Fort Lee."

'Not Needed by Me'

To this charge, Dr. Daniel replied, "An officers' club on an army post is a provision for military personnel; and is not needed by me, nor used by me for the entertainment of my friends. Anyone acquainted with the facilities at the president's home or on the campus of Virginia State college knows that these facilities are adequate.

The news story had said the jim crow club was being built in order that Negro leaders might have some place to come and bring their friends and be entertained on the post.

Dr. Daniel was also accused of remaining away from meetings of college presidents with the commanding general of Fort Lee, which revolved about ROTC training program.

Use Camp In Summer

Virginia State, like 10 other white colleges, make use of the army camp for their summer training. The news report stated that Dr. Daniel is always invited to important events held there under the direction of the commanding general, but that he never shows up for such affairs, half of which are held in the white officers club and are attended by white military and civilians. It stated that Dr. Daniel like other colored preferred affairs given for them exclusively at the colored officers club.

Specifically, the news story cites an invitation extended to Dr. Daniel to meet with other college presidents during the week of July 13. It said he did not appear and that the post newspaper carried a picture of all the other presidents posing with the general. The captain, however, stated that "not shown in the picture is Dr. Robert P. Daniel of Virginia State."

In answer to these charges, Dr. Daniel said:

"A failure to attend social functions at the white officers' club is not due to any fear of antagonizing the general or anyone else. I have never attended any social affair given by the general for colored people at a colored officers' club. It is preposterous then for any person to assume that because I was not attending an event at the white club that I would prefer to attend an event at the colored club.

Doesn't Attend Parties

"Parties, dances and similar social events are rarely attended by me whether they are held at Fort Lee, at Petersburg or even on the campus of Virginia State.

"The assertion that I failed to accept the invitation to attend meetings of the ROTC presidents reveal poor investigating or deliberate misrepresentation in presenting only partial facts. I was with the group in all of the activities on the first day from the beginning at 7 a.m. until 4 p.m. I did miss the cocktail-supper event the first night since I had to leave that afternoon to fill an engagement of three-months' standing to deliver a commencement address that night out of the city.

"Although not returning to my home until 1:30 the next morning, I was still at Fort Lee for the next day's schedule beginning at 8 a.m.

"I was not only present as indicated but was the only president in the group this year who had been in attendance these two past consecutive years. Mistakenly, the cocktail-supper party is being confused with the main events of the meeting.

"It was because of my attendance at the meeting that the notation about my absence at the time of a particular picture had any reason for being indicated. I was in the picture of the group taken that morning. Absence from the supper was no evidence of failure to use the club's facilities, since I took part in all other activities, including luncheon there."

Among other things which the college president denied was the contention that while the white officers club was limited to two guests per officer, the Negro club was not as strict. Officers were allowed to get as many as 15 girls from the college for their parties.

Dr. Daniel said that the college approves few entertainment requests, and only when the girls are well-chaperond. He contrasted a group of 15 guests with chaperrones attending a dance restricted to a large double room in a one-story building with one or two guest unchaperoned at a club with many recreation rooms spread over a three-story building, which also includes several bedrooms.

Virginia State College Seeks $12 Million To "Equalize"

Daily World Fri. 9 Pages
Atlanta Ga.

BY CARTER JEWEL

PETERSBURG, Va—(ANP)—Appropriations totaling more than $12,000,000 were requested by Virginia State rollege last week. Dr R. P. Daniel, president, explained that he reqhested special consideration for the college to make its courses comparable to those offered at a teachers college, a land grant hollege and a liberal arts college.

Virginia State is seeking for its Norfolk division $363,614 from the general fund for operations—an increase of $198,000 and $3,056,000 for new capital outlays. The college is seeking a total of $2,600,331 from the general fund to meet operating expenses for two years. This sun, minus the $363,614, would be hsed at the parent college here.

The new operating budget is twice as large as the allotment of $1,242,575, it received for 1950-52.

Commenting on the college request, Dr. Daniel said, "We believe that the commonwealth of Virginia would want to provide as strong a program at Virginia State college as in any other school in the state within its present educational service as a teacher college, a land grant college and a liberal arts college."

He also aserted that the college is asking for "special favorable consideration" to make it possible for it to offer courses comparable with those offered by "a teacher college like Longwood, a land grant college like Virginia Polytechnic institute and a liberal arts college like the University of Virginia."

The $3,056,200, if granted by the general assembly for the Norfolk division of Virginia State college, would be used as follows:

Daily World

An administration, classroom and library building, $[illegible]000; vocational building, $680,000; equipment, $56,200; home economics; cafeteria and health center; $600,000; gymnasium and ROTC building, $500,000; auditorium and music classroms, $600,000; land and undersignated structures, $300,00.

The current request for the administration, classroom and library building is only $50,000 since the college already has $600,000 available. Also approximately $180,000 is available on a vocational building, leaving $500,000 for the present budget request.

Fri 9-14-51

Dr. Daniel said the facilties requested for the Norfolk division would accommodate 1,500 students. If the general assembly approves the budget, the funds would be available after July 1, 1952.

Atlanta Ga.

Plans in Norfolk call for the construction of a college plant at the new site for the institution on the Memorial Park Golf course.

OTHER BUDGET REQUESTS

Central State hospital at Petersburg which handles all types of Negro mental patients is requesting $6,414,940 for operations in 1952-54. The colony which operates a school for feebleminded children, is seeking an appropriation of $448,365. The increases for the two instiutions, respectively, would be $2,365,330 and $83 365.

At Central State Steward R. E. Skinner noted the institution was one-third over populated. He also explained that a larger budget was needed to meet the mohnting cost of livng.

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Virginia Theological Seminary and College

Hayes Day Drive Brings In $20,300

Church Leaders And Educators Attend One-Day Observance

14e(1)

Special to Journal and Guide

LYNCHBURG, Va. — The annual observance of Hayes Day at Virginia Theological Seminary and College here Dec. 5 was highlighted by the report that a total of $20,000 was received at the institution on the drive. The report was made by Dr. M. C. Allen, president of the institution.

Dr. Allen, who is one of the originators of the Hayes Day celebration, reported at the same time that a grand total of $152,173.07 had been raised from all sources for the institution.

The breakdown of receipts released by Dr. Allen is as follows:

Dat. 9 Dec 5-51

DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS, $5,002.51. Negro businesses, $855. From churches direct to the school, $6,703.81. Clubs, $359.25. Ministers' conferences, $1,068.56. Conventions, $8,123.20. Personal contributions, $1,630.95. Women's District Conventions, $3,387.05. Miscellaneous, $5,242.74. Hayes Day drive, $20,300. Ministerial Scholarship Endowment Fund $100.000.

Hayes Day observance attracted outstanding ministers, lay workers, alumni, friends of the school and visitors to the school. Unlike most celebrations of this type, concrete support of the school was the main attraction.

There was some speech making, but the highlight of the event was the eloquent testimony of financial reports to the memory of the late Gregory Willis Hayes, second president of the institution, who more than any of its presidents crystalized the self-help philosophy which is basic in the curriculum at the school.

Norfolk, Va.

INDIVIDUALS, groups and churches which did not reach their goal are expected to make supplemental reports. Additional contributions will help Dr. Allen and his staff to meet the increase cost of all materials and operation.

The Virgina Baptist State Convention of which Dr. E. C. Smith, of Washington, D. C., is president, and its affiliated bodies, state and local, are the main supporters of Virginia Theological Seminary and College. Special clubs organized in all parts of the country by Seminary graduates, former students and friends are also constant supporters of the school.

An enjoyable feature of the Hayes Day program was the annual dinner which gives leaders and workers an opportunity for Christian fellowship and cooperative spirit needed for the work in the interest of the school.

14e(1) 1951

Washington University

Washington U. Medical School To Admit First Negro Student

ST. LOUIS — (ANP)- Next September, Washington university of St. Louis will finally rip down its racial bars in its medical school and admit a Negro student, it was revealed here this week.

The new student will be Edgar R. Thomas, 30 of New York. Thomas compiled a brilliant record as a pre-medical student at the Washington Square college of New York university.

Born in New York, Thomas moved to Janica at the age of 10 where his father was an importer and clothier. He finished high school in Jamaica and then went to work in the medical department of the Jamaican government.

He served as secretary to the senior medical officer of the Kingston Gereral hospital. In 1946, he returned to New York to study at the Washingon Square college of NYU where he will receive a B. A. in September.

While atending college he worked as a laboratory assistant in the chemical departmen..

At school, he is president of the local student chapter of the American Chemical society, and he elected to Caducean, honorary premedical society, and an honorary German language fraternity.

Thomas is married and will live with his wife in St. Louis when he comes to study at Washington University.

Although the university actually opened it medical school to Negroes on the same basis as whites in 1947, this is the first ime the school has found a "qualified" Negro student for a full four-year course.

Several Negroes have taken postgraduate work in the medical school, however

Washington U. Opens Its Medical School

ST. LOUIS — (INS) — Washington university's school of medicine in St. Louis will open its doors to a Negro for a regular four-year course for the first time next fall.

The first Negro to qualify for the school's four-year program is Edgar H. Thomas, of New York.

Thomas, 30 years old and married, has made an outstanding record as a pre-medical student at Washington Square college of New York university. He expects to receive his bachelor of arts degree there in September

The Washington university board of directors authorized the medical school in 1947 to admit Negroes on the same basis as other students. A number of Negroes have taken post-graduate work there but Thomas is the first to be regularly admitted to the four-year course.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. — (INS) — Four Negro students have applications on file to enter the University of North Carolina Medical school in another move designed to break down the all-white traditions of the institution.

Chancellor R. B. House said the applications are being processed in the same manner as any other admission papers.

Chancellor House refused, however, to reveal the names of the students or to say when the applications were filed.

A suit of four Negroes applying for admission to the university law school is now pending in the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va.

Last October, Federal District Judge Johnson J. Hayes denied the youths entrance to the school because he said substantially equal law school facilities were already being provided at North Carolina college in Durham.

Medical School Drops Color Ban

ST. LOUIS (ANP— Washington University here will finally rip down its racial bars in its medical school and admit a colored student, Edgar R. Thomas, 30, of New York, next September.

Thomas compiled a brilliant record as a pre-medical student at the Washington Square College of New York University where he will receive the B. A. degree in September.

Worked in Jamaica

Born in New York, he moved to Jamaica, B. W. I., at the age of 10 where his father was an importer and clothier. He finished high school there then went to work in the medical department of the Jamaican government.

He served as secretary to the senior medical officer of the Kingston (Jamaica) General Hospital. In 1946, he returned to New York to study at the Washington Square College.

While attending college he worked as a laboratory assistant in the chemical department.

Elected to Honor Society

He is president of the local (NYC) student chapter of the American Chemical Society, and was elected to Caducean, honorary pre-medical society, and an honorary German language fraternity.

Thomas is married and will live with his wife in St. Louis when he comes to study at Washington U.

Others Studied at School

Although the university actually opened its medical school to colored students on the same basis as whites in 1947, this is the first time it has found one "qualified" for a full four-year course.

Several colored students have taken postgraduate work in the medical school however.

University Paper Wants Negro Pupils

"Student Life," campus newspaper at Washington University, printed an editorial last weekend urging the admittance of Negroes to all divisions of the university.

Admitted to most courses of graduate study, Negroes are excluded from all undergraduate divisions. St. Louis University is open in all divisions.

The editorial read in part: "The conclusion we have drawn in this article is that all divisions of the university should be opened to regularly qualified Negro students."

It was then referring to a symposium on the practical adjustment of Negro students following admission. Continuing, it declared: "We have concluded that the student community of the university favors such action, that there exists a sentiment of liberalism on this campus strong enough to make possible the practical adjustment of a newly-admitted minority group of students to campus life without numerous mainfestations of intolerance.

"Further, we have concluded that the larger community of which the university is a living part, is, by and large, ready to indorse and welcome such action.

"We believe that there is a time when a university must stand up and be counted in the ranks of progress and reform or in the echelons of those who, by their retrogressive acts, work to transform democracy into dictatorship."

WU has a magnificent opportunity. It can throw the lie of bigotry back in the teeth of America's neo-fascists. It can demonstrate, in no small way, democracy to the world, by practicing what it preaches, liberal education. It can, and should, admit Negroes to full educational partnership.

Washington U. Students OK Negro Students

ST. LOUIS—Faculty and students generally favor admitting Negroes to Washington university.

A substantial majority of the college of liberal arts faculty at Washington university, have signed statements favoring admission of Negro students to the undergraduate schools of the university. Negroes are now admitted to the graduate schools, only.

In a poll by the student governing body of 123 students, 84 favored the step, 34 opposed, and five were undecided.

Students Want All Races Admitted

ST. LOUIS — (ANP) — Washington university's policy of admitting colored students to the graduate school is not shared by many of the students, according to a recent page one editorial in Student Life, campus news paper.

Student Life said last week the majority of students have expressed their opinion as "Open all departments to qualified colored students."

Working on it

"Among the new students on campus are young persons from countries whose populations are non-white. What kind of impression will our colored admission policy make on them?

The newspaper said the university's year after year statement on the subject is "We're working on it."

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Wayland College

Wayland College Opened to Negroes

PLAINVIEW, Texas, June 4 (AP).—Wayland College of Plainview opened its doors to Negroes Monday for the first time in history. Four entered.

The four who enrolled, all for the summer session at the Baptist school, are Negro school teachers.

The move came after Wayland's board of trustees last Friday decided to allow 48-year-old Mrs. Annie Taylor, who has taught at the Negro school in Floydada the last twenty-four years, to enroll for special work in elementary education.

The other three Negroes to enroll Monday are Bessie Leah Williams, 47, elementary education, and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Dykes. Dykes, 30, enrolled for biology courses and Mrs. Dykes, 29, will take courses in elementary education.

Mrs. Dykes has been teaching at Tulia High School and Dykes has been teaching at Booker T. Washington High School in Lubbock. Miss Williams has taught at Muleshoe the past two years.

Negro to be enrolled at Wayland College.

"This year," said the magazine story, "before she could qualify for a renewed contract, state law required that she go back to school for some courses in elementary education. And the most convenient place for 'Miss Annie' to do her graduate work was Wayland College, 28 miles away.

SAID TIME:

"Wayland has received inquiries from Negroes before, but not until Miss Annie sent a transcript of her record did the college fine one who was academically qualified . . . ."

"But one day before the Spring term ended, Wayland's president, Dr. J. W. (Bill) Marshall, called faculty and students away from final exams, and asked them to vote on Miss Annie's application. No faculty members and only nine out of 274 students, had any objection.

'Our concern,' he explained 'is that we do right, and if we do right, God will see that we come out right.' Despite token resistence from some West Texas trustees, the board decided that to 'do right' was to open 'the academic facilities of Wayland College . . . . to students of all races and nationalities.'

* * *

"LAST WEEK WHEN Miss Annie enrolled, Wayland proved that it meant just what it said. Taking advantage of Wayland's democracy, three other Negroes also signed up in the Summer session for 'leveling out' courses that would entitle them to school promotions.

A student poll taken prior to the admission of Mrs. Taylor, showed that only nine of the college's 271 students opposed a mixed student body. Not a single faculty member disapproved the action.

According to Dr. J. W. Marshall, president of the Baptist college, the trustees voted to drop the color bar "because we felt it was the only Christian thing to do. We believe it is the right thing to do to keep in harmony with democratic principles."

To Do Right

Mrs. Annie Taylor has spent half of her 48 years as a teacher in the Floydada, Texas grade school for Negroes. This year, before she could qualify for a renewed contract, state law required that she go back to school herself for some courses in elementary education. And the most convenient place for "Miss Annie" to do her graduate work was Wayland College, a white Baptist institution at Plainview, only 28 miles away.

Wayland has received inquiries from Negroes before, but not until Miss Annie sent a transcript of her record did the college find one who was academically qualified. Like other Southern colleges, Wayland might well have waited until the courts ordered an end to racial restrictions. But one day before the spring term ended, Wayland's president, Dr. J. W. ("Bill") Marshall, called faculty and students away from final exams, asked them to vote on Miss Annie's application. No faculty members, and only nine out of 274 students, had any objection.

The next night Dr. Marshall faced the board of trustees. "Our concern," he explained, "is that we do right, and if we do right, God will see that we come out right." Despite token resistance from some West Texas trustees, the board decided that to "do right" was to open "the academic facilities of Wayland College . . . to students of all races and nationalities."

Last week when Miss Annie enrolled, Wayland proved that it meant just what it said. Taking advantage of Wayland's new democracy, three other Negroes had also signed up in the summer session for "leveling out" courses that would entitle them to school promotions.

* * *

After a 15-month-long legal battle that went all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, the University of North Carolina this week abandoned its argument that the state provided equal but separate facilities for Negro graduate students, opened its doors to four Negroes for the first time in its 156-year history. Their course of study: the law.

Harry Hoare—Plainview *Herald*

MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR
God saw to it.

tation since objectors generally voice their opinions more than people for a program," Dr. Marshall said.

In commenting on the students who are enrolled at the college for the summer the president of the college said: "They are of the very highest type and are good students." Students enrolled are Mrs. Annie Taylor, special work in elementary education; Miss Bessie Leah Williams, elementary education; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Dykes, biology and elementary education respectively.

In his letter to Dr. Marshall, the NAACP executive congratulated the president of the college and the Board of Trustees for taking leadership in this matter at a time when the world is looking to America to "practice what it preaches." Mr. Smith stated that the Board of Directors of the Texas Conference of Branches of the NAACP joined him in extending the felicitations.

Dr. Marshall concluded his response with these words: "Your letter was indeed encouraging and I ask that you join us in prayer that Wayland may prove that this problem of the South may be worked out in a Christian manner."

4 Colored Students Enrolled

First Admitted For Graduate Study At Wayland College

NEW YORK — Wayland College, a white Baptist institution at Plainview, Texas, has opened the academic facilities at the college to students of all races and nationalities, according to a story appearing in the current issue of Time, a weekly newsmagazine.

This gives an account of how Mrs. Annie Taylor, who has "spent half of her 48 years of teaching in the Floydada, Texas grade school for Negroes," became the first

Texas College Admits Negro, 'Christian Act'

PLAINVIEW, Texas — When Mrs. Anna Taylor's application for admission to Wayland College was accepted last week, this small Texas institution became the first in the state to admit Negroes on a basis of non-segregation.

Expects Increase In Fall

DALLAS — Dr. J. W. Marshall, president of Wayland college, following the admittance of four Negroes to the summer session at the Baptist school, stated that Negroes are expected at the college this Fall.

This information was revealed in a letter from Dr. Marshall to A. Maceo Smith, executive secretary of the Texas Conference of Branches of the NAACP, last month.

The letter from the president of Wayland college to the NAACP executive was sent in response to a letter from the latter, in which the president and the Board of Trustees of the College were congratulated for their decision to admit students of all races to the College. Dr. Marshall said they received fifty pieces of correspondence and of these only five expressed regret over the step taken.

"We feel this is a good represen-

Howard County Junior College Accepts Negroes

BIG SPRINGS — Howard County Junior College here has followed Wayland College at Plainview, and Texas Southmost at Brownsville in opening its classes to Negro students. A suit is pending against Texarkana Junior College to force it to open its doors to Negroes and a suit is threatened against Midwestern University at Wichita Falls to make it admit Negroes.

Texas Baptists Gave No View On Racial Policy

TYLER, Tex., Nov. 8—(INS)—A Texas Baptist leader said that while Texas Baptists commended church institutions recently for accepting students without distinction as to race, they in no way made recommendations, regarding segregation policies.

Dr. A. C. Miller, now Texas director of the ministry with minorities of the church, explaining a report made at the Texas Baptist convention in Houston, said the

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West Virginia State College

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Courier Dat. 3-31 pSt

Blasted College Building—Classes at ~~State Teachers College are being temporarily carried on in the gym, library and dormitory~~ field (W.) parlors of the school as work goes on for the restoration of Conley Hall, above, administration and classrooms building which was rocked by a terrific explosion on March 6. The blast shook homes five miles away. Minor injuries were suffered by four persons.

Deans, Registrars Ass'n

Bluefield Explosion Shifts College Meet

Courier Dat. 3-31-51

BLUEFIELD, W. Va.—Thanks to Dr. John W. Davis, presiden of West Virginia State College at Institute, the silver anniversary of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars is being held March 27-30 at Institute. Meanwhile, work continues to restore explosion-rocked Conley Hall on the Bluefield Teachers College campus.

Conley Hall was heavily damaged in the unexplained explosion which took place March 6 and shook buildings five miles away from the local college campus. The meeting of the deans and registrars had been originally scheduled to be held here. However, it was only the scheduled campus activity which was cancelled. Makeshift temporary arrangements were made for the rest.

OFFICES WRECKED

Classes are being held in the gymnasium, canteen, above the library, in the parlors of the dormitories and in the barracks. Temporary offices for President H. L. Dickason and Dean G. W. Whiting were set up in Lewis Hall. Their offices were completely demolished in the explosion.

Cause of the blast remained unexplained, but damage was estimated at $75,000. Four persons were injured, none seriously. Basis Brown, a freshman from Mount Hope, W. Va., became a hero in rescuing Miss Addlean Harris, a senior and editor of the college paper, who was caught on the second floor.

When word of the situation became public, Dr. Davis of West Virginia State College informed Dean Whiting that his institution would assume responsibility for the meeting of the Deans and Registrars Association so that it would still be held in West Virginia.

Dr. Scott Reappointed Head Wiley College

MARSHALL, Texas — Dr. J. S. Scott was reappointed to the presidency of Wiley college at the annual conference of the Methodist Church, Central Jurisdiction, which convened in Houston, May 8 through May 13. A contribution of $[illegible] was made to the operation fund of the college.

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Xavier College

Xavier Adds New Summer Courses

Several new summer courses will be offered at Xavier university this year, Sister ~~Mary Ann~~ Xavier, S.B.S., registrar, announced. 14e(1)

New courses include audio-visual materials, administration of school libraries in the school librarianship program, and occupational information, elementary school organization and administration, and supervision of instruction in the secondary school. 800 students will enroll for the in the graduate school program.

The audio - visual materials course, she said, will be offered only to advanced seniors and graduates. 5-30-51

Sister Xavier said an estimated summer school session. Registration will take place June 11-12 from [illegible] and classes are scheduled to begin June 13 at 9 a. m. Final exams will be given July 26-27.

CHORUS FROM NEW ORLEANS

The Xavier University Concert Choir makes its first New York appearance at Town Hall Friday night.

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YESHIVA UNIVERSITY

Yeshiva University Names Colored Men On Advisory Board

New York, N. Y.—Dr. F. D. Patterson President, TusKegee Institute, and Dr. David B. Jones, President, Bennett College, outstanding Negro educators, were named here to a twenty-two man Educational Advisory Council, comprising the nation's outstanding educators, to help in guiding the development of a Medical School at Yeshiva University, it was announced by Dr. Samuel Belkin, president.

Yeshiva University, is the first American University under Jewish auspices, and its projected Medical School will be the first ever established in this country under Jewish sponsorship. The Medical School, to which the only criteria for admission will be "ability and character," is designed to be the beginning of a over-all Medical Center encompassing Schools of Medicine, Dentistry, Nursing, Public Health and related services.

State-owned, for most part—

South's graduate, professional schools are slowly lowering the race barriers

BY HENRY LESESNE
Central Press correspondent

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 27—One by one, as the result of recent federal court decisions, state universities in the South are beginning to admit Negroes on the same basis as white students at the graduate and professional level.

Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky—these states have become or are becoming reconciled to doing away with segregation at this level. Recently a denominational school, Southern Methodist's School of Theology at Dallas, Tex., admitted two Negroes on the same basis as white students.

The crux of the situation is that Southern states find it economically impossible to provide separate graduate and professional schools for the two races in most instances.

Several of the states which have since admitted Negroes to white graduate schools a few years ago hurriedly tried to provide separate schools for Negroes only to have the Supreme Court declare them unequal.

* * *

THE FIRST break in the South's educational segregation system has long been expected to come at the graduate or professional level, for several reasons.

For one thing, the number of Negro students seeking admittance to such schools is relatively small. Also, the graduate students of both races are supposedly mature individuals, capable of making intelligent discrimination without regard to race or color.

However, segregation, even at the professional school level, is not to be done away with entirely overnight or probably even in the foreseeable future.

For instance, North Carolina, which is considered to have done probably more than any other Southern state to bring about educational equalities for the races, established a law school for Negroes years ago which is an accredited school.

In fact, a number of the students come from out-of-state, from states even where segregation is not practiced.

A federal district court decision has held that the white law school and the Negro law school are, in fact, equal. The case is being appealed to the United States Supreme Court and the ultimate ruling in this case may decide the fate of all the Negro professional schools in the South.

* * *

SOUTH CAROLINA likewise has a Negro law school which the Federal District Court has held to be equal to the white school, although Judge J. Waties Waring, who rendered the decision, took occasion to chide the state for its "fantastic extravagance." Judge Waring is a South Carolinian.

The salaries of white and Negro school teachers have, to a large extent, been equalized all over the South in the last decade, as the result of innumerable federal court decisions. Suits are being filed throughout the South now demanding that equal school buildings be provided for the minority race.

Recently Gov. James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina, former Supreme Court justice, secretary of state and "assistant president," made the statement that, "We will find a way out that will permit us to be just to our Negro population and at the same time preserve our system of separate public schools for the races.

"The Northern politicians who keep this matter astir and the few misguided people in the South who follow them may as well understand that neither today nor tomorrow nor in the foreseeable future will Negro children and white children be mixed together in our public schools."

* * *

THIS IS THE TYPICAL view taken by most Southern men in public life. In the last few years much new Negro school construction has gone up in the South, but the most conservative estimates are that a billion dollars would have to be spent on Negro school buildings alone to bring them up to a par with the white schools.

Setting a pace for the rest of the South, North Carolina is now in the midst of a $125,000,000 school building program—$50,000,000 furnished by the state and $75,000,000 by local school districts.

Negroes make up less than 30 per cent of the state's population, but of the money allocated so far considerably more than 30 per cent has been for Negro school buildings.

Appropriate $207,505,000

Ga. Would Close Schools Rather Than Admit Us

Legislature Votes to Stop State Funds Should Court Order Race Bars Dropped

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Georgia Legislature last week passed a $207,505,000 appropriations bill carrying amendments authorizing the stoppage of state aid to all units of the university system, if any court admits a Negro to a white institution.

At the last minute the Senate agreed to House amendments authorizing the continuance of building funds even if the segregation issue results in the closing of state schools and colleges.

Augusta politician Roy Harris insisted on the segregation amendment as sponsored by the Talmadge administration.

The House was thrown into heated debate as the segregation amendment was put back on the bill. A week earlier, when Talmadge stalwarts asked that the bill be held up pending further study of the clause, it was thought that Talmadge might have changed his mind.

However, last week the whole issue went through.

Rep. Fred Bentley of Cobb County debated that the people of Georgia don't want to have to shut down all departments "just because we may have trouble with one in the law school. (Horace Ward, Morehouse College graduate, has filed suit to enter the University of Georgia Law School.) If we do this we are just raising a red flag to the Communists."

Rep. Dicus of Muscogee argued: "I think there is a better way to do it. We'd be the laughing stock of the nation if we closed down all our schools."

The administration stalwarts used all sorts of arguments for the segregation amendment, which lawyers generally have agreed will be proved unconstitutional.

School Segregation Suits Readied In Two More States

THE QUIET and effective legal campaign of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to end segregation in southern schools moved on to a new front last week.

The NAACP announced it would institute court proceedings in **Mississippi** and **Alabama** to force the admission of qualified Negro students to graduate and professional schools.

(Gov. Fielding L. Wright, of Mississippi, immediately announced that the State will "resist to the fullest extent of our resources . . . we shall insist upon segregation regardless of the costs or consequences.")

In **Georgia**, the NAACP filed an amended petition asking that a three-judge court be appointed to hear the organization's request for a permanent injunction forbidding discrimination against—i.e. segregation of Negro students in—the State's "white" elementary and high schools.

(The original Georgia suit was filed Sept. 19, 1950. Since then the Legislature, with the blessing of Gov. Herman Talmadge, has passed a law denying State funds to any school which obeys a court order to admit Negroes. Since the suit therefore now involves a direct attack on the State's statutes, NAACP wants a three-judge court to hear it. Immediate appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court may be had from the decisions of such a tribunal.)

In **Kentucky**, NAACP plans to ask an injunction ordering the admission of Negro applicants to Paducah Junior College on the same terms and conditions as other students.

(This comes in the wake of a U. S. Supreme Court decision refusing to hear Kentucky's plea that a lower court order, declaring that Negroes had the right to be admitted, be set aside. The college has as yet taken no steps to obey the court order.)

In **South Carolina**, a suit is pending asking admission of Negro students to "white" elementary schools in Clarendon County. As a result of another court suit, the Univ. of North Carolina has announced that Negro students will be accepted in graduate and professional schools, pending appeal.

(Gov. James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina, referring to the Clarendon County suit, has announced that he will withhold State funds for public education if NAACP wins. Ralph Bunche, Negro winner of the Nobel Peace Prize and director of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations, commented that Byrnes' remarks had harmed America's foreign relations. He was "shocked" to see Byrnes, a former secretary of state, line himself up with Talmadge and his "bigotries.")

Heart of the NAACP attack on segregation in schools is in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which says:

"No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

NAACP's legal briefs in its education cases are more and more attacking segregation, rather than laying primary emhpasis on whether the separate facilities offered for Negroes are actually equal to those offered whites.

In the case involving the Univ. of North Carolina graduate and professional schools, NAACP used this approach. The brief pointed out that the Negro law school facilities are not physically equal to those given white law students —but then went to the heart of the matter in the following language (quoted from a brief filed in Texas):

"Few students and no one who has practiced law would choose to study in an academic vacuum, removed from the interplay of ideas and the exchange of views with which the law is concerned."

Believe It Or Not

Recently a group of Texas legislators publicly admitted that Jim Crowism in higher education could not be maintained in Texas as a result of the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the Heman Sweatt case. Last week the final report of the Texas Legislative Council stated:

"That in planning of a coordinated system of higher education, the board recommends no graduate and professional work on a segregated basis except where the demand by Negro students for such segregated instruction is very great and it would be more economical to provide this instruction at the Negro institution."

Apparently the old Jim Crow system in higher education is going to be scrapped completely in Texas unless "the demand by Negro students for such segregated instruction is very great." In short, the white folks have fully accepted the mandate of the high court and we don't believe that they are going to get any demands from Negro students for a continuation of Jim Crow.

The costly, cumbersome system of dual education should have been eliminated long ago. It would have saved the state a lot of money and a great many headaches. The Jim Crow system still maintains in secondary education but its days are numbered too.

Heman Sweatt and five other Negroes are studying at the University of Texas Law School and so far there have been no reports of friction or racial strife. Young Americans of both races are much more democratic than their elders and the white students in some southern states have taken the initiative in fighting Jim Crowism in the universities. Those who say democracy will not work in dear old Dixie simply do not know what they are talking about. When democracy is given a fair trial, it works every time.

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Duke University
Discrimination

Strong Protests Made

Insult Foreign Duke Students

By A. M. RIVERA Jr.

DURHAM, N. C.—A United States scheme to sell democracy abroad by exchanging students boomeranged here last week when a group of dark-skinned foreign students attending Duke University protested "abuse, indignities and insults, directed at them because of their color."

So incensed were the protesting students that they drafted a resolution to the State Department and their respective embassies requesting that the Government correct the humiliating situation which has been explained away by "the American definition of color."

According to a spokesman for the students, the resolution was not sent to the State Department on the plea of university officials.

RESOLUTION WITHHELD

The students involved in the reported incidents are part of a group of forty foreign students from all over the world who came to Duke as a part of the State Department's exchange program. Many of them are dark complexioned and come from all parts of the globe, including the Middle East, Asia, Europe, Scandanavia, North Africa and Italy.

The resolution, which was drafted, but later withheld, concluded:

"Be it resolved, therefore, that we the foreign students assembled here at Duke University in Durham, N. C., receiving orientation under the provisions of the Fulbright Act, do hereby request that the Secretary of State take immediate action on this matter and resolve this inconsistency in a manner which is in keeping with the laws of this land and at the same time protects the colored peoples of our assemblage from insults and abuse."

INCIDENT ON BUS

The incidents which prompted the students to take group action occurred last week. It was reported that one of the students was insulted at the local bus terminal when he attempted to board a bus for Chapel Hill, seat of the University of North Carolina.

The other incident reported to The Courier is said to have occurred in Chapel Hill at a swimming pool operated for whites.

According to our informant, racial epithets were hurled at one of the foreign students who happened by and stood to watch the bathers in the pool. These were the latest in a series of incidents which brought the situation to a crisis.

Understandably, Duke University officials tried to keep the episode secret, but when questioned, Dr. Earl Hanson, in charge of the orientation program for the students while they are a Duke, admitted late last week that some "slight misunderstanding" had occurred.

Dr. Hanson expressed a desire to have a talk with some Negro newspapermen, but refused an invitation to a luncheon by the Durham Press Club which was extended to the students and Dr. Hanson.

Ironically, the efforts of the United States to convince foreign youth of the virtues of democracy (Fullbright Bill) are resulting in confusion, and resentment. Groups of Japanese and Germans interviewed by this reporter have expressed sympathy for the Negro and have denounced the legal discrimination of the Negro in America.

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Emory University
Discrimination

'Separate Or No Schools At All', Harris Assures Emory Roundtable

BY CHESTER M. HAMPTON

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)—

Before a large audience in Emory University's Lynn Memorial Hall, Friday, four members of the legal profession discussed the constitutionality of segregation in higher education.

The discussion was purely academic and was not intended to reach a definite decision or be the basis of any action on the part of the State of Georgia or the school system.

It was, however, an index of the patterns of thinking of the various people who decide for or against segregation. Although the discussion was supposed to be confined to the legal aspects, there were allusions to moral, Christian and social aspects of segregation.

This debate was one of the features of Emory University's second annual Law Day sponsored by the Student Bar Association. Robert Norris senior, president of the Association, was the moderator in the place of Ralph McGill, who was originally scheduled to perform that function.

Substituting for Macon's Charles J. Bloch was Atlanta Attorney Durwood Pye who joined Roy Harris, the notoriously outspoken political leader and publisher of Augusta, in attempting to affirm the legality of segregation.

Denying the constitutionality of segregation were Dr. Paul E. Bryan, professor Constitutional Law at Emory University, and Dr. Jay Murphy, professor of Constitutional Law at the University of Alabama. Judging from audience response, (the only basis on which to decide which side had the greater number of supporters or made the biggest impression) it appeared that Dr. Bryan and his colleague, Dr. Murphy, presented their case more to the satisfaction of the audience than did Harris and Pye. This is not to say that the Harris point-of-view was not acceptable to many of the audience.

Attorney Pye spoke first, confining his remarks wholly to the text of Attorney Harris' paper. He stated his main points as being 1) Georgia has a right to segregation in education under the Federal Constitution, 2) the Supreme Court, which has made several decisions outlawing segregation, was composed of a group of political riders on the Truman band-wagon, 3) the Supreme Court will not be able to enforce integrated schooling in Georgia.

One of the more startling statements in his speech was: "Truman and his groups are more dangerous to the south than was John Brown and his band." He further stated that a technicality of Georgia law providing for separate schooling made it impossible to collect taxes to support any schools if Negroes were admitted.

Augusta's Roy V. Harris was a good deal more emphatic in his utterance. Asserting that he had been practicing law for 35 years, he stated that he "didn't know any law" because of the unpredictability of the present Supreme Court and national administration.

Referring to the justices of the Supreme Court as a "bunch of monkeys" he said that predicting what was legal or not was a "wild guessing game." He also called the justices a bunch of "campaign managers" supporting a president from a state notorious for machine politics.

Having established the fact that he could not tell what the Supreme Court was going to do, he asserted that he definitely could tell what was going to happen in Georgia in the next four years, the term of the present administration. "There will," he said, "be separate schools or none at all."

This statement was heavily applauded. He expanded this statement by saying that the Supreme Court cannot make Georgia legislate taxes or appropriate funds. He later added that neither could it force state officials to sign checks necessary to keep the school system going.

He indicated that planning is going on to make Fort Valley State College an "equal" university. He said that the present administration recognized that Negroes never had equality and that Negroes were entitled to equality.

He went on record as saying that the 2,200 Negro students in state schools would eventually be given equal educational facilities.

During his speech, Attorney Harris committed what radio actors term a "fluff." Intending to say "Our forefathers decided to maintain a pattern of segregation," he unintentionally said "integration."

Dr. Bryan started his well-received utterance with: "Harris speaks on a basis of southern prejudice and prejudice only." There was wild applause for two full minutes after this statement.

Dr. Bryan stated that, a southerner born, he had eventually managed to lose most of his prejudices. He said: "I thank God I've overcome most of those prejudices." This statement was greeted with a chorus of fervent "Amens."

He illustrated the illegality of segregation by citing the Supreme Court as the final arbiter of questions dealing with the constitution. He said that Georgia's reaction to any Supreme Court decision would prove whether Georgia is a State of the Union or just a state.

In reference to Attorney Harris' attack upon the Supreme Court, he said to bear in mind that there were four southerners on the bench and that the Sweatt and McLaurin decisions (two of the key cases in question of educational segregation) were both decided in favor of the Negroes' admittance to the Universities of Texas and Oklahoma unanimously.

In closing he read a portion of a letter from a colleague of his at the University of Texas. The Texas professor stated that no incidents have occurred since the admission of 12 Negro students to the university and that their presence went almost unnoticed.

Dr. Murphy gave a background of Supreme Court decisions in equal rights cases which showed the trend of contemporary thinking. He demonstrated that the gap separating Negroes from full citizenship was very narrow and almost non-existent.

Bringing up the question "Would the Sweatt and McLaurin decisions eventually influence undergraduate schools?" he said that the Sweatt case is sufficient legal precedent for "going all the way."

He also cited the fact that so far, there have been no "separate but equal" school facilities established. Conceding that it was theoretically possible he stated that it was constitutionally impossible.

There was a brief rebuttal from both sides which did not bring out any previously undisclosed facts. The panel-members wound up their discussion still antagonistic in thinking but friendly in a manner.

Although there were several derisive and pointed personal references, the entire discussion was carried on in a civil manner and in keeping with the atmosphere of the university. On the outside of the chapel, groups of students gathered in groups to discuss their views on the most controversial issue in the south today.

Emory University Roundtable

Although no formal or official conclusions were evolved, the Emory University Roundtable Friday on racial segregation made a definite contribution in two ways. In the first place, all Georgians and students of racial relations will have to admit that there is progress in the mere fact that such a forum could be held on the campus of a Georgia institution. Years ago such a issue would not be subject to debate. In the second place, it is valuable because of the issues it raised and the light it shed.

Of course, out of all of this discussion it is not possible to overlook the points made by some of the speakers. We like, for example, the utterly frank statement of Dr. Paul E. Bryan, law professor at Emory, who admits being a southerner born with all the prejudices and passions against race as any other southerner, "but I thank God that I have overcome most of these prejudices." The problem of racial prejudice is more than 70 per cent solved once a person is broad enough and intellectually courageous enough to admit to himself that he is beset by this worst of all social evils and then strikes out to remedy it. Little by little, such a person loses his prejudices without being conscious of doing so. H. G. Wells, the great English historian said: "I am convinced that there is no more evil thing in this world than race prejudice."

Roy Harris, of course, pursued his well-known course. It is not a pleasant picture to see a responsible leader who has been in public life for nearly half a century, attack the United States Supreme Court as a "Bunch of Monkeys" and a "bunch of campaign managers." As disappointed as we have been at times because the United States Supreme Court failed to give the kind of decision we anticipated, we have never been able to bring ourselves around to the place where we attack their integrity. The sanctity of the law is our strongest asset in a democracy. In South America and in other countries the decision of a court can be set aside by a civil revolution. And although there may be a Harris or two scattered across the country, the United States Supreme Court is still looked upon as our supreme law of this country and as such, its decisions, though unwelcome, will be obeyed, even in Georgia and by Roy Harris.

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LLOYD GAINES CASE
Discrimination- Missouri

ONE MAN'S JOURNAL

BY HOWARD B. WOODS

Tune In "Howard Woods Reports," A Newscast, Each Monday, 9:00 to 9:15 P.M., Station WTMV. (1490 Kcl).

Another Link In The Missing Lloyd Gaines Case

CHICAGO—Here on Chicago's teeming southside, among the hustle and bustle of busy 47th street, is the fleeting shadow of the story of LLOYD GAINES. For it was here, that Gaines dropped mysteriously from sight one night in April nearly 12 years ago, when his courageous fight to gain educational opportunities for Negro students in the State of Missouri was at its height. Previous reports on his disapperance, unearthed the fact that the last message his family in St. Louis received from him, was a letter written from here. There, the story is broken until this week. Gaines dropped from sight in April, 1939 as if the earth had swallowed him up and here on the southside, two women---a mother and daughter, can give the first coherent story of what transpired in the student's mind before he went out one night and failed to return.

LLOYD GAINES

But before we get into that, let's review briefly the events leading up to Gaines' disappearance.

IN 1935, LLOYD GAINES, A RANGY, gangling student filed suit for admission to Missouri university's school of law, on the grounds that his matriculation had been denied because of race.

With the support of the local NAACP branch, and Atty. Sidney R. Redmond, its lawyer at the helm, Gaines lost the first round of the battle. The court decided that Gaines should have first applied to Lincoln university in Jefferson City demanding that it set up a law school for him, or for a scholarship from the state to enable him to study at some school.

The Boone County circuit court upheld the lower court's ruling and the supreme court of the state concurred in May 1937. An appeal was made to the U. S. Supreme Court and on December 12, 1938, this body handed down its opinion, holding that Gaines could not be excluded from the school on the grounds of color or race, and further, that the states must provide equal educational facilities within its boundaries. It held that scholarship provisions did not furnish equal provisions.

During this proceedure, the state established the Lincoln law school in St. Louis, at its present site, 4300 St. Ferdinand avenue.

WITH THE HOWLS OF PROTEST on the establishing of the Lincoln school, the NAACP and Gaines went back to court and asked the Missouri Supreme Court for a rehearing on the case. The plea at this time, was to see whether or not the colored law school was in complete compliance with the mandates of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Before the rehearing could be held, Gaines dropped from sight, and was not seen in St. Louis again. The inability to produce Gaines when the rehearing came up, resulted in the dropping of the case.

ACCORDING TO MRS. EDDIE MAE PEGUES and Mrs. Nancy Page, Gaines showed up in Chicago from Kansas City with a strange story of threats and fear. According to Mrs. Pegues and her mother, Mrs. Page, Lloyd said he had overheard a plot of murder at his place of employment. (He worked at a filling station in St. Louis), and the planners of this "murder" gave him $25 and ordered him to keep his mouth shut and go to Kansas City until he received further orders. In Kansas City, he is reported to have stayed about a week, before coming here to Chicago. Lloyd, in Chicago, sought out the Pages, (the daughter was not married then), as they had been next door neighbors on West Belle place in St. Louis for years. He told them of his flight and according to Mrs. Pegues, "seemed extremely nervous and fearful." He got a job at the South Center Department store here and during the seven or eight weeks he remained here, was a frequent visitor at the Page's home.

EDDIE MAE PEGUES

Mrs. Pegues said she last saw him on a Monday night in April, and he promised her and her mother he was coming over on Wednesday to take them to dinner. On Wednesday, Lloyd did not show up, and because it "was so unlike him to disappoint" the Pages inquired at the South Parkway address as to his whereabouts. The landlady told them, Lloyd went out on that Tuesday night for some stamps for another tenant in the building and did not return.

Here in the 4400 block of South Parkway, the huge stone front house in which Gaines lived, bears no revealing information as to his whereabouts. The landlady has long since been gone or deceased. The tenants are new, and-or, typical of Chicagoan "ain't talking."

We remember Lloyd, as neighbors in St. Louis. He lived at 3932 and we at 3940 West Belle. We recall him being very studious, devoted to his mother and sister, and owner of a brown Camel's Hair coat. In St. Louis, his aged mother and other relatives hold out for Lloyd. Personally, we discount the "murder theory" as a cover-up story for Lloyd's real reason for leaving St. Louis, when the court rehearing was set. We cannot, but feel that the Missouri university law-suit was the chief basis for Gaines' mysterious leaving.

WHATEVER OR WHOEVER THAT followed the pioneer for educational freedom from St. Louis, to Kansas City to Chicago---- and abruptly cut off his trip for stamps on that Tuesday night, has been as shadowry as the wintry wind from Lake Shore Drive. The fear that dogged his footsteps and clutched at his conscious during those six or eight weeks in March and April, 1939, was momentarily victorious in the throttling of Lloyd Gaines, but the Bluefords, the Brewtons, the Sweatts, the Tolivers, the Sipuels, and all others who have shattered educational barriers throughout the country, stand as difiant symbols of that fear. A fear that stalked Chicago's southside and swallowed up a St. Louis lad in its teeming thousands.

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Georgia
Discrimination

UNDER THE DOME

No Basis Seen To Attack School Segregation Law

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said Monday there is no basis now for an attack on the constitutionality of a segregation provision in the State's appropriations law.

The provision, which would withhold school funds if a Negro enters a State-supported educational institution, has been attacked by Walter White, executive secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who threatened to challenge its constitutionality.

Cook said there was no issue for an attack now and none would exist until a Negro was admitted to a state-supported school and funds were cut off.

He added that, even if an issue arises, there was no provision in the Federal Constitution "requiring States to furnish educational facilities for either race."

Earlier Monday, Gov. Talmadge called the NAACP leader a "professional agitator."

Talmadge, after pointing out that Georgia plans a tremendous increase in spending for both white and Negro schools, replied to White:

"If professional agitators like yourself would leave Georgia and other Southern states alone, these Southern states would resolve their (race) problems for the best interests of all concerned."

Atty. Gen. Cook said, "Apparently those who are agitating over the constitutionality of the appropriations bill have overlooked the fact that the Federal Constitution has no provision requiring a sovereign state to furnish educational facilities for either race.

"Therefore I am at a loss to understand how the agitators could find relief in Federal Courts."

...children to support aged parents and give the Welfare Department a lien on the property of pensioners.

Talmadge Pledges School Segregation

NEW ORLEANS, April 13 (U.P.)—Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia said today that no matter what the courts rule, Georgia will not allow Negroes in its white universities.

"We are not going to do it. I don't care what happens," Talmadge said.

Georgia will set up a private school system rather than eliminate segregation, Talmadge said.

"We have a plan where we'll let the student pick his school, and then send him a check. I don't know anything that private enterprise can't do better than the state, anyway. Extensive plans already have been worked out to subsidize the student instead of the college," he said. ...

Segregation Forum Draws Mixed Views

By JOHN KISER

Two Georgia political figures and law professors of two Southern universities almost agreed Friday that the United States Supreme Court will outlaw segregation in colleges and universities. But they disagreed as to what should follow such a decision.

Chaos was predicted by Roy Harris, of Augusta, Georgia political figure and member of the Board of Regents, as he declared Georgia will have segregated schools regardless of any decisions by "a bunch of monkeys" on the United States Supreme Court.

But Dr. Paul Bryan, of Emory University, said "the roof won't fall down" if Negroes go to schools with whites—and declared that neither the citizens, the Legislature, nor the Governor of Georgia should talk about rebelling from the United States if the court upholds the law of the land.

Harris and Durwood Pye, Assistant Fulton County Attorney, were teammates in the Law Day forum at Emory against Bryan and Dr. Jay Murphy, of the University of Alabama. Pye said schools would close and appropriations for schools in Georgia would cease if efforts were made to force "mixed" schools in Georgia.

Bryan and Murphy predicted the court will hold that segregation cannot be constitutionally maintained in universities.

Harris said he was afraid the present court, "which has no regard for precedent," will hand down such a decision.

Harris charged that the United States Supreme Court makes "political decisions." He said flatly there will be segregation in Georgia "even if we have to go to jail."

EQUAL PROTECTION

Dr. Bryan, holding that segregation is not constitutional, said that the Fourteenth Amendment requires that all persons be given equal protection.

Bryan said that Harris wanted to ignore all Federal Government leadership, and that he would discount the Supreme Court as an authoritative body.

"Is Georgia a state of the union or just a state?" Bryan asked.

Dr. Murphy cited actual cases showing the Supreme Court had come almost to the point of saying that segregation is unconstitutional. He cited intangible influences on any new decision of the Supreme Court in regard to segregation, such as international factors, the influence of the UN and the influence of church organizations.

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Louisiana State University
Discrimination

Accepted, Rejected, Dillard Nurse Enters LSU Medical School Again

NEW ORLEANS—Miss Daryle E. Foister, director of nursing at Flint-Goodrich hospital, Dillard university, has won the third round in her see-saw, "in-and-out" fight to enter the medical school of Louisiana State university.

Federal District Court Judge Herbert W. Christenberry has ordered the university to allow Miss Foister, a former lieutenant in the Army nurse corps, to enroll in an advance course in surgical nursing.

The court also ruled the school must accept all Negroes who desire to enter.

The Philadelphia School of

NURSE FOISTER

Nursing graduate was admitted to classes at the university Oct. 9, but was put out the following day. Miss Foister stated through her attorney, A. P. Tureaud, that she was not allowed to remain solely because of her race.

She first entered on attorney's consent, was put out by supervisor's order and allowed to re-enter by court order.

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Louisiana State University
Discrimination

Univ. For Whites Only

Applicant Payne Told

14e(1)

NATCHITOCHES, La.—(Special) — Louisiana State University has rejected the application of Lutril Amos Payne of Natchitoches, the first Negro seeking admission to the graduate school of education agriculture for the summer session.

Payne's application was rejected on the grounds that "the university can accept applications for admission from white students only in accordance with the statutes and policy of the State of Louisiana."

It was pointed out by the officials of the Louisiana Education association and the N. A. A. C. P. who jointly supported the Roy Wilson test case through the courts last fall, that there are several Indian and Chinese students presently attending LSU.

General Troy Middleton, president of the university, released the information on Payne's rejection after a closed door meeting with the board of supervisors in Baton Rouge, May 26.

Payne, a graduate of Southern University, is an agriculture instructor in Natchitoches Parish.

Dr. Johnson, president of the state NAACP, told the REGISTER in an exclusive interview, that the applicant had gotten all Southern University had to offer in agriculture and was desirous of doing graduate work at LSU to learn to teach Louisiana farmers to cultivate Louisiana soil.

"I think he has a solid argument," the NAACP head declared. "It doesn't make sense for one to go all the way to New York to learn about Louisiana agriculture methods."

Prior to filing an application for admittance to LSU, Payne was accepted by the Cornell University graduate of school agriculture. He later decided to "avail himself of the opportunity to attend school here in his own state and especially at LSU," Dr. Johnson said.

Dr. Johnson said the applicant filed all the required credentials and data for admittance and some time later received the following reply from Dean R. J. Russell of the LSU graduate school

Mr. Lutrill Amos Payne
Box 139
Natchitoches, Louisiana
Dear Sir:

I am returning herewith the photograph and transcript which you furnish this office in connection with your application for admission to Louisiana State University.

The University can accept applications for admission from white students only in accordance with the statutes and policy of the State of Louisiana.

The State Department of Education has substantial founds for the assistance of Negro students doing graduate work in other states. I hope that you may obtain backing from that source.

Very sincerely,
R. J. Russell, Dean
(Signed)

A copy of Dean Russell's letter was handed A. P. Tureaud of New Orleans and Thurgood Marshall, both NAACP attorneys May 16.

The two attorneys represented Roy S. Wison of Ruston, who won his case for admission to the LSU law school last fall. Wilson, the first Negro student to gain admission to the 90-year-old institution, later withdrew when a dispute arose over his qualifications.

NEGRO TURNED DOWN BY LOUISIANA STATE

14e(1)

BATON ROUGE, La., May 29 (AP)—Louisiana State University, which enrolled its first Negro student last year, has rejected an application by a Negro seeking admission to its Graduate School.

Under a Federal court order last fall, Roy Wilson of Ruston, La., became the first Negro student in the university's ninety-year history. He withdrew later in a dispute over his qualifications.

The university's Board of Supervisors was informed yesterday by Troy Middleton, president, that Lutrill Amos Payne of Natchitoches, La., had applied for admission to the Graduate School. The application was rejected, Mr. Middleton said, as out of keeping with the university's policy. He added that "It has been Louisiana State University policy not to admit Negro students."

Mr. Payne is a graduate of Southern University, the state-supported college for Negroes here.

Mr. Wilson's case is pending in Federal District Court at New Orleans. A preliminary action, upheld by the United States Supreme Court, ordered Mr. Wilson admitted to Louisiana State, but the case never has been argued on its merits.

Mr. Middleton told the board of Mr. Payne's application at a closed meeting, later releasing the information to the press. The board took no action.

NEGRO APPLICANT REJECTED BY LSU

Excluded from Grad School; University Policy Cited

(The Associated Press)

Baton Rouge, La., May 29 — Louisiana State University, which enrolled its first Negro student last year, has rejected an application by a Negro seeking admission to its graduate school.

Under a federal court order last fall, Roy Wilson of Ruston, La., became LSU's first Negro student in its 90-year history. He later withdrew, however, in a dispute over his qualifications.

Monday, the LSU board of supervisors was informed by President Troy Middleton that Lutril Amos Payne of Natchitoches, La. had applied for admission to the graduate school. It was rejected he said, as being out of keeping with the university's policy.

Payne, a graduate of Southern university, the state-supported college for Negroes here, listed A. P. Tureaud of New Orleans as his attorney. Tureaud represented Wilson.

Wilson's case is still pending in federal district court at New Orleans. A preliminary action, upheld by the US Supreme Court, ordered Wilson admitted to LSU, but the case never has been argued on its merits.

Gen. Middleton told the board of Payne's application at a closed meeting, later releasing the information to the press. The board took no action.

Sues To Enter Grad Summer School At LSU

NEW ORLEANS — (INS) A Negro student has asked the Federal court in New Orleans to order Louisiana State University to admit him to its graduate school.

A suit was filed by Lutril Amos Payne of Natchitoches, La., whose application to attend the summer school for graduate work in Agriculture was rejected last Monday by LSU President Troy Middleton.

Last fall, a Federal District court ordered LSU to admit Roy Wilson to its Law School. But he quit in a dispute over his qualifications.

UNIVERSITY FOR WHITES ONLY, APPLICANT IS TOLD

NATCHITOCHES, La.—(Special) — Louisiana State University has rejected the application of Lutrill Amos Payne of Natchitoches, the first Negro seeking admission to the graduate school of education, agriculture for the summer session.

Payne's application was rejected on the grounds that "the university can accept applications for admission from white students only in accordance with the statutes and policy of the State of Louisiana."

It was pointed out by the officials of the Louisiana Education association and the N. A. A. C. P. who jointly supported the Roy Wilson test case through the courts last fall, that there are several Indian and Chinese students presently attending LSU.

General Troy Middleton, president of the university, released the information on Payne's rejection after a closed door meeting with the board of supervisor in Baton Rouge, May 26

Payne, a graduate of Southern University, is an agriculture instructor in Natchitoches Parish.

Dr. Johnson, president of the state NAACP, told the REGISTER in an exclusive interview, that the applicant had gotten all Southern University had to offer in agriculture and was desirous of doing graduate work at LSU to learn to teach Louisiana farmers to cultivate Louisiana soil.

"I think he has a solid argument," the NAACP head declared "It doesn't make sense for one to go all the way to New York to learn about Louisiana agriculture methods."

Prior to filing an application for admittance to LSU, Payne was accepted by the Cornell University graduate of school agriculture. He later decided to "avail himself of the opportunity to attend school here in his own state and especially at LSU," Dr. Johnson said.

Dr. Johnson said the applicant filed all the required credentials and data for admittance and some time later received the following reply from Dean R J. Russell of the LSU graduate school

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A copy of Dean Russell's letter was handed A. P. Tureaud of New Orleans and Thurgood Marshall, both NAACP attorneys, May 16.

The two attorneys represented Roy S. Wison of Ruston, who won his case for admission to the LSU law school last fall. Wilson, the first Negro student to gain admision to the 90-year-old institution, later withdrew when a dispute arose over his qualifications.

Dr. Johnson revealed that Attorney Tureaud notified him May 25, that he was drafting a petition based on the facts which I have before me in the matter."

The New Orleans attorney also wrote General Middleton:

"In view of the fact that Mr. Payne desires to do graduate work, this summer, in the State of Louisiana, and in view of United States Supreme Court decisions pertinent to cases of this kind, (ROY S. WILSON vs LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY) the action of Dean Russell in referring Mr Payne to the State Department of Education for out-of-state assist ance must be accepted as a subterfuge.

"Further, Dean Russell's refusal to accept the application of Mr Payne because of his race is inconsistent with law and I know of no resolution nor regulation of Louisiana State University which denies Mr. Payne admission to the Graduate School solely on account of his race..

"It is respectfully requested that you take immediate steps to rescind the action of Dean Russell and to order the admission of Mr. Payne to the Graduate School.

"If Dean Russell is correctly stating the position of the University with reference to Negro students it is requested that the application of Mr Payne be presented to the Board of Supervisors for their immediate action."

According to Dr. Johnson, the matter was brought before the Board of Supervisors as President Middleton promised attorney Tureaud May 23

General Middleton wrote:

"With reference to your letter of May 18, 1951, Dr R. J. Russell, Dean of the Graduate School, in his letter of May 14, 1951, has accurately stated the position of the University with reference to applications for admission by Negro students. Pursuant to your request however, your letter will be called to the attention of the Board of Supervisors at its next regular meeting."

Dr. Johnson said the NAACP felt the above letter "is sufficient evidence of the discriminatory practice against Negroes in all of the colleges and professional schools of the University and thereby warrants action against the university."

The NAACP state head pointed out that LSU was not consistent in its handling of Negro applications.

Charles Anderson Mayfield of Baton Rouge made application to enter the LSU medical school and his application was apparently handled similar to that of any other student.

No reference to the "white students only" policy was made in Mayfield's case. Mayfield was advised as follows:.

Dear Mr. Mayfield

Your application for admission to the first year class of the school of medicine has been received

The first year class for session 1950-51 has been filed and alternates have been selected should there be any withdrawals.

We are herewith returning your money order to the amount of $2.00 which you sent with your application blank.

(Signed)
Very truly yours,
(Mrs.) Vivian Johnson
Registrar

Later, Dean William W. Frye of the LSU School of Medicine, advised attorney Tureaud that: "As indicated in the reply to that application, the class had been filled and alternates for any vacancies had already been selected."

Dean Frye continued "It is necessary for any applicant to apply each year that he wishes to be considered for admission, regardless of the number of previous applications which have been made."

As in Mrs. Johnson's letter, Dean Frye made no reference to the "for white only policy."

Dr. Johnson told the Register that the NAACP filed a suit in the three judge district Court in New Orleans, June 1 to open the doors of LSU to Negro students before summer school opens.

Payne Victor In Fight To Study At Louisiana U.

NEW ORLEANS—Lutrill Amos Payne's name was added last week to the growing list of Negroes pioneering in the breakdown of racial discrimination in Southern colleges. A federal judge ordered Louisiana State university to admit Payne to its graduate school summer session.

The ruling that LSU must admit qualified Negro applicants to the graduate school was made by Federal District Judge Herbert W. Christianberry.

LSU Law School Admits 2 Negroes

BATON ROUGE—Two Negro applicants have been accepted as students in the Louisiana State University law school, it was learned last week. They are Robert A. Collins, 1951 Dillard University graduate, and Ernest Morial, 1133 Touro Street, 1951 Xavier University graduate.

Negro Entered At LSU, Given Room in Dorm

BATON ROUGE, La., June 13 (AP).—A Negro student was enrolled in Louisiana State University's graduate school and assigned a room in a campus dormitory Wednesday.

Lutrill Amos Payne, 40, of Natchitoches, La., became the second Negro student in the 120-year history. The first, Roy Wilson of Ruston, La., registered last fall in the law school and moved to the campus but dropped out in his dis-

pute over his qualifications.

Like Wilson, Payne was admitted on a court order. In New Orleans Tuesday, District Judge Herbert Christenberry ruled that LSU must admit qualified Negro applicants to its graduate school.

LSU Nursing School Suit Won

NEW ORLEANS — Louisiana State University prepared this week to admit the first colored student to the department of nursing education of its school of medicine, after a Federal court ruled that Miss Daryle Foster could not be barred from admission pending final disposition of her case.

After the university refused to admit Miss Foster because of her race, the NAACP filed suit on Oct. 8. Judge Herbert W. Christenberry of the U.S. District Court granted a temporary injunction ordering her admission pending the outcome of the NAACP suit for a permanent injunction.

A. P. Tureaud of New Orleans is the attorney handling the case for the NAACP.

U. S. Court Rules

LSU Must Admit Nurse

NEW ORLEANS — Louisiana State University lost another round in its series of actions to maintain a Jim Crow policy when Federal District Judge Herbert W. Christenberry issued an order requiring the admission of Miss Daryle E. Foister, director of nursing in Flint-Goodridge Hospital, into the LSU School of Nursing Monday, Oct. 15.

Miss Foister, represented by Atty. A. P. Tureaud, president of the New Orleans NAACP, brought suit against the LSU Board of Supervisors a week earlier charging she had been refused the right to register in the nursing school because she is a Negro.

Seeking a course in advanced surgical nursing, Miss Foister had applied for admission in the LSU School of Nursing several weeks earlier. She was permitted to attend classes pending the meeting of the LSU board Oct. 6. At that meting the board decided not to admit Negroes, and Miss Foister could not attend classes the following week. She resumed her study Tuesday, Oct. 16.

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Midwestern University (Wichita Falls, Texas)
Discrimination

Race Students Rejected At Wichita Falls

WICHITA FALLS, Tex. —(INS)—The Board of Directors of Midwestern University at Wichita Falls Tuesday unanimously rejected a plea for the admission of Negro students.

Board Chairman John O'Donohoe, who announced the decision, said the Board also rejected a proposal to establish a college unit for Wichita Falls Negro schools.

Rev. R. L. Castle, Jr., president of the Council on Political and Civil Affairs, a Wichita Falls Negro organization, said "we will file suit immediately."

Admission of Negroes to the school was sought after a recent proposal to increase the college district tax 11 cents.

Midwestern U Turns Down Negro Student; Suit Planned

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, Aug. 6 (AP).—Midwestern University's board of directors Monday unanimously rejected a plea for admission of Negro students.

The Rev. R. L. Castle Jr., president of the Council on Political and Civic Affairs, said in answer to the board's action:

—"We will file suit immediately and take our case to the courts."

Castle said the council represents every property owner in the Negro section of Wichita Falls. The group was organized at a mass meeting of Negro citizens July 29.

Castle headed a 6-man committee which appeared before the college board in a lengthy session Monday.

Midwestern's board chairman, John O'Donohoe, said the council rejected an alternate suggestion to establish a college unit at Booker T. Washington Negro School to foster a liberal arts program.

He said the council also rejected the possibility of the payment of expenses for graduates of Booker T. Washington to attend Prairie View University or some other school dedicated to Negro education.

Castle told a reporter the council is not opposing a proposed 11c hike in the tax levy by the Wichita Falls junior college district, which will be decided in an election here Aug. 16.

Judge Cites Law In Admitting Negroes To Wichita Falls School

DALLAS — A few months ago Willie Fay Battle and a group of students, through their parents and on behalf of themselves, made application to enter the Wichita Falls Junior College District School, and were refused. Attorneys for the NAACP filed suit for them in the Federal District Court for the Northern District of Texas. Last week on trial of the case on the stipulated facts, Federal Judge Atwell delivered the followed decision from the bench:

"I find the facts to be as Stipulated by the parties. It was a sensible, and, feasible method of getting the facts, so that there could be no controversy as to what the facts were, or, are.

"I state first, that a three judge court was not called, because the trial court is cautioned not to trouble other judges to sit with him in a three judge court, unless it is necessary.

"The Supreme Court of the United States, in the recent case of Sweatt against Painter, itself, refused to pass upon the constitutional question that was raised, because it was not necessary. It is not necessary here in this case.

"It is too late now to talk about a denial of the privileges of schooling to the colored race upon exact equality with the white race.

"In Sweatt against Painter, by the Supreme Court of the United States, again, it was recently said that in as much as the State University had a larger library, and the student of law had an opportunity to associate with thousands, instead of a few hundred, while engaging in the study of the law, and, other like suggestions, and, rather surprising conclusions, that the Negro student had a right, and, must be admitted to the State University Law School, even though there was a separate law school for the Negro at another place, which had a commensurate library, but smaller, lesser number of pupils, and, a lesser number of instructors.

"So, we live, and, learn, as more light shines on us. This is a united country. All sorts of people, united in one entity, the United States of America. From all countries. The colored race originally brought here by the white race from a colored land. They have stayed here. They have multiplied. They fight in our armies. They must have the same privilege in the schools that is set aside for them, as they would have it if they went to the schools that are maintained for the white race.

"Decisions, as counsel have quite appropriately suggested, are legion upon this question; some of them quite recent, more recent than the Supreme Court of the United States.

"There is not any question about it. That is the law, and, that is what this Court follows.

"The plaintiffs are entitled to a decree.

"I ask you to draw it, to be okayed by the other side, saving such exception as tney may wish, giving them the right to enter the Junior College at Wichita Falls, Texas.

The opinion of Judge Atwell is not only the law in the Northern District, but it states what must be found to be the law in any instance where there is no junior college and Negroes make application to enter the existing junior college for whites. There is currently pending in Texarkana a suit involving the same question, and it would seem that Judge Atwell's opinion in this Wichita case will be more than persuasive in the hearing in Texarkana. But if the federal court in that district should enter a contrary decision, it is certain that case in Texarkana would go up because of the conflict in decision between two federal district judges in Texas.

In the meantime, since the case in Texarkana has been pending, over the last couple of years, about four other junior colleges have admitted Negroes from the southmost college at Brownsville, Texas up through Lubbock.

This decision makes another significant adjustment in the unequal arrangement that has existed in educational facilities for the two races in Texas.

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Paducah Junior College
Discrimination

Officials Seek To Vacate Decree Granting Negroes To Ky. College

14e(1)

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) —In an unusual action, city officials of Paducah, Ky., have asked the United States Supreme Court to grant them leave to file a petition for a writ of mandamus against the Federal judge for the Western District of Kentucky.

They are seeking to have vacated a decree ordering th admission of two colored students in the Paducah Junior College and to require Judge Roy M. Shelbourne to call to his assistance two other Federal judges to hear the case involving the admission of colored students in the junior college.

The petitioners are the City of Paducah itself, R. G. Matheson, dean of Paducah Junior College, the college trustees, and Mayor Stuart Johnston of Paducah.

According to the petition, Fred A. Wilson and Henry L. Powell brought suit against the petitioners to compel their admission into Paducah Junior College. They alleged that they were denied the privilege of attending the junior college solely because they are colored.

Wilson and Powell alleged that Paducah Junior College was a municipal school and that in denying them the right to attend it the city officials were acting in obedience to Kentucky law which makes it unlawful for both white and colored persons to attend the same college.

The city officials denied that Paducah Junior Junior College was a municipal institution. They asserted that it was a private corporation operating the college on private property leased from another private corporation. They said the college was supported by tution, although it was assisted in meeting its expenses by the City of Paducah. The city rendered such assistance, they added, under a state statute permitting it to do so.

These allegations in the answer to the suit in the district court make the case of great significance because Governor Herman Talmade has threatened to operate public schools in Georgia under a similar scheme if the Supreme Court should order the admission of colored students into white schools.

The trustees and the college, in a separate answer, alleged that they could not levy taxes or make provision for another similar college for colored students, and that no demand had ever been made on the City of Paducah for such facilities for colored students.

This defense was stricken on motion of Wilson and Powell. The city officials then alleged that the Common wealth of Kentucky maintained in Paducah the Western Kentucky Vocational School for colored students, that it was well equipped in its facilities and its accommodations were superior to any school in the community for white students.

Wilson and Powell countered by pointing out that Western Kentucky Vocational School was not of collegiate rank.

In the argument of the motion for a summary judgment, attornews for the City of Paducah contended that the District Court did not have jurisdiction and that the suit should be heard by a special three-judge Feedral Court.

Judge Shelbourne ruled that Wilson and Powell were authorized to maintain the suit and that the action of school and city officials in obeying the Kentucky "Jim Crow" law was a deprivation of Wilson's and Powell's rights guaranteed by the Federal Constitution.

PADUCAH JUNIOR COLLEGE REFUSES TWO COLORED GIRLS

PADUCAH, KY. (ANP) — Paducah Junior college last week refused to admit two girls because they were colored. Denied enrollment were Miss Marion Wilson, 22, and Miss Elaine Broady, 22, who sought to attend summer school.

2 Negro Girls Sue for Entry To College

Double Injunction Asked Against Paducah School

From Wednesday's Late Editions

Paducah, Ky., Aug. 14 (AP)—A petition calling on Federal Court to force Paducah Junior College to admit two Negro girls at the beginning of the school's fall semester September 17 was filed here this afternoon.

The girls—Marion Wilson and Eloise Brady Ray, both of Paducah—applied for entrance to the college at the start of the summer session, now completed, and were turned down by Dean R. G. Matheson.

Joseph S. Freeland, attorney for the girls, seeks double-barreled injunctive action in his Federal Court plea.

Case Started In 1949

He asked Judge Roy M. Shelbourne to enjoin Matheson and the City of Paducah from denying the girls' admission to the school. He also seeks a mandatory injunction forcing the college to accept the students and any other Negro students who want to enter the college this fall.

The case goes back to 1949 when Fred Wilson and Henry Powell, Jr., Negroes, sought admission to the school and were turned down. The youths, both Paducahans, sued for admission and Judge Shelbourne ruled that they and other qualified Negro students had the right to attend the school.

High Court Let Order Stand

The two youths did not ask for an injunction at that time and none was included in the action of Judge Shelbourne.

The college carried the case to the United States Supreme Court, which declined to tamper with Judge Shelbourne's ruling.

The Supreme Court's hands-off decision came last April 8.

A hearing on the injunctive pleading will be set by Judge Shelbourne.

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Pensacola Vocational School
Discrimination

Suits To Force School To Admit Negroes Filed

PENSACOLA, FLA., Aug. 30—(AP)—Two new suits were filed in Circuit Court here Thursday to force the Pensacola Vocational School to admit Negroes.

Atty. John M. Coe filed the suits on behalf of Simpson White for admittance to the auto mechanics course, and Mattie Lee Atkins for a course in practical nursing.

Robert Rankin, a Negro war veteran, was denied admittance to the school's woodworking classes by Circuit Judge L. L. Fabisinski on the ground that he could not meet physical requirements. Rankin testified he suffered from dizzy spells.

In Thursday's suits, Coe claimed both Negroes were denied admittance solely because of race and said there were no equal facilities in the county for Negroes.

The County School Board was given 20 days to reply.

Make Second Try To Enter Fla. School

PENSACOLA, Fla. — A second test case challenging vocational training discrimination here was filed in the Escambia Circuit court Thursday.

The first such case was lost on a technicality involving the plaintiff's physical condition. In the suit filed last week, Simpson White seeks to be admitted to the auto mechanics course and Mrs. Mattie Lee Atkins to the course in practical nursing at Pensacola Vocational Training school.

Yet Refused By School In Pensacola

PENSACOLA, Fla. — A war veteran's suit for enrollment of the Pensacola Vocational school, in which he charged he was denied enrollment because of his race, was turned down, without any ruling on the racial question, by a Circuit court judge.

The judge ruled that the student, Robert Rankin, could not meet the physical requirements for the school's woodworking course because Rankin was subject to dizzy spells, and often was forced to take time out for rest.

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University of Alabama
Discrimination

Negro GI Sent To U. of Alabama; Leaves After 1 Day

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. — (ANP) —To the surprise of the University of Alabama and everyone connected with the situation, last week a Negro GI was sent to the University of Alabama campus for a 10-week training course.

In one day, he had been whisked away from the school, and his whereabouts were unknown.

The strange soldier in a white setting was Pfc. Phillips J. Evans of the 3476th School Squadron at Lackland Air Firce Base, Tex.

He was part of a group of 25 Air Force men sent to study to become clerks under a plan in which the school had agreed to train the Air Force Men as clerks.

On his first night, Pfc. Evans and fellow airmen stayed in the new McCormich hall on campus, but he did not unpack his bags. The next day he left, and nobody knows where.

On the day of his arrival he told reporters he had been advised that he would be leaving soon. He commented:

"I don't know what the trouble was. It was because I'm a colored fellow, I guess."

An Air Force official who refused to be quoted by name said Evans was sent to the white school "through a mistake in the records." Dr. John M. Gallalee, president of the U. of Alabama had nothing to say.

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University of Alabama and Alabama Polytechnic Institute
Discrimination

Forecast made at 'human rights' rally—

Negroes to study at U. A., A.P.I. in year, N.A.A.C.P. exec says

Negroes will be students at the University of Alabama and Alabama Polytechnic Institute within a year, an administrator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People predicted here yesterday.

The forecast was made to a "Spring rally for human rights" by Roy Wilkins, of New York, N. A. A. C. P. adminstrator.

He predicted Negroes eventually will be admitted to all state-supported universities in the South. Only white students now attend Alabama and Auburn.

* * *

WILKINS SAID Gen. Douglas MacArthur had maintained a "lily-white" staff at his Tokyo headquarters. In contrast, the Air Force headquarters at Tokyo includes both white and Negro soldiers, he said.

Emory Jackson, Birmingham Negro newspaper man and N. A. A. C. P. branch secretary, said Negroes would oppose any substitute for the Boswell amendment which included "unfair" voter restrictions.

The Boswell amendment set up voter qualifications in Alabama. It was declared unconstitutional in Federal Court.

Jackson charged that Negroes still were not allowed to vote in Wilcox, Lowndes, Russell and Monroe Counties. The Henry County Board of Registrars recently began registering a few Negro votern for the first time, he said.

Florida Refuses Plea Of Negroes To Enter Fla. U

Dat. 6-23-51

Tallahassee, Fla. (ANP).—The Florida Supreme court refused here Friday to order the University of Florida to open its doors to Negro students for courses not available to them at Florida A. and M. college.

The refusal was based upon the court's opinion that the students had not given sufficient reasons why they should be admitted to the university.

The Supreme Court, however, said that the students have a right to renew their appeal.

University Withdraws From Group Opposed To Discrimination

GAINESVILLE, Florida—(SNS)—After the Florida Student Government opposed segregation in education last week, the University of Florida withdrew from the organization.

An executive member of the Florida University student council announced the withdrawal at a recent meeting.

Appeals Decision Of Five Seeking Florida U. Entry

WASHINGTON. —. (ANP)—The NAACP last week appealed the decision of the Florida Supreme court in the case of five Negroes seeking admission to the University of Florida.

The Florida court had refused to issue an order to the University of Florida instructing it to admit the Negroes to its professional and graduate colleges.

The Negroes sought to take courses in law, pharmacy, graduate agriculture and chemical engineering.

The Florida court defended its action on grounds that the courses would be offered at Florida A. and M. college for Negroes.

The NAACP said the refusal of the Florida Supreme court to issue the order was contrary to U. S. Supreme court decisions.

Mixed Schools To Get No Aid From Florida

Dat. 5-19-51

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — With the U. S. Supreme Court breathing down the necks of Southern universities, the Florida House voted last week to cut off funds to any state college or university which enrolls both Negroes and white students.

Court Won't Rule On Fla. School Case

Dat. 11-24-51

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme court last week refused to rule on an attempt by five Negro students to obtain immediate admission without racial segregation to the University of Florida.

The court said in a formal order that it had declined to rule on the case now because there has been no final judgment in state courts.

The university has agreed to admit the colored students temporarily on a segregated basis, until the courses they wanted were available at the Florida A. and M. college for Negroes at Tallahassee. The students, however, sought admission to the university at once and without separation from white students.

The Florida Supreme court denied this request, which, according to the State Attorney General, kept the cases in abeyance until either side gave proof that the state had complied or failed to comply with requirements of furnishing the five students "the opportunities and facilities to which they were entitled upon their due application."

The court in previous decisions on the question, notably in the Texas and Oklahoma cases, has ruled that Negroes must be admitted to state universities along with white students unless they are furnished substantially equal facilities at the same time at Negro institutions.

Appealing in the Florida case are Virgil Hawkins, William T. Lewis, Rose Boyd, Oliver Maxey and Benjamin Finley.

Negro Plea On Schools Is Rejected

Wed. 11-14-51

New York Times News Service
Special to The Atlanta Constitution

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—Review of the demand of five Negroes for immediate admission to the University of Florida without racial segregation was refused at this time, by the Supreme Court Tuesday. Through one of its formal orders, the high court explained that the controversy had not been finally passed upon by a lower tribunal.

The University of Florida had agreed to admit the five temporarily, under segregation, until courses they desired were available at the State College for Negroes, however, sought admission to the University at once and without separation from white students.

This request was denied by the Florida Supreme Court, which, according to the state attorney general, kept the cases in abeyance, until either side gave proof that the state had complied, or failed to comply, with requirements of furnishing the five "with the opportunities and facilities to which they were entitled upon their due reapplication."

Attorney General Richard W. Ervin, the Florida official, recently presented a brief, contending that the Supreme Court lacked jurisdiction in the absence of a final dictum by the state court. The Supreme Court, in its order Tuesday, noted that Justices Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas favored an immediate review.

Under recent decisions, notably in Texas and Oklahoma cases, the Supreme Court has held that Negroes must be admitted to state universities, along with white students, unless substantially equal facilities have been furnished at Negro institutions. Likewise, the court has struck down segregated programs at the state universities.

The Negroes appealing to the Florida case, together with the courses they desire, are: Virgil Hawkins and William T. Lewis, law; Rose Boyd, pharmacy; Oliver Maxey, chemical engineering, and Benjamin Finley, agriculture.

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University of Georgia
Discrimination

Ward Refused Admission To University: Suit Expected

14e(1) Discrimination

Horace Ward, the Negro youth seeking admission to the University of Georgia at Athens received a two-line refusal of his application Wednesday from Walter Danner, registrar at the school.

The significance of this refusal is evidenced in the light of the words of state officials who said that the state would withdraw aid from all state-supported institutions if a Negro were admitted to any one school.

It is generally believed that Ward will contest the registrar's decision in court, being supported in his fight for admission by Dr. William Allen Boyd, an Atlanta University professor.

The registrar's reply to Ward's application said that his application which had been filed for eight months, had been reviewed and was refused. Wednesday was the last day to register for the summer session.

Although no move has been officially made, it is thought that the case will be filed in the State Supreme Court. There, it is conjectured the fact that segregated schools on the college level are not specifically called for in state law will be the point of departure for Wards' attorneys.

The law reads: "Article VIII, Section 1; "Paragraph 1. System of common schools; free tuition; separation of races. The provision of an adequate education for the citizens shall be a primary obligation of the State of Georgia; the expense of which shall be provided by taxation. Separate schools shall be provided for the white and colored races."

However, the last-mentioned stipulation does not appear in the section dealing with state colleges and universities.

GEORGIA SCHOOL RISKS CLOSING IN BARRING NEGRO

14e(1) Discrimination

Atlanta, June 13 (AP)—The University of Georgia today denied admittance to a Negro in a test of the state's determination to close the university before ending segregation.

The Negro, Horace Ward, 24, received a letter from the university saying his application, filed eight months ago, had been reviewed and was being rejected.

A Negro leader who refused to be named said the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will decide whether to file suit in federal court in an effort to force the university to accept Ward.

Fund Loss Threatened

The Georgia constitution makes racial segregation mandatory in state supported schools. The 1951 appropriations act provides further that state school funds shall be cut off if a Negro, thru a court suit, wins admittance to a Georgia school.

If the courts find such a provision of the budget act illegally discriminatory, the appropriation for all schools in the university system is void.

Federal courts to date have said consistently that Negroes must be admitted to graduate schools in white universities where separate equal facilities do not exist.

Other States Submit

As a result other states have admitted, or agreed to admit graduate Negro students. Virginia, North Carolina, Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Arkansas have been among them.

Ward has a masters degree from Atlanta university with an "A" average. He gained his bachelor of science degree from Morehouse college with a "B plus" average.

Negro's Plea May Close Georgia State Colleges

14e(1)

By the Associated Press.

ATLANTA, June 13.—A young Negro, Horace Ward, was in line today to test Georgia's threat to close its university before admitting him to the law school.

Under present Georgia law Mr. Ward's fight conceivably could lead to a complete shutdown of the state's entire university system embracing 16 colleges and 20,059 students.

In any case, this is the final day for a "yes or no" answer to Mr. Ward's eight-month-old application. There was little doubt that the Regents' decision would be negative.

There was also little doubt that such an answer, or no answer at all, would result in a federal court suit by Mr. Ward designed to force acquiescence by the university.

Georgia's constitution makes racial segregation mandatory in state-supported schools, but even if the answer were "yes" the university system still would be in hot water.

The Appropriations Act by the Legislature provides that if a Negro is admitted to a white school, even at the behest of the federal courts, then all state funds for that school automatically cease.

Further, if the courts find such a provision of the Budget Act illegally discriminatory, then the entire appropriation for all schools in the university system is void.

Ward Action Has Backing Of NAACP

White Says Suit Up to Legal Staff

By HOKE SMITH MAY

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Monday said the NAACP is backing Atlanta Negro Horace Ward in a fight to break down segregation in the University System of Georgia.

White indicated that Ward, with NAACP backing, will sue the University of Georgia for admittance to its law schools. But he added that a final decision on the case will come out of a meeting of the national legal staff Tuesday afternoon.

At the same time, White told newsmen at a press conference in the Municipal Auditorium the United States must adopt "true" democracy at home to preserve its prestige abroad.

750 DELEGATES COMING

The news conference was a prelude to the 42nd annual meeting of the NAACP, which opens at the auditorium Tuesday morning. Some 750 delegates are expected to attend the opening of the first association meeting here since 1920.

Ward applied for admission to the University law school and his application was rejected by the Board of Regents earlier in the month. White's statement was the first confirmation that the case would go to court.

White, son of an Atlanta mail carrier, said the Communists are using the Negro as their chief football in the game of international anti-U. S. propaganda.

He said incidents which have seemed insignificant in this country have been "played up in the headlines" in Asia, Africa and Russia.

As a result, White said he found members of the colored races in foreign countries "extremely distrustful" of the U. S.

COMMUNISM REJECTED

White said that as the American race problem stretches out over the years the choice between U. S. democracy and Communism becomes better defined.

But he asserted the Negro always would work within the framework of American democracy to gain his civil rights. The Negro has been among the first to assess and reject the Communists, White said.

He asserted there were comparatively few Communist card carriers among U. S. Negroes.

White said he believed the Clarendon County, South Carolina, segregation suit, which the NAACP lost this week, would be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court. And he suggested chances of victory in the high court were good.

Segregation will be dead within 10 or 15 years, he predicted, adding that the course of world events would force the U. S. into a "bloodless revolution" against race bigotry.

Speakers during the week-long session will include Ralph Bunche, Nobel Peace Prize Winner and director of the UN Trusteeship Division; Phillip Willkie, son of the late GOP Presidential Candidate Wendell Willkie; Lillian Smith, of Clayton, author of the novel "Strange Fruit," and Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel.

Threat to close Georgia U. in race issue is facing test

BY BEM PRICE

ATLANTA, June 13—(AP)—The University of Georgia denied admittance today to a young Negro testing the state's threat to close the university before ending segregation.

Under present Georgia law, the fight of the Negro, Horace Ward, conceivably could lead to a shutdown of Georgia's entire university system embracing 16 colleges and 20,059 students.

Ward received a brief letter from the University, saying that his eight-month-old application was being denied. It was the last day to register for the Summer term at the University in Athens.

The University Board of Regents met today but there was no mention of the Ward application. There was little doubt, however, that the mailed "no" answer would result in a Federal Court suit by Ward designed to force the University to admit him.

CHANCELLOR HARMON BALDWELL said Monday he would recommend rejection of Ward's application as the "only decision that can be made under Georgia's constitution and law."

In such event, Ward's suit probably will be filed in the week following June 20.

A Negro leader here said anonymously that the suit would be given a final once-over by the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at a pre-convention meeting. The convention will be held here June 26.

Georgia's constitution makes racial segregation mandatory in state supported schools. Even if the answer were "yes," the university system still would be in hot water.

* * *

THE APPROPRIATIONS ACT by the 1951 Legislature provides that if a Negro is admitted to a white school, even at behest of the federal courts, all state funds for that school automatically cease.

Further, if the courts find such a provision of the budget act illegally discriminatory, the appropriation for all schools in the university system is void.

Federal courts to date have said consistently that Negroes must be admitted to graduate schools in white universities where separate facilities do not exist.

WARD'S CASE FITS the pattern of all the other suits. He is seeking admission on his qualifications alone.

The 24-year-old Negro has a master's degree from Atlanta University with an "A" average. He gained his bachelor of science degree from Morehouse College with a "B plus" average.

Presumably his fight would also test the firmness of the announced intentions in Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina to go out of the school business rather than surrender segregation.

NEGRO IS BARRED; COLLEGE IN PERIL

University of Georgia Refuses Entrance to Student Testing State Segregation Law

ATLANTA, June 13 (AP) — The University of Georgia denied admittance today to a young Negro testing the state's threat to close the university rather than end segregation.

Under the Georgia constitution, the fight of the Negro, Horace Ward, conceivably could lead to a shutdown of Georgia's entire university system embracing sixteen colleges and 20,059 students.

Mr. Ward received a brief letter from the university saying that his eight-month-old application had been reviewed and was being denied. It was the last day to register for the summer term at the university in Athens.

The university board of regents met today but there was no mention of the Ward application. There was little doubt, however, that the mailed "no" answer would result in a Federal court suit by Mr. Ward designed to force the university to admit him.

Chancellor Harmon Caldwell said Monday he would recommend rejection of Mr. Ward's application as the "only decision that can be made under Georgia's constitution and law."

In such event, Mr. Ward's suit probably will be filed in Federal court sometime during the week following June 20.

A Negro leader here said anonymously that the suit would be given a final review by the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at a pre-convention meeting. The convention will be held here June 26.

Georgia's Constitution makes racial segragation mandatory in state-supported schools, but even if the answer were "yes" the university system still would be in hot water.

The appropriations act by the 1951 Legislature provides that if a Negro is admitted to a white school, even at the behest of the Federal courts, then all state funds for that school automatically cease.

Further, if the courts should find such a provision of the budget act illegally discriminatory, then the entire appropriation for all schools in the university system would be void.

Federal courts to date have said consistently that Negroes must be admitted to graduate schools in white universities where saparate but equal facilities do not exist.

As a result state after state has admitted, or agreed to admit, graduate Negro students—Virginia, North Carolina, Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas.

[redacted] pattern of all the other suits. He is seeking admission on his qualifications alone.

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University of Georgia Law School
Discrimination

Negro Continues Bid To Enter University

By GEORGE GOODWIN

Horace Ward, 23-year-old Atlanta Negro, will continue to seek admission to the University of Georgia law school despite a threat that, if he is successful, all University System funds will be cut off.

The threat was contained in a proposed appropriations bill sent to the General Assembly Friday.

The bill provides that if any court of competent jurisdiction should hold the University System's segregation law—a part of the Georgia state constitution—unconstitutional, all university system funds should be cut off.

There is a similar provision applying to common school funds.

Ward, who holds a bachelor's degree from Morehouse College and a master's degree from Atlanta University, seeks admission to the University law school in June. He has refused an offer of the Board of Regents to pay his tuition to an out-of-state law school.

On Oct. 18 the Board of Regents informed Ward that his application was being processed. He has had no further word from the board, according to Dr. William Boyd, chairman of the Georgia chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Two weeks ago the youth wrote the regents asking to know the disposition of his case. Ward said thus far he has not received a reply.

Hughes Spalding, chairman of the Board of Regents, said Saturday he had no comment on the segregation provision in the appropriations bill. He said he had not been aware that the section was to be included in the bill.

Thus far the Southern states of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Virginia, Tennessee and Louisiana have had to admit Negroes to their graduate schools on the grounds that comparable separate facilities were not available to them.

Ward's refusal of out-of-state tuition was taken as an indication that he would resort to the courts, if necessary, in order to gain admittance.

Negroes Will Be Rejected At University, Caldwell Warns

Chancellor Harmon Caldwell said Monday the University of Georgia will reject a Negro's application for admission to the University Law School, leaving the way open for a court test of the State's segregation policy.

Caldwell said the decision is the "only" one that "can be made under Georgia's constitution and Georgia Law." The constitution requires "separate but equal" school facilities.

The chancellor said he will inform the board of regents of the decision when it meets Wednesday and will ask members "if they have any other course to suggest."

His statement came as the deadline approached for action on an admission petition filed last October by 24-year-old Horace Ward, an Atlanta Negro who already holds a Master of Arts degree from Atlanta University.

Ward turned down the regents' customary offer of a scholarship to attend a law school in another state. He wrote them that as a citizen of the state he feels entitled to the same educational opportunities available to whites.

Should the state admit Ward — or any other Negro — to a white college, the state will have to withdraw funds from the entire University system under an act passed by the General Assembly.

Ward's case is being supported by the State Chapter of NAACP branches under the leadership of Dr. William M. Boyd, president.

Ward, who had an average of "A" in his work for his master's degree and an average of "B-plus" for his work for his bachelor's degree, asked the University to consider his application on his merits. The Law School referred the application to the Regents office.

Stage Set For Test on Segregation

A Negro denied admittance to the University of Georgia Law School Wednesday may challenge the action in state courts on the grounds that Georgia's Constitution doesn't prohibit mixed races in the University System.

Horace Ward, 24-year-old graduate of Atlanta University, received a brief letter from the University Wednesday stating his application was being denied.

This set the stage for a test of Georgia's new law which would close down the University System if segregation is ended.

There were reports Wednesday that Ward's lawyers would go into State court, rather than Federal court, and make the claim that the State Constitution of 1945 and previous State Constitutions had not required separate schools for white and colored races.

The Constitution does require separate schools in the "system of common schools," but doesn't mention segregation at the college level, the reports said.

Article VIII, Section 1 (Education) of the Constitution says:

"Paragraph 1. System of common schools; free tuition; separation of races. The provision of an adequate education for the citizens shall be a primary obligation of the State of Georgia, the expense of which shall be provided by taxation. Separate schools shall be provided for the white and colored races."

The University System is discussed in Section IV, but no mention of separate schools is made in this section.

Negro's Bid To U. of Ga. Shapes Test

Caldwell To Ask Rejection by Board

Chancellor Harmon Caldwell said Monday he will recommend rejection of an Atlanta Negro's application for admittance to the University of Georgia Law School.

The move comes on deadline for action on an admission petition filed eight months ago by Horace Ward, 24-year-old Negro. Ward, who holds an M.A. degree from Atlanta University and an A.B. degree from Morehouse, filed his application last October, seeking admittance when the Summer quarter opens June 12.

"I will inform the Board of Regents Wednesday that University officials plan to make the only decision that can be made under Georgia's Constitution and Georgia law," the Chancellor told The Constitution. "I will ask members of the Board if they have any other course to suggest."

TESTING ACTION

Georgia's Constitution requires "separate but equal" school facilities. A provision of the Appropriation Bill passed this year by the Legislature would cut off the funds of the University, if a Negro is admitted.

Dr. William Boyd, of Atlanta University, advisor to Ward in this test action, said Ward would seek some other recourse if the University of Georgia fails to admit him into the law school this week.

Ward, who had an average of "A" in his work for his master's degree and an average of "B-plus" for his work for his bachelor's degree, asked the University to consider his application on his merits. The Law School referred the application to the Regents office.

STUDYING CASE

The Negro student rejected the usual offer of the Regents to grant him scholarship aid to attend a law school in another state. As a citizen of Georgia, Ward wrote the Regents, he thought he was entitled to receive the benefits of the educational opportunities offered by the state university at Athens.

In the exchange of letters over the months, Regents' officials informed Ward they were evaluating his credits and studying the case. The Chancellor announced his own decision Monday.

Meanwhile, at Chapel Hill, N. C., four Negro students registered for study at the University of North Carolina Law School without creating any excitement. The four will begin classes Tuesday. They registered in the Law School as the result of Federal Court decisions ordering the University to open the doors of its Law School to Negroes. An Associated Press dispatch said the presence of the four Negroes on the campus Monday attracted little attention from white students.

Common schools over the South are awaiting the decision of a three-judge Federal Court at Charleston, S. C., on whether segregation can be maintained in the common schools. The test is being made on schools in Clarendon County, S. C. The issues are almost the same as in the test still pending in Federal Courts on Atlanta's school system.

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University of Maryland
Discrimination

Maryland U. to Admit Negroes to Certain of Its Baltimore Schools

By the Associated Press

BALTIMORE, April 27.—The regents of the University of Maryland have decided that applications to the Baltimore professional schools will be considered "without regard to race, color or creed."

Dr. H. C. Byrd, university president, announced the regents' decision yesterday.

The action conforms with a recommendation of the Committee on Education of the House of Delegates. It also agrees with recently stated views of Dr. Byrd himself.

Affected by the regents' decision are the dentistry, medicine, pharmacy and nursing schools. Negroes have been attending the law school since 1936.

This was the second time in less than three years that the regents have declared the professional schools open to qualified Negroes. In a statement issued in October, 1948, the regents also said that applications to the university's graduate schools would be considered "regardless of race, color or creed."

However, when a Negro girl, Esther McCready of Baltimore, won her suit for admission to the school of nursing last year, university officials admitted that she had been barred because she was a Negro.

Dr. Byrd said yesterday that the deans of all the professional schools have been advised of the regents' latest decision.

14e(1) 1951 University of North Carolina
Discrimination

The Court Has Ruled

Forced through legal action to admit colored students, officials of the University of North Carolina are foolishly fighting a bitter end battle over the petty issue of segregation at football games.

Chancellor Robert B. House, who refused to amend the policy after receiving a petition from the six colored students, takes the strange position that permitting all students to sit together at football games would be an endorsement of "social equality," whatever that means.

Chancellor House remained adamant in the face of resolutions passed by ten student organizations at the university, protesting the stupid jim-crow policy.

The resolutions drafted by students, who showed far greater wisdom than their elders insisted that the segregation policy was based on racial prejudice and was "not in keeping with the Christian doctrine of the dignity of fellow students."

Chancellor House, who has the support of former Secretary of the Army, Gordon Gray, now president of the University of North Carolina, is violating more than Christian doctrine.

He is perniciously thumbing his nose at the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

University policy makes it compulsory for all students to purchase athletic student books when they register. These books entitle the holders to a seat in the special student section, generally the best seats in the stadium near the center of the field.

The six colored students paid their fees, but were not issued student pass books. Instead they were given tickets which restricted them to undesirable seats in the special 'colored' section behind the goal posts.

This is a clear violation of the Supreme Court decision in the McLaurin vs. Oklahoma University case. The opinion, read two years ago by Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson, himself a native Kentuckian, held that no State could discriminate against a student because of race or color once he has been admitted to the university.

Such discrimination, the court held, was an outright violation of the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

As a result, Oklahoma University was made to lower partitions erected around Mr. McLaurin in classes he attended, and admit him without segregation to the dining room, library and other facilities provided for other students.

If Oklahoma University was violating the law in refusing equal classroom accommodations to Mr. McLaurin, the University of North Carolina is equally guilty in denying these six young people seats at football games with the rest of the student body.

One would think that this would be obvious to even the color-blinded Chancellor House of Chapel Hill.

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University of North Carolina
Discrimination

U. of N.C. Ruling Seen as End to Segregated Schools

BALTIMORE

The end of segregated schools looms in the South.

This is the interpretation put on the sweeping decision written Tuesday by Judge Morris A. Soper of Baltimore, which ruled that colored students must be admitted to the white University of North Carolina Law School.

The far-reaching opinion, in which all members of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals concurred, is believed to have knocked the props out from under similar cases now pending. These cases involve admission to the Universities of Tenn., Ga., and Fla.

Unanimous Action

The unanimous opinion of the three-judge court composed of Judge Soper, Armstead A. Dobie and Harry E. Watkins, came less than a week after the executive committee of the University's board of trustees recommended the admission of colored students to its professional and graduate schools.

The Appellate Court's ruling reversed a decision of a North Carolina Federal District Court that the State met its constitutional requirements by providing legal education for colored students at a jim-crow law school at North Carolina College in Durham.

JC School Inferior

The Appellate Court sent the case back to the trial court with instructions to order the University of North Carolina to lift its ban against qualified colored law students because of their race and color.

The decision was a stunning blow to both Governor James F. Byrnes of South Carolina and Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, both of whom have declared that they would close down their public school systems if "any Federal Court" orders white schools in their States to admit colored students.

Victory for NAACP

The case was prosecuted by the NAACP on behalf of Floyd B. McKissick, Solomon Revis James Lassiter and J. Kenneth Lee, all of whom are now studying at the jim-crow law school at North Carolina College.

The plaintiffs, Judge Soper ruled, and others similarly situated," are losing the mental stimulation which would broaden their outlook by being denied the competition of minds of diverse types through being segregated with students of their own class."

Judge Soper held that:

Applications of the four students for admission to the School of Law were rejected solely on account of their race and color.

Defense was made that the State of North Carolina had established an equivalent colored law school at the North Carolina College for colored students at Durham.

Our examination of the undisputed facts convinces us that the colored school is clearly inferior to the white.

The White Law School

The University of North Carolina is 157 years old. It formally established a school of law 52 years ago and has a faculty consisting of a dean, eight full-time professors and one assistant.

These men have taught law from 10 to 20 years. Professors are paid $6,750 to $8,500; the assistant, $4,500.

They serve in an advisory capacity on state legislative commissions. One is director of the University Institute of Government.

From time to time members of the staff are invited to discuss problems of government in the classes of the law school.

Members of the faculty contribute to the N.C. Law Review and to the Law Reviews of other law schools.

The N.C. Law Review is published by the N.C.. Press under the faculty of the Law School.

The Review is a factor in the training of students who profit by discussions in the preparation of articles for publication.

The Colored Law School

North Carolina College at Durham (colored) began as a religious training school 41 years ago, got into debt, and was sold in 1915.

It was reorganized as the National Training School and supported by private funds. In 1923 it was acquired by the state and became the Durham State Normal College.

The law school was added in 1939. One student appeared. It was closed and reopened in 1940.

Faculty, Salaries

The faculty consists of a dean, and four assistant professors and two visiting professors, one from Duke University and one from University of North Carolina.

Salaries are: Two teachers at $4,600, two at $5,040, and one at $7,000.

Their experience is limited to their present work in which the dean has nine years experience, two teachers have three years, one has one year, and one is a new man on the faculty.

Lack Chance to Study

Faculty members have no opportunity to study legislative problems in connection with the Institute of Government at the University of North Carolina, or to serve as advisers to members of State Legislature on Commissions.

No member of the colored faculty has contributed to the N.C. Law Review or published any legal writing.

No Law Review

No Law Review is published by the colored law school and no training in this respect is offered to the students.

The colored law school and its faculty have achieved no reputation in legal circles.

No witnesses or faculty members of either school would say that the professors of the white and colored law schools were of equal quality.

Law Curses Not Equal

The white law school teaches 12 more courses than the colored school.

Teachers at the colored law school are required to teach a greater number of subjects than teachers at the white law school.

Dean's Load Heavy

The dean at the colored school testified he taught all of the following subjects:

Constitutional law, contracts, will conflict of laws, corporations, credit transactions, domestic relations, equity evidence, insurance. labor law, negotiable instruments, pleadings, taxation, titles, trials, and appellate practices and trusts.

Enrollment in Two Schools

The white law school enrolls 280 students, representing a cross section of 74 per cent of the state's popuation.

From this society the 28 students of the colored law school are excluded.

Specific Value Cited

This act deprives the minority of educational advantages which their contemporaries enjoy.

It is of specific value that the students form acquaintance with the persons who will later occupy positions of influence and power in the profession and in the public life of the state.

In North Carolina, leaders in many activities have graduated from one or another of the leading law schools of the state.

To know and be known by the dominant figures in the commonwealth helps private as well as public business.

Tan Student Handicapped

It is a definite handicap to the colored student to confine his association in the law school to people of his own class.

The white law school library has 64,000 volumes, the colored college 30,000.

The white law school has a summer session, the colored law school none.

Each colored law school student costs the State $1460 per year. Each white law school student costs the State $1416.

University Of N. C. Okehs Negro Students

RALEIGH, N. C., April 4—(AP)—Trustees of the University of North Carolina voted Wednesday to admit qualffied Negroes to professional and graduate schools.

The action would affect only university schools offering courses not provided in the state's Negro colleges. The trustees ordered that in such instances "the applications shall be processed without regard to color or race."

An opponent, State Rep. C. Wayland Spruill, said the action would "cause bloodshed in this state."

North Carolina Sees the Light

WITH four suits by Negro students pending to enter its law school and two others to enter its medical school, the University of North Carolina trustees met last week in Raleigh and recommended admission of qualified Negroes to the university's professional or graduate schools.

While this action is in the way of bowing gracefully to the inevitable, it has nevertheless been taken and therefore to be commended despite its tardiness.

At one time we thought North Carolina would be the first state in the South to lower the color bar in its tax-supported graduate schools because of its generally excellent school system (by Southern standards) and its traditionally more enlightened stand on public questions; but it was beaten to the tape by West Virginia, Arkansas and Kentucky.

The recommendations of the executive committee of the board of trustees will be voted upon by the full board on April 4, and there is good reason to believe that they will be adopted.

If they are not adopted, it is a rather sure thing that the Fourth Federal Circuit Court of Appeals will compel North Carolina to take the step anyhow.

Appeals Court Hears NAACP U. N. C. Law School Suit

RICHMOND, Va. — Under the principles in the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases, qualified Negro applicants should be admitted forthwith to the law school of the University of North Carolina, attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People recently told the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting here.

The NAACP asked Circuit Court Justices John J. Parker, Morris A. Soper, and Armistead M. Dobie to reverse a lower court decision upholding the University's denial of admission to Floyd B. McKissick, Solomon Revis and other qualified Negro students solely on the basis of race. It was pointed out by attorneys for the plaintiffs that a separate law school set up by the State for Negro students is unequal to the University of North Carolina law school in physical plant and facilities, accreditation, degrees and courses offered, student body, faculty, library, reputation and alumni.

"Any consideration as to the desirability of North Carolina's policy of maintaining separate institutions for the legal training of Negroes has been foreclosed by the United States Supreme Court's decision in the Sweatt case," the N. A. A. C. P. states in its brief. "It has been determined by that Court that to require a person to attend a racially segregated law school in 'isolation from the individuals and institutions with which the law interacts' is to deny that person rights which are guaranteed by the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment."

Separate School Is Unequal, Judge Morris A. Sopher Says

Comparison of white and colored law schools in North Carolina:

LAW SCHOOL	LAW SCHOOL
Univ. of N. Carolina (white)	N.C. State College (colored)
52 years old	Faculty of 5 (full time)
Faculty of 10 (full time)	Salaries $4600 to $7000
Salaries $6750 to $8500	Experience none to 9 years
Experience 10 to 20 years	Enrollment 28
Student body 280	No Law Review
Publishes Law Review	No faculty advisers to State Legislature Commission
Faculty advisers to State Legislature Commission	Faculty has published no legal articles
Faculty has published many legal articles	School has no reputation in legal circles
School has fine reputation in legal circles	27 courses of study
39 courses of study	College (not law) library 30,000 books
Law Library 64,00 books	Per student cost $1460 per year
Per student cost $1416 per year	No such opportunity
Opportunity to associate with students who are to become State's leading lawyers, judges, officials	Building inferior
Building superior	No summer Law School
Summer sessions of Law School	

"It is difficult to believe that one who had a free choice between these law schools would consider the question close."

North Carolina U. Is Ordered To Admit Negro Law Students

RICHMOND, Va., March 27 (AP)—The University of North Carolina must admit Negro students to its all-white law school, the United States Court of Appeals for the Foutrh Circuit ruled here today.

The Appeals Court reversed the Durham (N. C.) District Court and ordered remanded to it a suit brought by students of the North Carolina College for Negroes.

The Appellate Court said the trial court must grant the relief sought by the Negroes—an injunction against the university and its officials to prohibit them from denying Negroes admission to the law school of the 157-year-old institution.

In making the ruling, the Appeals Court declared: "Our examination of the undisputed facts of the case convinces us that the Negro school is clearly inferior to the white, and that the judgment must, therefore, be reversed in accordance with the decision in Sweatt vs. Painter . . . which was rendered prior to the trial of the pending case in the District Court."

The Appeals Court decision was made by Circuit Judges Morris A. Soper, of Baltimore, and Armistead M. Dobie, of Charlottesville, with District Judge Harry E. Watkins, of West Virginia, who was sitting on the bench here when theh case was argued March 15.

Officials Ask End To Jimcro At N. C. Univ.

RALEIGH, N. C.—(INS)— A recommendation that the University of North Carolina become the second Southern institution to abolish segregation without court orders to do so was made Thursday by the executive committee of the school's trustees.

The committee urged that University applicants be processed "without regard to color or race" where equal school facilities are not provided. North Carolina does not have a publicly-supported medical school for Negroes.

While a number of Southern states have ended separation of the races in some of their graduate schools, Arkansas is the only state where the action was definitely taken voluntarily and without court orders.

Heretofore several Negroes have suits pending against the University of North Carolina demanding admission to its law and medical schools.

Thursday's recommendation will be taken up by the full University Board on April 4. In the past, executive committee action has been approved as a matter of course.

11 Down, 6 to Go

The sweeping decision of the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals opening the University of North Carolina law school to all citizens was not unexpected.

Actually the brilliant opinion written by Judge Morris A. Soper of Baltimore, in effect closely followed the recent Supreme Court decision opening the University of Texas to admit Heman Sweatt to its law school.

Now North Carolina joins ten other Southern and border States which under pressure of Federal Courts, have opened the doors of their graduate and professional schools to all students. These are Maryland, Missouri, Virginia, Delaware, West Virginia, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky and Louisiana, which admitted one student, although his stay was extremely brief.

The Soper decision did two things.

It first sounded the death knell to the die-hard segregationist policies of both James Byrnes of South Carolina and Herman Talmadge of Georgia.

Both governors in recent weeks have made blustering threats that all public institutions in their States would be closed rather than bow to Federal edicts calling for equality.

Suits are already pending in Georgia and South Carolina, where the State has established a separate law school not unlike that Judge Soper has ruled 'unequal' in North Carolina.

Georgia has not even bothered to make this pretense of 'separate but equal.'

Secondly the decision gave due notice not only to Georgia and South Carolina, but to the four remaining States which have yet to capitulate on the issue of equal education.

These are Florida, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi. It is only a matter of time before Florida and Tennessee, faced with suits, must bow to the Federal Constitution. Suits are yet to be filed in Alabama and Mississippi.

The Soper decision spells out in understandable language for these six States that there is simply no escape from the firmly established judicial fact that segregated education can never be equal; that the only open path to equal education is through complete integration.

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University of North Carolina
Discrimination

University of N.C. to Drop Color Bar

CHAPEL HILL, N.C.—The University of North Carolina will become the 11th Southern State which will admit colored students to its once-lilywhite institutions of higher learning, if recommendations made last week by the executive committee of the board of trustees are approved by the full board when it meets on April 4.

Other States which now admit students to graduate schools without regard to race or color are Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, Kentucky, Delaware and Louisiana.

Under the proposals made by the executive committee of the trustees,

"Applications for admission by members of racial groups other than the white race, to the professional or graduate schools — when such schools are not provided by and in the State—shall be processed without regard to color or race, and the applicant accepted or rejected in accordance with approved rules and standards of admission for the particular school."

Barriers Not Down

The language could permit the university and the heads of the departments and schools involved to accept colored students without reservation or to refuse them on grounds that they lack the needed qualifications.

Neither the trustee executives nor university officials contended that the resolution would lead to a complete breakdown of barriers, inasmuch as technical means might be employed to refuse any student who applied.

For example, James A. Thomas of Wilmington, N.C., who is suing for admission to the school of medicine, has been turned down twice on the basis that the quota of the school is filled. He is now in his third year of study at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.

Albert P. Whitaker, Raleigh school teacher, who is expected to join Thomas in the suit, was turned down by the school's official, according to Attorney General Harry McMullan, because of "lack of qualifications."

So far, no colored student has succeeded in winning admission to schools in Chapel Hill either of the university's two other divisions, StateCollege at Raleigh, or Women's College at Greensboro.

Four students are in court seeking entry to the law school at Chapel Hill.

U. of N. C. Negro Ban Ruled Out

RICHMOND, Va., March 27—(AP)—The Fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals Tuesday ruled that Negroes must be admitted to the white university of North Carolina law school in terms that flatly rejected the Southern theme of separate but equal facilities.

"It is a definite handicap to the colored student to confine his association in the law school to people of his own class," said the opinion by Judge Morris A. Soper, of Baltimore.

The three-judge appeals court reversed a decision of a North Carolina Federal District Court which had held that the State was meeting Constitutional requirements by providing legal education facilities at the North Carolina College for Negroes.

It sent the case back to the trial court with instructions to order the University of North Carolina to lift its ban against qualified Negro law students because of their race and color.

The opinion of Judge Soper, in which two other judges concurred, apparently would make it impossible for any Southern state to bar otherwise qualified Negroes from white law schools, whether separate schools are provided or not.

He held that in the case before him the North Carolina Negro law school "is clearly inferior to the white." And aside from the easily measured factors such as buildings, faculty, library facilities and so forth, Soper added:

"The quality and character of any school depends in large measure upon the quality and character of its students; hence a comparison of the student bodies of the two schools throws a strong light on the question at issue. The University law school has 280 students, who, in their point of origin and in their previous training and economic and social status represent a cross-section of the white people of the state who constitute 74 percent of its population.

'ADVANTAGES LOST'

"From this society the colored law students, who number only 28, are excluded. We hardly need the testimony of the experienced and qualified law school men, which the record contains, to realize that this act deprives the minority of educational advantages which their contemporaries enjoy."

The North Carolina case, a test of segregated education backed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, specifically involves four Negroes, all of whom are now studying law at the North Carolina Negro College. They are Floyd B. McKissick, Solomon Revis, James Lassiter and J. Kenneth Lee. Their legal action was brought against the President of the University of North Carolina and other University officials.

These four Negroes and others similarly situated, Soper said, are being denied the competition of minds of diverse types by being segregated with students of their own class and thus are losing the mental stimulation which would broaden their outlook. And he went on to say:

TO PUBLIC LIFE

"The practice of law is indeed a highly competitive occupation which involves the relations of men to one another; and it is imperative that a student, who is taking the first steps in his life work, shall learn as soon as possible the complexities of human nature and the influences which govern it.

"Moreover it is of specific value that the student form acquaintance with the persons who will later occupy the positions of influence and power in the profession and in the public life of the state. In North Carolina, as elsewhere, the leaders in many activities have graduated from one or another of the leading law schools of the State.

"To know and to be known by the dominant figures of the commonwealth facilitates private as well as public business, and as the colored population grows in experience in public affairs and in economic importance, the business relations of the race and of their legal advisers will increasingly expand. It is a definite handicap to the colored student to confine his association in the law school to the people of his own class . . ."

Only last week the executive committee of the University of North Carolina trustees recommended to the full board that the school admit Negroes for graduate study not provided elsewhere in State schools.

CAROLINA'S DECISIVE CASE

The opinion of the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals holding that four Negro applicants for admission to the University of North Carolina Law School are entitled to enter, if otherwise qualified, parallels other recent cases but has a decisive quality of its own. Here the state rested its case squarely on the "separate but equal" doctrine in the provision of facilities for the graduate education of Negroes. North Carolina had not hurriedly constructed a Negro law school to meet the exigencies of recent court decisions. Its separate Negro law school was established under a statute passed in 1939 and has been in operation at Durham for a decade.

There are only twenty-eight law students in the segregated Durham school, but it is part of an institution that has 1,300 Negro students. It has a library of 30,000 volumes. It is served by two white professors. Its graduates have been passing the state bar examination in about the same proportion as those of the University of North Carolina Law School. The state pointed out that its Negro law school had twelve students from out of the state five of whom came from states where no legal barrier interposed to prevent their entrance into law schools on a basis of equality. Since Negro lawyers have only Negro clients in North Carolina the state argued that graduates of the segregated school would not be handicapped by association only with members of their own race in their professional school. The lower court relied upon these facts in denying the Negro applicants admission to the University of North Carolina last October.

Judge Morris Soper's opinion for the appellate court held that "these arguments do not reach the complainants' case or the deficiencies which it discloses." Partly the deficiencies cited by the court were physical. But the fulcrum upon which the case turned was segregation, *per se*. The guide is that the courts "must give first place to the rights of the individual citizen, and when and where he seeks only equality of treatment before the law his suit must prevail." It is, the court said, "a definite handicap to the colored student to confine his associations in law school to people of his own class." This was the principle laid down by the Supreme Court in the Sweatt case from Texas, but the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals has enunciated it with a clarity that may broaden its application.

The executive committee of the University of North Carolina's board of trustees had already recommended that Negroes (if otherwise qualified) be admitted to the university's graduate schools in cases where separate facilities were not provided. The university at Chapel Hill is in a position to accept the court decision with grace. It has been a tower of enlightenment in the South. For decades books have been coming from its press that have spread understanding of interracial perplexities and promoted tolerance.

Courier Editorials

Exit Jim-Crow Law Schools

IT WOULD be premature to celebrate the passing of law schools that refuse admittance to qualified Negro applicants, but the ruling of the U. S. Court of Appeals in the case of the University of North Carolina Law School would seem to indicate that we shall soon be rid of this incubus, at least in tax-supported institutions.

There are now no more legal barriers behind which the tax-supported graduate schools can hide, and wherever they are they must bow to the ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Of course this does not take care of the privately supported law schools but it does establish a beachhead and effects a breach in the wall of restrictions through which the forces of justice and fair play may enter.

Fifteen years ago it would have seemed unthinkable that within the time of people then living there would be colored youths attending graduate schools in many parts of the Southern states.

Fifteen years hence it will seem strange that there was ever a tough fight over this issue, for by that time colored and white youths will be going to school together in all institutions of higher learning throughout the South, and perhaps in high, grammar and primary schools.

Of course these legal victories did not just happen.

They came about because the legal department of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People initiated the law suits against the several tax-supported institutions and the Supreme Court of the United States upheld the arguments of the association's lawyers.

This is the reason why the NAACP merits and should have the yearly support of all colored people.

N.C. Univ. Seeks Way Out U. S. Order Delays Our Admission

By A. M. RIVERA Jr.

RALEIGH, N. C.—At the request of Attorney General Harry McMullan, Judge Morris A. Soper of the Fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals signed an order which will delay the admission of Negro students to the University of North Carolina Law School for thirty days.

The action was taken to grant Mr. McMullan time in which to prepare an appeal. The state has hinted that at the expiration of the thirty-day reprieve another stay of the Circuit Court's decision will be asked until the High Court hands down the final decision.

SLAP-DOWN EXPECTED

Censensus is that the Supreme Court will refuse to hear the case on the grounds that it has already ruled against segregation in similar trials.

Last week trustees of the 157-year-old University had grudgingly given ground "with guns in our backs" as they voted 61-to-14 to admit "qualified" Negroes to the graduate and professional schools of its three major units.

Lieut. Gov. H. P. (Pat) Taylor called upon the Attorney General to "appeal through every court in the land" to exhaust the judiciary to maintain the status quo at the university.

Robert Proctor, a member of the 100-man board of trustees, recommended "taking the issue to the High Court although it might seem absurb and foolish."

John Kerr, former speaker of the State House of Representatives, hinted that the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling might not stop the last ditch battle to keep Negroes out of the State University. Kerr asked, "can a Supreme Court mandamus order the State of North Carolina? We'll fight this things to the last ditch. The people of North Carolina don't want this. We're one of the thirteen soverign states and they can't mandamus us to do anything."

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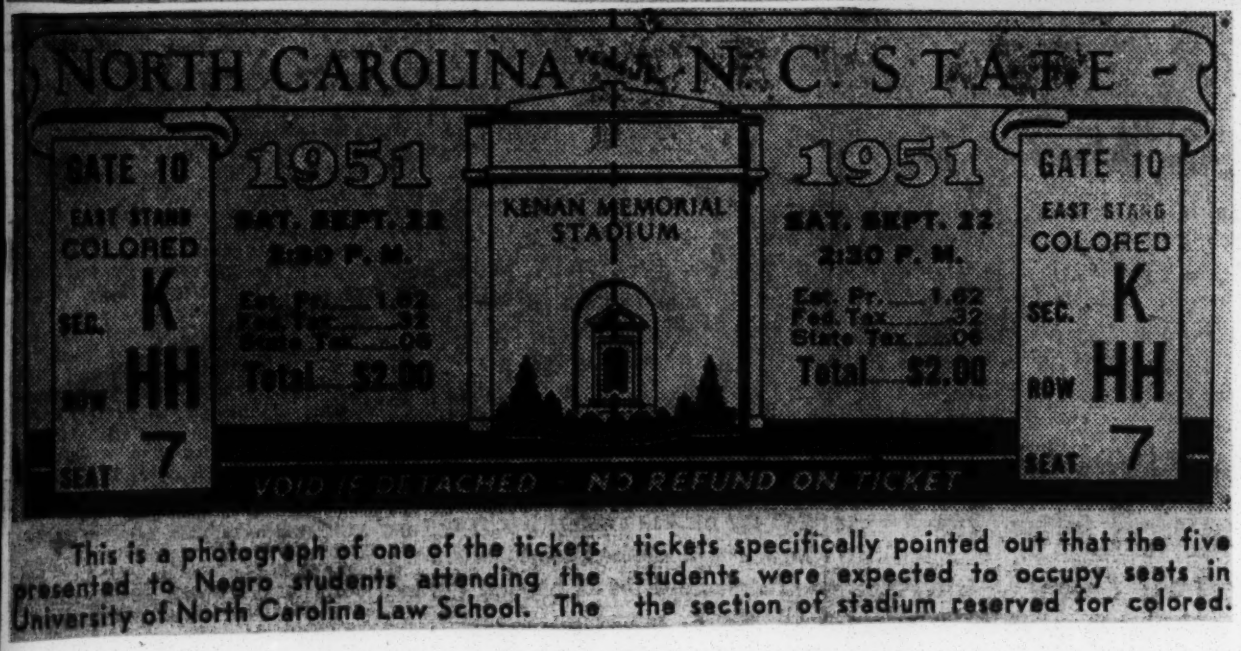
University of North Carolina
Discrimination

Rebel Flag 'Waves' Over University of North Carolina

Five Law Students Protest Jim-Crow Football Tickets

By A. M. RIVERA Jr.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Negro law school students, who were admitted to the University of North Carolina in summer session by a Federal Court order, protested segregated seating at the UNC-North Carolina State game played here Sept. 22 and will ask the NAACP to bring contempt proceedings against the university officials, it was learned by the Courier this week.



This is a photograph of one of the tickets presented to Negro students attending the University of North Carolina Law School. The tickets specifically pointed out that the five students were expected to occupy seats in the section of stadium reserved for colored.

Negro students, who were ordered admitted to the University Law School, were issued special ducats to the traditionally designated Negro section of the University Stadium last week. All five students refused to attend the contest.

BARES ATTITUDE

This action brought out the first clearly expressed attitude of the administration toward the court order to integrate Negroes into the university community.

Chancellor Robert B. House said that there is a "difference between educational service to Negroes and social equalization," and stated further that "the university intends to deal fairly with the Negro students, but on an extremely conservative basis."

House explained that the UNC administration is not responsible for the segregation of the Negroes because the UNC Athletic Association handles the seating in the stadium "and is not an educational organization."

HAD ADMINISTRATION O.K.

It was learned by this reporter that the administration had met to study this question and agreed to support this course of action.

This reporter has had knowledge of attempts to segregate the Negro students within the collect community ever since their matriculation by court fiat, but refrained from making these attempts public at the request of the students involved who requested an opportunity to solve their own problems.

THREE CASES OF BIAS

The reported attempts to discriminate against the Negro students have been as follows:

1. They have all been bracketed in one section of Steele dormitory.

2. An administrative official sought to direct them to a toilet which would be understood to be for Negroes.

3. Swim tickets were denied to all Negro students, except one whose identity was mistaken.

Atty. C. O. Pearson, chairman of the N. C. legal redress committee of the NAACP, said, "We will seek to adjust the situation as soon as possible, just how or when I cannot say at this time."

The Courier was told by the national office of the NAACP that Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel, was out of the city and unavailable for comment until after press time.

SEE U. S. ACTION

Local legal minds feel that the action will possibly be a Federal contempt order against university officials under the terms of the ruling in the Floyd McKissick case supported by the U. S. Supreme Court ruling in the McLaurin decision.

Questions asked by lay observers suggest that the administration of the university is soft on Communists attending the University of N. C. and hard on the recently admitted Negro students.

It is well known that Communists have taught and attended the university with House's knowledge and consent. The answer to this question would appear, to be that the administration of the Tar Heel University prefers America's Red enemies among its students than native-born, loyal Negro-Americans.

HOUSE CO-ARCHITECT

Chancellor House, who is remembered by some professors formerly at North Carolina as a "harmonica playing hill-billy," is believed to be one of the co-architects of UNC's insistent jim-crow policy for Negro students.

He is thought to be abetted in this alleged violation of Federal Court orders by the financial vice president of the university, W. D. (Billy) Carmichael.

Supreme Court decisions have consistently ruled that once Negroes are admitted to schools, they are entitled to absolutely equal facilities at the same time and on the same basis with other students.

Chancellor House purports to distinguish between "educational service to Negroes, and social equalization." The university, says this representative of liberal North Carolina, "will act on an extremely conservative basis when dealing with Negroes."

45 NATIONS AT UNC

Representatives of fifty-eight foreign countries, some of which we are feeding and others which

unwise handling of the situation" in a lengthy statement to the daily Tar Heel.

Co-ed Glenn Harden, editor of the campus daily, asked editorially for the university to act in such a way as not to "compel" the courts to make it do what is "reasonable and right."

Miss Harden wrote, in part: "We note with hearty dislike that

Negro students at the football game between UNC and N. C. State of Raleigh, Sept. 22. The daily Tar Heel and the head of the student government disagreed with Chancellor House's stand.

STUDENTS BLAST

Twin blasts from two student sources have roundly condemned the university for "unwise handling" of the segregation of the president,

Henry Bowers of Mount Airy (N. C.), student government

we have either fought or are fighting, are in attendance at UNC. No unpleasantness has been reported that involved a single foreigner, some of whom are considerably darker than the Negroes at UNC.

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Discrimination
University of North Carolina

WIN COURT FIGHT TO ENTER WHITE SCHOOL

These four North Carolina College law students recently won their court fight to enter the all-white University of North Carolina Law School in Chapel Hill. Left to right the students are: James Lassiter, Rocky Mount and Durham; Solomon Revis, Raleigh; J. Kenneth Lee, Greensboro, and Floyd B. McKissick, Asheville. Harvey Beech of Kinston and Durham, is a third Negro who has been admitted to UNC's summer law term. All the men are married except Revis, and all are veterans except Lassiter. McKissick, who received his LL. B. at N. C. C. last June 4, and Lee, a second year law student, have been admitted to UNC's summer school term which begins June 11.

According to Dean Henry P. Brandis of UNC, Revis and Lassiter, who apply for summer term work. Dean Brandis has said UNC "will abide by the decision" to admit Negroes to UNC's law school.

Court action started last spring when the four N. C. C. students charged facilities at N. C. C. are "unequal." A Middle District Federal Judge ruled against their petition. On March 15 in Richmond, Va., a three-judge Circuit of Appeals ruled in favor of the Negroes. On June 4, the U. S. Supreme Court refused to review the case as set forth in a petition by lawyers representing the university and state.

The University of North Carolina has also admitted one Negro to its medical school. The university, however, has tabled the applications of five Negroes and two Indians who seek admission to do doctoral work in the graduate school.

A joint committee of trustees representing N. C. C. and U. N. C. is scheduled to meet soon to discuss expansion of N. C. C.'s graduate school. Students, faculty, and alumni at N. C. C. oppose this move.

Delaying Tactics Seen

UNC Admits Woman, Asks 'Cease Fire' In Legal Action

By A. M. RIVERA Jr.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The University of North Carolina obtained a "cease fire" in Tar Heel Negroes' suit against the university here last week, "voluntarily" admitting the first Negro woman ever admitted to the 162-year-old state university.

The action came a few hours before Miss Gwendolyn L. Harrison was scheduled to appear in the Middle District Federal Court in Greensboro to bring suit enjoining the university from discriminating against her and others similarly situated.

Telephone and telegraph wires were kept feverishly busy in this dramatic last-minute effort to stave off a certain court directive ordering Negroes admitted to the university's graduate school. Telephone and telegraph messages relayed back and forth between Raleigh, Chapel Hill, Durham, North Wilkesboro and Washington, D. C., until after 1:30 A. M. on the eve of the trial.

HOLD THE LINE TACTICS

The lull in hostilities since the "cease fire" agreement between the lily-white university interests and Negro plaintiffs' lawyers, representing Miss Harrison, and "others similarly situated," is believed to be engineered by UNC in an attempt to map out strategy to hold the line against further inroads by Negroes into the university.

Miss Harrison, a native of Kinston, and a teacher of Spanish at Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, is represented in Middle District Federal Court by C. O. Pearson, chairman of the N. C. Legal Redress Committee of the NAACP; Herman L. Taylor, Raleigh; Spottswood W. Robinson III, Richmond, and M. E. Johnson, Durham.

The young Spanish teacher, who holds a master's degree from the University of California, was turned down last month after having received a room key to a UNC woman's dormitory.

N. C. Attorney General Harry McMullan is understood to have sought a continuation of Miss Harrison's case, which was originally scheduled in Greensboro last Thursday. A continuation would give McMullan and his clients, UNC Gordon Gray, et al, time to regroup their badly battered forces in the current campaign of attrition against segregation.

GORDON GRAY IN D. C.

After word got around about the continuation, more talk developed to the effect that UNC desired to shortcircuit the total effect of the class action in Miss Harrison's case by proposing immediate personal relief for Miss Harrison as an individual. This maneuver, it is believed, would perhaps allow only one Negro to enter UNC under terms of a suit originally filed with the intention of granting relief to all Negroes "similarly situated."

Current action on UNC's part has proceeded without the active participation of UNC's part-time Gordon Gray. Mr. Gray is now in Washington as part-time chairman of a committee on psychological warfare. The purpose of the committee, ironically, is to spread democracy abroad.

UNC Vice President W. D. Carmichael Jr., who describes himself as a "misunderstood gradualist," has been calling the plays at UNC and he is believed to have been instrumental in President Gray's decision to call a meeting of the UNC trustee board in Raleigh at the State Capitol on July 16.

Sources in Chapel Hill close to Chancellor Robert B. House and Dean of the Graduate School W. W. Pierson, last week predicted that Miss Harrison would be admitted to UNC without court action, and would live in a previously all-white women's dormitory.

The July 16 meeting of the full UNC Board of Trustees seems to have been called in a last minute effort to give meaning to the April Fool' meeting of last April 4. The meeting purported to put the trustees on record, 61-14, in favor of admitting "competitively qualified" non-whites to UNC. On May 22, the trustees, acting under the direction of Carmichael, presumably, tabled applications to the Ph. D. program in education of the 27-year-old North Carolina College, although the faculty trustee board and students at the Negro college have protested-vigorously.

NCC ON SPOT

In the days since May 22, con-

Informed political sources on UNC's Trustee Board confidently predicted the Ph. D. would be "pushed through" at a meeting of NCC's Trustee Board in Durham on July 18. Attorneys for the plaintiffs were warily weighing the maneuvers of defense counsel and members of UNC and NCC trustee boards. When asked by administrative officials at UNC to drop the Harrison action Pearson, it was reported, indicated a "wait and see" attitude and notified the defense that he was continuing the case until July 19.

The sudden appropiation of the NCC Trustee Board by UNC suggests that political considerations have become paramount to economics or education. NCC's President Alfonso Elder has been bitterly attacked by a Durham weekly newspaper for alleged "collaboration" with politically minded whites.

ELDER STORM CENTER

At Durham the storm clouds that are now hanging over President Elder's head are not likely to disappear with the inauguration of a hastily rigged up Ph. D. program. His is one of the hottest spots in Southern educational circles. In the final analysis, his opportunity is to go along with the politicians or get out. It is believed that he is financially independent but there is no serious thought that he will quit his post.

Educators in Durham speculated that NCC was probably being considered as a regional "dumping ground" for Southern Negroes desiring Ph. D. degrees. The thesis of these educators is that the South would still go to its financial limits to maintain segregated graduate schools.

The determination to use North Carolina as a proving ground has been enthusiastically approved by state and national NAACP officers who told this reporter last week that the organization is prepared to go through UNC "department by department".

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University of North Carolina
Discrimination

Files Latest Suit For Admission To UNC

James Edward Thomas, 27, former Navy ensign, has filed suit against the University of North Carolina seeking to compel the university to admit him to its medical school. He is a third-year student at Meharry Medical College in Tennessee.

New Student Suit Against N. C. University

By International News Service

GREENSBORO, N. C. — A new assault on North Carolina's segregation laws was made Saturday with the filing of a suit by James Edward Thomas, 27-year-old Negro and former Navy ensign against the University of North Carolina.

Thomas' attorney said the World War II veteran tried to gain entrance to the University Medical School in 1948 but was advised to try the following year. On the second try, the attorney said, the matter was referred to the board of trustees but no further action was taken.

The complaint charged that denying Thomas access to the school is unconstitutional since there are no facilities in North Carolina for a separate medical school for Negroes. Under a U. S. Supreme Court ruling, states must provide Negroes with training facilities equal to those of whites if there is to be segregation.

A UNIVERSITY OFFICIAL said the medical school is filled for the fall semester. Thomas is now a third-year student at the Meharry Medical College in Tennessee.

U. N. C. Plans A Concession To Negroes

RALEIGH, N. C., March 22—(AP)—The University of North Carolina took a step Thursday toward admitting Negroes to some of its graduate schools.

The Executive Committee of the University's trustees made such a recommendation. The full board will discuss the matter April 4.

No Negro has ever been admitted to the University.

Thursday's action in effect means that Negroes eventually may be admitted to graduate schools in cases where the State does not provide separate facilities for the student, and where the student is scholastically qualified.

Four Negroes now are suing for admission to the University's Law School.

Federal District Court held their law school was equal to the white school and the Negroes appealed.

Another Negro recently filed suit for admission to the University Medical School. The State does not have a medical school for Negroes but helps pay Negro medical school students' expenses to out-of-State schools.

TRUSTEES NUDGED BY LAWSUITS

Carolina University Opens Its Medical School to All

By DOUGLASS HALL

CHAPEL, N.C.—Faced with the fact that the bars of educational segregation are falling throughout the South and the leal certainty that their's soon be knocked down by the courts, the University of North Carolina's board of trustees voted, 661-14, to allow university officers to weigh students' qualifications "without regard to color or race."

The board reaffirmed its stand that the colored law school was equal to the white one and voted to take it to the Supreme Court.

For three hours before the final vote was taken, the color-question was pushed around in such a manner as to make one wonder if this was the little college town that has earned such a reputation for is liberal attitude toward "matters racial."

John Clark of Franklinville shouted that he could produce from his briefcase pictures of white women who have married colored men.

"Going to Cause Bloodshed"

"It's just an opening wedge," claimed Rep. G. Wayland Spruill of Bertie," and its going to cause bloodshed in the State."

If the debate had any good purpose, it was to cause the white leaders of this State to stand up and be counted.

The AFRO-AMERICAN presents these attitudes, not only because they are newsworthy, but because they will educate some North Carolinians as to where they stand in the thinking of the wh persons.

From the time he was head man in the war Department, many persons have wondered just where Gordon Gray, President of UNC stood on the question of segregation. Here is his stand:

Gray Pro-Segregationist

"My personal attitude on segregation of races is this: "Although public schools are not at issue in this case, I am opposed to eliminating segregation in public schools.

"Although undergraduate schools are not at issue in this case, I am opposed to eliminating segregation in undergraduate schools.

"Insofar as the State provides separate facilites for colored people, I am opposed to taking them into graduate schools of State-supported institutions."

President Gray said he merely sought an answer and a policy.

"My own feeling," Gray said "is that the executive committee has merely stated the law. I believe the law of the nation to be that somehow equal opportunity must be provided."

Why He Wants Decision

"If the resolution is adopted" he said, "the administration will not take an evasive or dishonest approach, but you must expect from time to time that colored people will be accepted in professional and graduate schools."

"I have been asked many times why I have agitated for a decision in this matter (the medical school problem). By next week it becomes necessary for me to file an answer to a suit brought against me and for you to file an answer in a suit brought against you.

"We are charged with systematic exclusion of students from the university because they are colored. I am ready to stand up and be counted on any question. What I'm not willing to do is go to court and say I don't know.

"The president of the university cannot decide policy. That is up to you."

If the resolution was killed, he added, he would be willing to tell the court: "Yes, the University of North Carolina systematically excludes colored persons from any and all of its departments because they are colored."

If it was approved by the trustees, he said, he would be willing to tell the court: "No, the University of North Carolina does not systematically exclude colored persons.

It has a policy that they will be accepted if qualified and if equal facilities are not available at other State-supported schools."

All he wanted, President Gray repeated was instructions from the trustees as to what answer he should make to questions raised in court.

Mark Lassiter of Snow Hill rose from the rear of the hall of raise the battle call of whites against blacks. Colored people have no civilization of their own, he claimed, and have prospered only as white people have prospered.

He said, patronizingly, that they would be harmed more than helped if racial barriers were lowered.

Warning the trustees that the board's action might be taken back home as a vote in favor of abolishing segregation completely and asserting that "Nobody in North Carolina wants to change the status quo" Willie L. Lumpkin of Louisburg, objected to the wording of the resolution as adopted.

The objections raised by Lumpkin were met in an amendment offered by Tom Pearsall of Rocky Mount, 1949 House speaker and farmer. Supported by Dr. Clarence Poe of Raleigh and Kemp Battle of Rocky Mount, the admendment was carried, giving the resolution the following additional words:

"As required by authoritative judicial interpretation of the Constitution of the United Staes, which is the supreme law of our State as well as the nation. . . ."

The effective paragraph of the resolution as finally adopted, thus, reads as follows:

"In all cases of applications for admission by members of racial groups, other than the white race, to the professional or graduate schools when such schools are not provided by and in the State of North Carolina for such racial groups, the applications will be processed without regard to color or race and the applicant accepted or rejected in accordance with the approved rules and standards of admission for the particular school."

Efforts to have the resolution tabled were made by Lassiter of Snow Hill, John Clark of Franklinville and David Clark, Charlotte textile bulletin publisher, but the move failed in the face of the legal reasoning of President Gray and Maj. L. P. McLendon, author of the resolution.

university, it can mandamus me. It can mandamus you as a trustee of the university. And it can find you in contempt of court and if you can't pay the fine, you can be sent to jail."

That quited Mr. Kerr.

The State has no medical school for colored students, the proposal just adopted being used as a means of meeting allegations con tained in a suit filed by a colored

soon showed up
endon explained
n was reasonable,
nstances, and in
Supreme Court
obbed up again.
That time he asked
"I ask you this: Can the Su-
preme Court mandamus the whole
State of North Carolina?"
"No," McLendon replied, "but it
can mandamus the officers of the

law school case in District Court, McLendon, who outlined the his-
asserted that the university's trus- tory of the resolution, said it was
tees and the State should face the proposed and adopted by the trus-
issue squarely, adding that it is tees' executive committee here
not a question of what the univer- Mar. 22 in an effort to deal with
sity would like to do, but what it impending developments in suits
must do. filed against the university's law
Kerr, who proved the chief heck- school and its medical school.
ler of the speakers during the The showdown came as McLen-
argument on the proposal, was at don, Greensboro attorney and one
one time coaxed out of the room of the lawyers who fought the

student who asserts in his petition that he was denied entrance to the medical school solely because he is not white.

While voting to technically open the medical school, the board voted unanimously to instruct State Attorney General Harry McMullan to appeal from the Circuit Court ruling that colored applicants must be admitted to the university's law school, contending that the school at North Carolina State College, Durham, is equal to the Chapel Hill law school.

McMullan filed promptly a motion for a stay of mandamus with the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals and said he would file a petition for a writ of certiorari with the U.S. Supreme Court. If that is granted, the appeal will be set for a hearing; if not, the ruling will stand.

During the hearing in U.S. District Court, professors in the university's law school, the State and representatives of the American Bar Association had testified that the law school at Durham is as good at the one at Chapel Hill.

For that reason, lawyers for the State argued, the four colored students, plaintiffs in the law school suit, could not claim that they were being denied equal facilities. Judge Johnson J. Hayes of Middle District Court upheld the State's contention, but a special three judge Federal court reversed him.

Albert T. Whitaker told the AFRO that his application has already been "considered" by university officials and he was denied admittance. Shown in his uniform, he is a former paratrooper.

Herman L. Taylor, attorney, who is handling the suit against N. C. University.

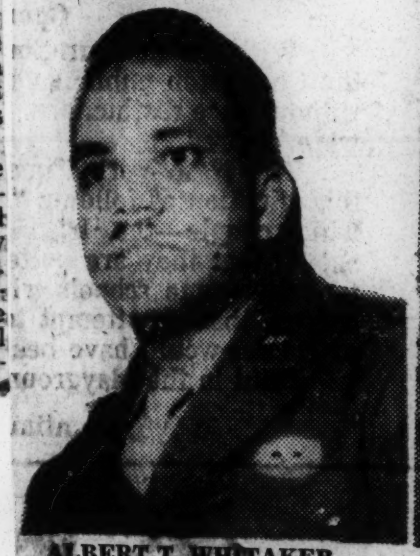
Miss Melba Boykins, daughter of a Raleigh dentist, has also applied but has not heard anything as yet.

James Thomas is a third year medical student at Meharry. He is suing the UNC for admittance.

They Were Denied Admission to U. of N.C.

JAMES THOMAS

MISS MELBA BOYKINS



ALBERT T. WHITAKER

HERMAN L. TAYLOR

THOUGHT SHE WAS WHITE:

Woman Student Denied Admission to U. of N. C.

KINSTON, N.C. — How she was accepted as a student at the University of North Carolina and assigned to a room—all on the assumption that she was white—then denied registration, was told to the AFRO last week by Miss Gwendolyn L. Harrison.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the same university that has already admitted four students to its law school for the summer session and a fifth to begin work this fall in compliance with a decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in refusing to review a ruling of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ordering their admittance.)

According to Miss Harrison, following the vote of the trustees of the university to admit colored students to its graduate division, she applied for admission to the current summer session, was accepted and given a room assignment in one of the dormitories.

Thought She was White

Arriving on the campus to register on the morning of June 11, she discerned that "somehow, the indication of my race on my room reservation card as colored had been overlooked by the person processing that document and that my admission had been granted under the assumption that I was white."

In spite of the fact that she had been given a definite room assignment in Dormitory C and permitted to secure a key to that room, she never actually entered the quarters, having left the dormitory with the intention of moving in after completing registration.

After making several futile trips to the gymnasium, where registration was being conducted, she decided to return to the dormitory to leave her luggage, she said. There, she was informed that a "mistake" had been made and that she would not be permitted to live in the dormitory or even register.

Interviews with Chancellor House and Dean Pierson of the graduate division confirmed that decision, she said, and she was forced to return to her home here. Reasons given for the refusal to permit her to occupy her assigned quarters or register, according to Miss Harrison, were:

(1) No university official has been authorized to admit colored students to the university prior to Sept. 1, 1951 (2). a committee is at work outlining plans for offering additional graduate courses at North Carolina College (3), graduate students who enter summer session must plan to pursue continuous courses, summer and winter.

Five Admitted Already

Colored students already admitted to the summer session of the law school are Harvey E. Beech, Durham; J. Kenneth Lee, Goldsboro; Floyd B. McKissick, Asheville, and James Lassiter, Rocky Mount, all former students at the jim-crow law school at North Carolina College, Durham.

These men were the first of their race to be admitted to the University of North Carolina in its 162-year history. A fifth student, Solomon Revis of Raleigh, who did not apply for summer study, but expects to begin work this fall, has also been admitted.

Miss Harrison, who bared the latest move on the part of UNC officials, lives here at 416 E. Shine St. She is a graduate of Spellman College (A. B., 1944), University of California (A.B., 1950), member of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority and has been an instructor in Spanish at Johnson C. Smith University since 1946.

MINISTER JOINS L.I.

MANHASSETT, L.I. (ANP)—The Rev. Isaiah A. McCoy was sworn in as a member of the North Hempstead Housing Authority last week at the City Hall.

Woman Files Suit to Enter U of N.C.

Gwendolyn L. Harrison of Kinston, N.C., a Spanish teacher at Johnson C. Smith University, is the first colored woman to bring suit against the University of North Carolina and officials of the college asking admission as a student. She filed her complaint July 5, in Middle District Court.

The suit asks the court to issue a preliminary injunction against the defendants restraining them from denying her and all qualified colored persons similarly situated —admission, registration and enrollment for courses in Spanish in the graduate school of the University of North Carolina.

Defendants in the suit are: President Gordon Gray, graduate school dean W. W. Pierson; director of admissions, Lee Roy Wells; Arch T. Allen, secretary of the board of trustees; Guy Phillips, director of the Summer School session; R. B. House, chancellor, and the University of North Carolina.

Violates Constitution

Miss Harrison, also asks "that this court declare that the policy, custom and usage of the defendants in refusing to admit her and other other ualified persons to the graduate school of the University of North Carolina, solely because of race and color, is unconstitutional and violates the Fourteenth Amendment.

Attorneys for Miss Harrison, C. P. Pearson and M. E. Johnson of Durham, said their client had applied for admission, paid the proper fees, been assigned a dormitory room and received her room key heWn she arrived at the school, she was told a mistake had been made.

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University System of Georgia
Discrimination

Negro's Plea Poses Crisis For School

By BEM PRICE
Associated Press Staff Writer

A high state official Monday indicated privately Georgia might really try to forestall admission of a Negro to its white law school by giving up the school.

The opinion was voiced shortly after Chancellor Harmon Caldwell of the University System of Georgia disclosed that the application of Negro Horace Ward, 24, had been denied again.

Ward's attorney, A. T. Walden, said the denial would be appealed immediately to the Board of Regents—last administrative step before taking the case to Federal Court.

Walden said the rejection of Ward for the second time—the first was by the University itself—assigned no reason for the refusal.

Georgia's budget law prohibits distribution of state funds to any white school or white school system admitting a Negro.

The Georgia official, who asked not to be quoted by name, said the idea of divorcing the law school from the University had been advanced and discussed informally but would not say with whom.

Another high official said the real purpose behind the budgetary provision was to force a session of the legislature in event a Federal Court ordered Ward's admission.

Then, said this official who also asked for anonymity, the General Assembly could act to turn the law school over to private operators, contracting with the new heads to supply a law education.

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University of Tennessee
Discrimination

Univ. of Tenn. Rejects Four

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The University of Tennessee has announced it cannot admit four Negro applicants because the state constitution specifically provides for racial segregation in state-supported schools.

This was the gist of the university's answer to a federal Court suit filed by four Knoxvillians seeking admission to UT graduate schools.

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University of Tennessee
Discrimination

Negro U. T. Plea Set For March 1

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 22 (AP)—A plea by four Knoxville Negroes for a federal court order forcing the University of Tennessee to admit them as graduate students will be heard by three U. S. district judges here March 1.

U. S. Circuit Judge Ben Knicks of Cincinnati today named Judges Robert L. Taylor of Knoxville, Leslie R. Darr of Chattanooga, and Shackelford Miller Jr. of Louisville to hear the Negroes' petition.

4 Negro Students Appeal

Tennessee U. Not Enjoined to Take Them, Despite Court Approval

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 8 (AP).—Four Negroes have appealed to the United States Supreme Court a Federal court ruling which permitted them to enter the University of Tennessee, but which did not enjoin the university from refusing to admit Negroes.

Federal Court Judge Robert L. Taylor held on April 20 that the four were entitled to admission to the university's law and graduate schools. Federal Judge Leslie Darr, of Chattanooga, Tenn., yesterday granted the four the right to appeal.

The men, who charged that the state had not provided educational facilities elsewhere for them to take the desired courses, are Joseph M. Patterson, Lincoln Blakeney, Gene Mitchell Gray and Jack Alexander, all of Knoxville.

University of Tennessee Told To Admit Negroes

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 20—(AP)—The University of Tennessee must admit Negroes to its graduate and law schools, Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor ruled Friday.

Taylor held that under recent decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court, four Knoxville Negroes "are entitled to be admitted to the schools of the University of Tennessee to which they have applied for admission."

The judge's opinion upheld the Negroes' contention that they had been denied their rights "under the equal protection of the laws as provided by the 14th amendment" to the U. S. Constitution.

The Negroes claimed the University refused to admit them solely on the basis of their race and color.

University authorities cited a provision of the State Constitution which provides for segregation of white and Negro students in state-supported schools.

Judge Taylor did not rule upon the validity of the State Constitution provision.

Counsel for the University also had argued that the 14th amendment cannot take precedence over the police powers of the State to operate institutions upon "established usages, customs and traditions."

But Taylor held that Supreme Court decisions have "well settled that the exercise of the State's police powers ceases to be valid when it violates the prohibitions of the 14th amendment."

The Negroes had asked for a temporary court order directing University officials to admit them immediately.

However, Taylor noted that the University probably would appeal the decision and said "the court does not deem an injunctive order presently to be appropriate."

Taylor confined his decision to the schools—graduate and law—to which the four plaintiffs asked to be admitted. But presumably his opinion would also open other professional schools of the University to Negro applicants.

4 Reject U. of Tenn's Separate Classroom

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Four students have rejected a Federal judge's opinion admitting them to the University of Tennessee professional schools because he refused to outlaw its classroom segregation.

While the university itself was considering an appeal the potential students appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court charging that Judge Robert L. Taylor acted without jurisdiction when he rendered his decision April 20.

The appeal petition, filed in Taylor's District Court, asked the Supreme Court to declare his opinion a "nullity" and remand the case to a three-judge tribunal which heard the pleadings and then left Judge Taylor to rule alone.

The students also requested that the three judges be instructed to issue an injunction removing Tennessee's constitutional and statutory bans on unsegregated classrooms, which Taylor refused at the time to grant.

Judge Taylor held that such an injunctive order did not then seem to be "appropriate" and said he fully expected the university to appeal.

Negroes Rejected by State University

Supreme Court Decides to Hear Tenn. Bias Case

Four Students Win Second Round in Fight For Admission to 'White' Institution; Hearings Set Tentatively for January

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Four Negroes seeking admission to the University of Tennessee had their case accepted this week in the U. S. Supreme Court on two phases of their suit.

The students appealed to the high tribunal in Washington to overrule a decision by a special three-judge U. S. district court in Knoxville, Tenn., which denied them an injunction which would have cleared the way to enter the university.

AGREED ON HEARING

The Supreme Court last October agreed to hear arguments on this major phase of the case—that is, whether the special court decision was correct. At the same time the Supreme Court told the three judges to file a brief explaining why a special order (writ of mandamus) asked by the students should not be granted.

The three judges filed the brief, contending that a special order was unnecessary and inappropriate. The Supreme Court this week called for arguments on this second phase of the case. Both phases will be heard at the same argument sesssion, tentatively set for some time in January.

The special three-judge court in refusing an injunction said the case should be handled by U. S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor of Knoxville. Taylor later ruled the four were entitled to admission to the university, but refused to issue an injunction requiring the school to admit them.

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University of Tennessee
Discrimination

Tennessee Code Basis for Fight In Segregation

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 27—(AP)—The State of Tennessee will base its federal court fight to deny four Negroes admission to the University of Tennessee on a segregation clause in the state constitution, a special attorney for the state said Saturday.

John J. Hooker, Nashville attorney named by the university to handle its Knoxville court battle on the segregation issue, said the state's answer to the Negroes' petition has been completed and will be filed in the east Tennessee city next week.

The four Knoxville Negroes, Gene Mitchell Gray, Lincoln Anderson Blakeney, Joseph Hutch Patterson and Jack Anderson, charged that they were denied admission to the graduate school and college of law at the university because of their race and color and in violation of their rights guaranteed under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Hooker said his answer to their suit asking that the university be required to admit them will contend that they cannot rely on the 14th Amendment.

Tennessee, Hooker said, differs from other states where the U. S. Supreme Court has ordered the universities to accept Negroes under the 14th Amendment.

Other states in which rulings have been given, Hooker said, had only statutory provisions requiring segregation of races in the schools.

But, said Hooker, segregation of races in the schools is provided in the Tennessee constitution and not by statutory law.

Hooker said his answer will point out that Tennessee has made provision for professional education of Negroes when such training is not available in Negro schools and colleges of the state.

Under this provision, the state pays the tuition and fees of Negroes in schools outside the state.

Tennesse provides equal educational rights to Negro students through this provision for their education if equal facilities are not available in the state, Hooker added.

U. T. Cites Constitution In Rejecting Negroes

Knoxville, Feb. (AP)—The University of Tennessee said today it cannot admit Negroes because the Tennessee Constitution specifically provides for racial segregation in State-supported schools.

This was the gist of the university's answer to a Federal Court suit filed by four Knoxville Negroes seeking admission to the J. T. Graduate Schools.

Court To Hear Negroes' Suit To Enter U. of T.

Knoxville, Feb. 21 (AP)—A plea by four Knoxville Negroes for a Federal Court order forcing the University of Tennessee to admit them as graduate students will be heard by three United States district judges here March 1.

U. S. Circuit Judge Ben Hicks, Cincinnati, today named Judges Robert L. Taylor, Knoxville, Leslie R. Darr, Chattanooga, and Shackelford Miller, Jr., Louisville, to hear the petition.

Tenn. 'Rights' Case Goes to Federal Court

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 13—(AP)—The application of four Knoxville Negroes for admission to the University of Tennessee must be decided on its merits in Federal District Court, three Federal judges ruled Friday.

The Negroes had asked the three judges to order the University to admit them to its law and graduate schools on grounds their constitutional rights were violated when they were denied admission.

They contended U-T refused to admit them solely on the basis of race and color.

The three judges—Shackelford Miller, Jr., of Louisville; Leslie R. Darr, of Chattanooga, and Robert L. Taylor, of Knoxville—ruled that the question before them was of "alleged discrimination" by the University against the Negroes "under the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment" to the U. S. Constitution.

Accordingly, they said, the case is one for decision by Judge Taylor in Federal District Court here rather than by the three-judge tribunal.

Back Into Court They Go

When a federal court some weeks ago ordered the University of Tennessee to admit Negroes to its graduate and law schools, we thought another staggering blow had been struck against racial segregation in the South. But J. H. Patterson, Lincoln Blakeney, General Mitchell Gray and Jack Alexander — the four Negro students in whose behalf the court order was given, went a step further in their new appeal. They charge now that although the ruling permits Negroes to enter, it does not enjoin the university from refusing Negroes.

We do not see how this will make any special difference but counsel for the men evidently sense some legal technicality in the case, as it now stands.

Last Fall an advisory opinion from the state attorney general held that the university case would not hold up in court. But this did not stop university officials from denying admission to Negroes. The bar against interracial education in the state constitution was cited by the educators as the basis for their action. Judge Taylor overruled the argument of the University Council that the Fourteenth Amendment cannot take precedence over the police powers of the state to "operate schools on the established usages, customs and traditions."

EQUAL EDUCATION

NASHVILLE, TENN. (NR corresp.)

Racial segregation in the South has been dealt another blow by a federal court order to the University of Tennessee to admit Negroes to its graduate and law schools.

Though an advisory opinion of the state attorney general last fall held that the university's case would not stand up in court, the university authorities persisted in denying admission to Negro applicants. The bar against interracial education in the Tennessee constitution was cited by the educators as the basis of their action. Four Negroes—J. H. Patterson, Lincoln Blakeney, Gener Mitchell Gray and Jack Alexander—brought suit in Judge Robert L. Taylor's court under the plea that their rights under the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment had been denied.

Judge Taylor overruled the argument of the university's counsel that the Fourteenth Amendment cannot take precedence over the police powers of the state to operate schools upon "established usages, customs and traditions." He did not rule directly upon the validity of the provision in the state constitution. However, legal opinion in the state held that the case indirectly disposed of the provision and opened all state professional schools to Negroes.

Ten years ago six Negroes made an unsuccessful fight for admission to the University of Tennessee graduate and professional schools. Following that suit, the state legislature embarked on a program to expand the Negro Tennessee A&I College on the assumption that "equal facilities" would preserve racial segregation.

Four Negroes appeal federal ruling on U-T

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 9—(AP)—Four Negroes have appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court a Federal Court ruling which permitted them to enter the University of Tennessee, but which did not enjoin U-T from refusing to admit Negroes.

Federal Court Judge Robert L. Taylor held on April 20 that the four were entitled to admission to U-T's law and graduate schools.

IN THE APPEAL, the petitioners charge that their case should have been decided by a three-member tribunal, and that the tribunal should have ruled on petitions for injunctions restraining U-T from refusing admission to Negroes.

In his decision, Taylor declared "the court does not deem an injunctive order presently to be appropriate."

will include a program by a group of Birmingham-Southern college students and an address on "Proclaim to Every People" by Miss Reva McNabb of Los Angeles, Calif.

Tomorrow morning Miss Mary Culler White, a veteran missionary to China, will speak on "China, Yesterday and Today."

The conference will close with a prayer by Mrs. Frank G. Bell.

Court Orders Tenn. U. to Open Doors to All

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor ruled here, last Friday, that the University of Tennessee in Knoxville must admit colored students to its College of Law and Graduate School.

His action marked the 11th successful court battle by colored citizens in as many Southern States in their fight to secure equal treatment in State-supported institutions.

Judge Taylor indicated that he expected an appeal to be filed, but State spokesman said this decision would not be reached until the opinion was available for study.

"Denied Rights," Judge Says

Those seeking admission, all Knoxville residents, were Joseph H. Patterson, 28; Lincoln A. Blakeney, 29; Gene Mitchel Gray, 22, and Jack Alexander, 28.

Judge Taylor ruled that these four would-be university students who applied for admission but were turned down last Dec. 4 by the university's board of trustees, were "being denied their rights provided by the 14th Amendment."

He did not rule on the constitutionality of the State constitutional provisions under which the trustees took their action.

State Has Failed to Act

The jurist observed that the State has not provided equal facilities for education of colored students, although a 1941 Legislative act requires it. The opinion set forth that "the exercise of the State's police powers cases to be valid when it violates the prohibition of the 14th Amendment. The defense of this ground, therefore, fails."

"Judge Taylor further observed that "in view of the recent declarationg this court is forced to conclude that the defense of exhaustion of administrative remedies fails."

The case previously had been heard by a panel of three Federal judges, including Judge Taylor, who ruled that the decision must be made by the District Court which Judge Taylor heads.

The other judges who gave jurisdiction in the case to Judge Taylor were Shackelford Miller Jr. of Louisville, and Leslie R. Durr of Chattanooga.

Case Before 3 U. S. Judges

New NAACP Battle Against U. of Tenn.

KNOXVILLE—A special three-judge Federal Court sitting here this week was asked by the NAACP to order the admission of Mitchell Gray and other qualified Negro students to the law and graduate schools of the University of Tennessee.

Arguing before Circuit Judge Shackelford Miller and District Judges Robert Taylor and Leslie R. Darr on March 13, NAACP attorneys alleged that decisions handed down by the United States Supreme Court, prohibiting exclusion of Negroes from state-supported institutions of higher learning on the basis of race, entitle the plaintiffs in this case to graduate or legal training at the University of Tennessee.

The board of trustees of the University of Tennessee told the Court that they felt no obligation to admit Negro students to the university because of a state statute passed in 1941, setting up a State board and Commissioner of Education to provide for educational training of Negroes.

Mr. Gray and other Negro students seeking admission to the university had not sought relief through this State Board of Education, the defense stated.

The case, which is being financed wholly by the Knoxville NAACP branch and the Tennessee State Conference of NAACP branches, has aroused considerable interest throughout the state. NAACP attorneys representing the plaintiffs are Avon Williams and Carl Cowan of Knoxville, Z. Alexander Looby of Nashville, and Asst. Special Counsel Robert L. Carter of the national office in New York.

Court Rules Applicants Were Barred On Color

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Federal District Judge Robert L. Taylor ruled Friday that four Knoxville citizens were denied "equal protection" under the 14th amendment to the United States Constitution when denied admission to the University of Tennessee's professional schools.

The plaintiffs, Joseph H. Patterson, 28; Lincoln A. Blakeney, 29; Gene Mitchell Gray, 22; and Jack Alexander, 28; contended that the university refused them admission merely on the basis of their race and color.

ENTITLED TO BE ADMITTED

Judge Taylor's opinion upheld the plaintiffs contention that they had been denied their rights "under the equal protection of the laws as provided in the 14th amendment. He held that under recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court, the plaintiffs are entitled to be admitted to the schools of the University of Tennessee to which they have applied for admission.

That referred to a series of Supreme Court decisions which have removed the racial barriers from state-supported schools in the Southern States.

INJUNCTIONS REQUESTED

The plaintiffs also requested injunctions restraining enforcement of Tennessee's constitutional and statutory bans on unsegregated classrooms, but Judge Taylor refused.

"The court does not deem an injunctive order presently to be appropriate," Judge Taylor said. "The case, however, will be retained on the docket for such orders as may seem proper when it appears that the applicable law has been finally declared."

University authorities cited a provision of the State Constitution which provides for racial segregation of students in state-supported schools.

Attorneys for the University also argued that the 14th amendment cannot take precedence over the police powers of the State to operate institutions upon "established usages, customs and traditions."

QUESTION WELL-SETTLED

Judge Taylor held that Supreme Court decisions have "well-settled that exercise of the State's police powers ceases to be valid when it violates the prohibitions of the 14th amendment.'

While Judge Taylor confined his decision to the graduate and law schools, his opinion may also open other professional schools of the University.

The case resulted from a decision of the universitys board of trustees at Memphis on December 4 rejecting the applications of six Tennessee citizens, including the four plaintiffs.

A three judge federal panel had ruled earlier that the plaintiffs must seek relief through federal courts, and ordered the case tried before Judge Taylor in the United States District Court.

The panel of judges, Shackelford Miller, Jr., of Louisville; Leslie R. Darr, of Chattanooga; and Robert L. Taylor, of Knoxville, said the question before them was that of discrimination and violation of the 14th amendment to the federal constitution.

14e(1) 1951

University of Texas
Discrimination

Texas U. Denies Negro Admission

EL PASO, Tex. — (INS) — The University of Texas Board of Regents Saturday turned down the application of Lovey Lee Hicks, 26-year-old Austin Negro, for admission to the University's graduate school.

The Board, holding a quarterly meeting at Texas Western College at El Paso, upheld the action of the University's registrar who turned down Hick's application earlier.

Texas Western is a branch of the University of Texas.

It was the first time a Negro had appealed to the Board of Regents for admission to the University after being rejected by the registrar.

Hicks was represented by a Negro attorney, U. Simpson Tate of Dallas, who said Hicks had asked to take work on a master's degree in psychology.

When the Board voted to reject Hick's application, Tate said: "Further steps will be taken to protect Hick's rights."

14e(1) 1951

University of Virginia
Discrimination

Richmond Teacher Approved As Grad Student

RICHMOND, Va. (ANP) - Miss Alfreda Madison, Richmond teacher rejected several months ago from the extension division of the University of Virginia, last week was approved as a graduate student.

Miss Madison will do work for credit towards a master's degree at Catholic university in Washington, D. C. Neither Miss Madison nor the school would comment on the administration's change of mind.

When she first applied the university declared that her undergraduate record at Howard was not good enough for approval. She made two D's 17 C's, 26 B's and eight A's. She said she worked full time while attaining this record.

She will begin her study this month at the Richmond Professional institute in the evenings. A teacher at Bowler elementary school, Miss Madison already has taken two summers of study at Catholic university in her aim for graduate degree in education.

14e(2) 1951

General

Is Role of Regional Schools To Be Same As One Courts Have Outlawed?

Regional education, which came into being in the South as a means of meeting the requirement that equal educational opportunities be afforded citizens of all States, got its most enthusiastic support from those who wanted to evade allowing colored students to attend the regular State-supported universities and colleges.

This, it will be recalled was flatly stated by no less a personage than Gov. Jim McCord of Tennessee. But the proposal met several serious setbacks. It failed by one vote to pass the United States Senate, thus the proposal does not have Federal sanction.

In the meantime, the U. S. Supreme Court has rendered several decisions that have definitely weakened the appeal that "regionalism" had when its proposal was looked upon as a way out for those who desired to eliminate all possibility of any colored citizens of Southern States ever being admitted to the colleges which all along have been maintained as "white" institutions.

Of late the emphasis has been on using several big universities to which Southern States would contribute equal shares of money and to which they would send their students to take courses which the States were not providing in regular State Institutions. It was thought by many that these regional institutions would not discriminate against a citizen because of his race. But apparently regional schools will attempt racial discrimination just as the State Institutions have done.

Local Attorneys and other citizens were heard to express the view that the proposed regional universities would seek to become institutions for "whites, only" from reading an article in the press this week, that said that the Board of Control of Regional Education was concerned with educational problems in 13 Southern States that do not have schools offering certain courses to Negroes, and would seek to send such students to States that do have such courses for Negro students.

A paragraph in the article here mentioned, appearing in the Nashville TENNESSEAN of Tuesday, May 8 and referring to the plan for sending colored citizens out of their State to other States for their education, was as follows:

"Under the plan, for example, Negro students from outside Tennessee attend Meharry Medical college here for dental and medical training, the arrangement has never been challenged as failing to meet the U. S. Supreme Court ruling that equal educational facilities for both races be provided within each State."

Contrary to what the above paragraph says, it is recalled that this very question came up in the case of a girl of Baltimore, Maryland, who sought nurse training at the University of Maryland; she was denied the training and told that she would be sent to Meharry for her training. A lawsuit followed and courts within the State sustained her right to stay at home and get her nurse training at the same university that gave it to white students.

It is held that any Southern State which wishes to avoid "taking care of its own at home" can contact to send its students to a regional university, but such a decision will be null and void unless the regional school will take care of its colored as well as its white students.

It is argued that if Mississippi, for instance, sought to send its white students to Georgia for a medical education, but at the same time sought to send its colored students to Meharry in Tennessee, this could not be carried out, under the ruling of the Supreme Court, if the colored student objected on the grounds that he preferred to go to the University of Georgia. As for a colored student of Georgia who desired to take medicine, it is held he could not be compelled to come to Meharry as long as Georgia had a medical school in which white students of that State were taking their medical training.

M. L. ST. JOHN

Regional Education Faces Fight

In Georgia, which helped originate the unique idea for regional education, some of the presently top educational leaders are cooling off on Southern regional education. This was revealed when the Board of Regents discussed the Board of Control's bill for $3,000 for Georgia's share in expanding the administration of this regional office here, and tossed the matter to the governor and chancellor of the University System. Dr. Raymond Paty, former chancellor, played a leading role in establishing this pioneer plan for improving educational opportunities in the South. Governor Talmadge is chairman of the regional educational committee of the Southern Governors' Conference, and as such, voted for the board to expand its program. It is known, however, that Chancellor Harmon Caldwell and members of his office question some of the moves the Board of Control is taking now toward broadening the regional educational plan.

One official told the regents that a secretary in the chancellor's office could administer Georgia's need for regional education cheaper and more efficiently than could the regional board. This shows the misunderstanding over the purpose of regional education. The secretary administers a $60,000 annual grant-in-aid program which the State of Georgia provides for Negroes who cannot obtain equal higher educational facilities in Georgia.

This involves more money than the $30,000 the State of Georgia puts up as its part in the regional education program.

Thus far, the State of Georgia is giving to the Negroes all of its share in the regional education program. No white Georgian is attending a regional professional school today. The Georgia leaders figure that if they further improve the opportunities for white students, they will further unbalance the school program. They are moving to equalize educational opportunities among the races.

If this is all the State of Georgia intends to do with regional education, then it is true that a secretary can handle the job cheaper than a staff of highly trained educators. While some latched on to the regional education plan as a means of protecting segregation, the broad aim of the unique plan is for the Southern states to pool their resources so as to offer fine universities for white students as well as fine universities for Negro students. The regional leaders don't deal with segregation one way or the other.

Some school men feel that the regional leaders are going beyond the idea of the plan, however, when they establish a full-time office at Washington to seek federal contracts for colleges and when they start working out agreements with business firms.

14e(2) 1951 Medical

Students in Medical Schools Increasing

WASHINGTON—Negro medical students numbered 661 during the school term of 1950-51. This all-time high represents a climb of 311 from the total of 350 in 1938-39.

Reporting in the July issue of the Journal of the National Medical Association, Dr. Michael J. Bent, Dean of the School of Medicine at Meharry Medical College, who conducts an annual survey, notes that the figure of 661 is probably slightly higher inasmuch as no figures could be secured from Temple University School of Medicine, where nine Negro students were reported as enrolled in 1949-50.

HOWARD HAS MOST

Of the 661 reported, the largest number, 273, were enrolled at Howard University School of Medicine in Washington. Meharry Medical College in Nashville reported 244, and the total for other schools was 143.

It is particularly interesting to note that the University of Arkansas has three Negro students in its medical school, and the University of Texas two.

Among other schools the largest numbers are at Columbia nine; Indiana University, eight; Boston, Harvard, Michigan and Illinois Universities, seven each; College of Medical Evangelists, seven; Cornell, Creighton, Kansas and New York Universities six each.

OTHER SCHOOLS

Other schools with one to four students are Albany, Buffalo, California, Chicago U., Cincinnati, Colorado, Hahneman, Iowa, Jefferson, Loyola, Marquette, Minnesota, New York Medical College, New York State, Northwestern, Ohio State, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Rochester, Stanford, St. Louis, Tufts, Vermont, Western Reserve, Wayne, Wisconsin, Woman's College and Yale.

Spends $88,430 on Scholarships

ATLANTA—(ANP)—The State of Georgia spent $36,000 more during the past fiscal year than in 1950 to send students to out-of-State colleges for courses not offered in State-supported colored colleges, and it spent $103,936 more to improve its three State colored colleges.

These increases were shown in an audit of the accounts of the Board of Regents released last Friday by State Auditor B. E. Thrasher Jr.

The board gave $88,430 in scholarship aid to students, as compared with $61,728 the previous year.

Regional Set Up

In addition, the Regents increased the allotment for southern regional education from $19,250 in 1950 to $28,750. All Georgia students in the regional education program are colored, despite protestations that the program was intended for whites as well.

Spending on the three colleges increased. Savannah State College received $557,032, which was $87,271 more than it received the previous year. Fort Valley State College got $427,113, an increase of $10,375. Albany State College received $224,822, a gain of $6,290.

Scholarship Fund Helps State Beat Mixed School Issue

MONTGOMERY—Increased appropriations and fatter funds for out-of-state scholarship aid are two factors working to keep the status quo in the all-white higher education institutions in Alabama in respect to Negroes.

The 1951 State Legislature provided for the spending beginning this month, on a huge program for the training of Negro citizens unparalleled in this state's history.

Higher education institutions which serve exclusively Negro citizens show a gain of $600,750 over the last appropriations. The Legislature also provided $400,000 for a building program at the two state Negro-serving colleges.

$200,000 TO ASC

Of this, $200,000 goes to Alabama State College here to purchase land. A similar amount was awarded to Alabama A. and M. College, Normal, Ala., to build dormitories.

Funds for regional education were boosted from $75,000 to $129,750. This is $54,750 more than provided by the previous Legislature.

Broken down, the regional appropriations were to be spent this way: Meharry Medical College for medecine, $22,500; Meharry Medical College for dentistry, $15,000; Atlanta University for social work, $3,750. Institutions serving white students were to share like this Florida State University for social work, $4,500; Nashville School of Social Work, $4,500 and the University of Social Work, $1,500. A total of $10,500 is appropriated for social work study among whites in contrast to $3,750 for Negro citizens.

Thirteen thousand dollars is given to the board of control which administers the regional program.

$60,000 FOR AID

Sixty thousand, five hundred dollars is set up for out-of-state aid. Theoretically created for Negro and white students, only Negro students have drawn on it. The fund started in 1945 at the height of interest by the South to provide a way to prevent Negro enrollment in professional schools. No Negro in Alabama has yet formally and legally sought admission to the state-provided graduate and professional schools.

Since the out-of-state aid fund was established an estimated 717 Negro students have used it. About 225 are expected to get in on the aid plan this year.

Alabama State College is getting this year an annual appropriation of $350,000. It will be the same for next year. Alabama A. and M. College will get $500,000, an increase of $110,000 over last year.. Tuskegee Institute, a private school, was hiked from $225,000 to $300,000. A smaller increase of $11,000 was given to the Trade and Vocational School at Wenonah, near Birmingham.

The fund increase trend was as pronounced among the white institutions as the Negro ones. Unheralded sums were provided for the all-white professional and graduate schools.

Saving Of 'Untold Millions' By Education Program Told

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Oct. 23—(AP)—Two university presidents Tuesday said the Southern regional education program is saving the taxpayer "untold amounts of dollars."

Dr. J. Hillis Miller, University of Florida, and Theophilus S. Painter, University of Texas, made the comments during a four-day session of a hundred or more educators, and industrial and governmental scientific experts in session here.

The conference was called by the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education to set up a high-grade graduate school plan to supplement the undergraduate program begun four years ago and under which 850 students now are studying.

The two put their remarks this way:

Examples Given

A veterinary school of medicine would cost $3.5 million to build and equip, and $350,000 yearly to operate. The program makes available five such schools in four states to the 10 other states. Thus, each state saves an initial building cost and the huge yearly operating cost.

Another example: It costs about the same to teach four students as 40; so if more students can go to one school, duplication of effort can be cut and much money saved.

The two explained that the board's committee on forestry had agreed that the six forestry schools in the 14 states were all that are needed if the resources are integrated. This would leave other schools free to set up, for example, a school for petroleum engineering or some other needed school.

And by using existing money, they said, the state and the individual taxpayer would have to pay less. And by saving money, higher salaries can be paid to better professors.

Two Wars Recounted

Mortimer Graves of the American Council of Learned Societies said we have two wars on our hands—one military, one ideological. We must be careful, he said, that all our resources don't go to the military war when in the long run it is the ideological war that's really going to count.

"We're now losing the ideological war because in our thinking on man power we've placed too much emphasis on the military war," he added.

Graves said the top 20 per cent of the nation's intelligence ought to be used effectively but "that doesn't mean they should study specific things. Rather they should be given a general education."

Phillip N. Powers of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, formerly a manpower specialist with the National Security Resources Board, said schools in the nation should look on manpower as a resource like any natural resource.

"And when they do that, they'll ask two questions: "How to get more brain power in certain fields and how to make the best use of what we've got," he said.

The board of control's director, Dr. John E. Ivey, Jr., Atlanta, said earlier the one weapon which would decide the struggle between the United States and Russia is brains.

When he spoke of brains, Dr. Ivey said he meant intellect, thinking, know-how. Men do not come by this process naturally—"they must develop it," he added.

Southern Plan Adds Graduate Work

Southern educators this week are expected to approve plans to extend their regional education program into the graduate fields. This step has been considered since 1948, when a number of Southern universities and colleges joined to create the nation's first program of regional action in higher education.

That program is active today in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine and social work. This fall 850 students are enrolled under regional contracts that make possible training not available in their home states. Programs in nursing and forestry are being developed.

Joint Action Necessary

Starting today and continuing through Wednesday, more than 120 university presidents, deans and other representatives of institutions in fourteen Southern states will meet a Daytona Beach, Fla. They will review the next major step in their program, designed to build in the South top-caliber graduate programs in training and research. This region has hitherto been weak in graduate studies.

According to Dr. John E. Ivey Jr., director of the Regional Board of Control, educators in the South are almost unanimously of the opinion that joint regional action is the one way the South c[illegible] first-grade schools in the highly specialized, high-cost graduate field. At the Daytona Beach conference, university representatives will formulate policies and procedures for developing, financing and administering regional graduate programs.

Importance to the Nation

The program is expected to have national as well as regional significance. It is intended to serve the increasingly critical national need for scientists and engineers. One part of the program for improving graduate education in the South is an effort to stimulate scientific research undertaken by Southern schools for Federal defense agencies.

Work on a regional program in the graduate fields started at a meeting of university and college representatives in 1949 at Savannah, Ga. Another such conference was held last October in Daytona Beach. In the meantime, a commission of educators and scientists has assumed major responsibility in drafting principles and proposing methods.

The preparatory work for this new approach to educational program-building has been concluded. The next step is for the institutions to undertake joint, cooperative action in fields where they have mutual, voluntary interests.

B. F.

Regional Education Program Of South Made Nationwide

By ANDY ANDERSON

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA., Oct. 25—(AP)—An idea developed four years ago as an educational bootstrap for the South became nationwide in scope.

A meeting here, arranged by the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education and attended by industry and government experts and 100-odd educators from 65 colleges in 14 Southern states, completed plans to make this possible, and then ended the four-day session.

Dr. John E. Ivey, Jr., board director, said: "The plan developed to aid Southern students get an education which they could not otherwise have has now been flung across the nation. Soon, qualified students from any state can benefit from top-flight graduate training and research programs made possible by the Southern plan.

"Already a few great governmental laboratories have become a part of the plan. We hope to add more, and they won't be confined to the South.

"Not only have regional programs been started in other parts of the country, patterned on the South's pioneering, but our own rapidly-expanding program promises to be a mighty crucible in which the best student brains of the country may develop.

"In such vast scientific research centers as the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Air University and others to be added shortly and as a result of the revolutionary decision of colleges in six states to integrate their forestry programs to eliminate expensive duplication, young men and women will not only be able to study, but in some cases be paid under scholarships and professorships.

"Thus more and better centers for research are being opened to the cream of our students so that they may contribute mightily to American strength in peace and war," he said.

Already 850 students taking courses by cooperative arrangement in veterinary medicine, dentistry, medicine and social work. A nursing program is being planned to give the South more and better trained nurses. These are under a quota basis and financial arrangement among 19 colleges in the 14 states.

Accomplishments of the meeting just ended is the result of two years' planning and study to throw open top-level gradaute school research facilities to qualified students.

Air Research Led By South

Ivey said, for instance, the South is rapidly becoming the world's aeronautical research center, but the trouble now is that colleges, industry and government are competing for the cream of the country's scientific manpower.

"This whole program is to pool their mental resources and energies for the benefit to all."

Educators spent upwards of 16 hours daily working out technical methods of putting the vast program into practice.

Among accomplishments were plans to facilitate the movement of students from one state to another, or institution, with mutual acceptance of credits; exchange of faculty members or employment of faculty facilities jointly; provisions for joint use of research libraries or other research centers; and selection of specific phases of research in various laboratories for inclusion in the broad program so that "industry and government—the country as a whole—might be benefited whether the country is in peace or at war."

Among new fields to be studied for inclusion in the program are: Latin America, public administration and aeronautical science.

Action also was taken "to locate by selected fields and institutions library collections which are adequate to support professional and graduate research."

2 Years Deemed Necessary

It was estimated two years would be necessary for the job and a full-time librarian with a salary of $8,000 a year was recommended. The project is to be reported on at the governor's conference, at Hot Springs, Ark., Nov. 11-13.

Dr. Martin Jenkins, president of Morgan State College (Negro), Baltimore, Md., commented that while provisions are now made for Negroes in the program, that as it progresses "I believe there will be an increasing necessity of allowing all citizens of the South to participate. The only way is to allow Negro and white students to attend the same institution. This is not a recommendation or even a motion, but something we must think about in the future."

Of the 14 states in the program, state laws in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee do not now admit Negroes to white graduate schools.

The regional education program has nothing to do with admittance of any students in colleges. Quotas, financial arrangements and student admittance regulations are set by the states and colleges themselves.

Some Governors Question Regional Education Setup

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., Nov. 12 — (AP) — Benefits of the plan for providing southern youth with greater opportunities for higher education through a joint cooperative action were both praised and questioned here Monday at the annual conference of Southern governors.

The plan, initiated four years ago by the conference, permits students from one state to be sent to another at state expense for graduate work not available in their home state.

Millard F. Caldwell, who piloted the plan at the outset while he was governor of Florida, described it as returning an incalculable benefit in dollars and cents.

Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia reported he wasn't sure that Southern educators had accepted new phases of the program with the same enthusiasm as they did the original plan, and that some already complained about the costs.

Before the panel on regional education wound up at noon, Gov. Gordon Browning of Tennessee, who was reelected chairman of the board of control, presented a citation to Caldwell, now national civil defense director. And several resolutions were adopted, with Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina raising one objection.

In his report, Caldwell said that in the field of veterinary medicine alone, 10 of the 16-member states of the conference had saved an estimated $35 million through the regional education plan.

It is impossible to put a dollar sign on the program, he added, but it is improving the life of our people.

The Georgia governor, chairman of the conference committee on education, said new programs still were in the formative stage.

Referring to proposed close ties with government agencies, Talmadge said some educators questions ultimate values of such relationships because government aims, objectives and philosophies differ from those of universities and colleges.

One of the resolutions adopted called for joint action in planning use of government installations and facilities. After it was passed without dissent, Governor Byrnes expressed the opinion that before any definite agreements were reached, it should be determined whether any strings were attached to government offers.

Another resolution moved toward setting up a forestry program.

Dr. Clyde A. Erwin, superintendent of public instruction for North Carolina, was reelected vice-chairman and J. D. Williams of the University of Mississippi was elected secretary-treasurer of the board of control. The board directs the regional educational plan.

South's Revolutionary Education Setup To Prevent Costly College Duplication

By BEM PRICE

ATLANTA, Dec. 6 — (AP) — Southern Regional education planners with their organization barely out of the diaper stage have set themselves quietly a sort of revolution.

Meeting in Daytona Beach, Fla., recently, educators from 65 colleges and universities in 14 Southern states proposed to make industry and government partners in the plan.

Nothing like it has ever been proposed on such a scale in the history of U. S. graduate education.

The same session also turned out the first signed agreement among six schools to take a certain field of study—in this case forestry— and specialize in certain aspects.

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The purpose of both developments is to avoid expensive duplications of facilities, to provide a type of education higher than any single school in the region could afford and to keep home grown brains at home.

Of primary importance, too, says Director John E. Ivey of the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education. is the fact that a partnership with business and government will help both solve critical manpower shortages while providing graduates with an opportunity to earn as they learn.

In many cases, perhaps most, Ivey said, this graduate education, would cost the states nothing.

Specialists To Be Developed

Instead of trying to be all things to all students in the forestry field, Ivey reported, each school will develop a specialty. One school might specialize in the problems of the pulp paper industry, anotherin the by-products and another in development of resources.

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The three major cost items in providing graduate educations, Ivey explained, are faculty, plant and library.

Needs To Be Studied

"A good many industries and government agencies," Ivey pointed out, have top scientists, laboratories and libraries." The next step, as outlined at Daytona Beach, is to find out the needs of industry and government and tailor the education program to fill the bill.

A student, for example, under the pacts might register at the University of Georgia for study in aeronautics, but actually would do his work at the Air Force's Arnold Research Center at Tullahoma, Tenn. He might prepare his thesis while working at a large aircraft plant.

A by-product of the contracts, Ivey continued, might be the development of the consultant system for professors. Thus a professor, say at Georgia Tech, might be in part on the payroll of industry or the government. Like the student, the professor thus would have more income to develop his specialty and also would benefit from improved equipment.

What is Southern regional education? It is simply a region-wide university with a current enrollment of 850 students financed by 14 state legilatures.

When the plan went into operation in 1948 it moved into certain high cost education fields as a starter—veterinary medicine, human medicine, dentistry and nursing.

Plan Very Simple

The plan is very simple. Instead of each state duplicating facilities it provides a quota system for the exchange between the states of students.

Mississippi, for example, has no veterinary school. Alabama has two, one for white students at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, at Auburn and the other for Negroes at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee.

Under the pact Alabama charges Mississippi students the same tuition fee it charges its own state students.

In no case does the student receive any direct funds from the participating states. The money goes directly to the school to improve facilities.

Ivey estimates it would cost each of the participating states $3,000,000 to duplicate a veterinary school.

Since Alabama, Texas, Georgia and Oklahoma already have such schools the other 10 states, rather than build from the ground up, send veterinary students under the swap arrangement to a school in one of these states.

Theoretically, the 10 states without veterinary schools save $3,000,000 and thus have more money available to develop specialty schools of their own.

At the moment, the Board of Control is studying expansion of the whole program to include other fields of study.

The entire 1951-52 budget for the pact plan operation is but $1,339,750.

Southern Regional Educators Outline Co-operative Program

ATLANTA, Dec. 3—(AP)—Southern regional education planners with their organization barely out of the diaper stage have set themselves quietly to organizing a sort of revolution.

Meeting in Daytona Beach, Fla., recently, educators from 65 colleges and universities in 14 Southern States proposed to make industry and government partners in the plan.

Nothing like it has ever been proposed on such a scale in the history of United States graduate education.

The same session also turned out the first signed agreement among six schools to take a certain field of study—in this case forestry—and specialize in certain aspects.

May Become Model

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The purpose of both developments is to avoid expensive duplication of facilities, to provide a type of education higher than any single school in the region could afford and to keep home-grown brains at home.

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Three Major Items

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REGIONAL EDUCATION
SOUTHERN GOVERNORS-EDUCATIONAL LEADERS CONFERENCE

AS PRESIDENTS AND GOVERNORS MEET—Reading from left to right, Top scene: J. H. White, Mississippi Industrial School; Governor - Elect Hugh White of Mississippi, Dr. J. D. Williams, Chancellor, University of Mississippi, Dr. Virgil W. Adkisson, Dean of the Graduate School, University of Arkansas, Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, president, Arkansas A. and M. College, and President R. O'Hara Lanier of Texas Southern. Others unidentified in top photo. Bottom row, left to right: Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. J. H. White, Mississippi Vocational School; Dr. George E. Singleton, Virginia State College; Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, Morgan State College; Dr. Ralph W. E. Jones, Grambling College; Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, Arkansas A. M. and N. College; Attorney J. R. Booker, Little Rock and member of A. M. and N. College Board of Trustees; Dr. F. D. Bluford, Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina; Dr. George W. Gore, Florida A. and M. College; Dr. Hollis Price, LeMoyne College; Dr. R. O. O'Hara Lanier, Texas Southern University; Dr. T. W. Coggs of Baptist College in Little Rock, both guest of Mr. Booker.

Other guests attending the meeting were Attorney Jackie Shropshire, Professor I. T. Gilliam, Dr. G. W. S. Ish, Mrs. Ralph Jones, Mrs. Martin Jenkins, Mrs. George W. Gore, L. M. Christophe, Winston C. Craige, B. T. Henderson, Rufus Caine, H. B. Young, Hoovey Henderson, John Henderson, C. A. Hicks, and Attorney John Wilson. Bottom scene.—(Photo by Grice).

Frank Talk On The South's Need For A Realistic Program

I KNOW of no subject that has produced more pure bombast, more fuzzy moralizing or more sentimental maundering than race relations in the South. For generations most Americans — Northern and Southern — have approached the profoundly complex problem of race relations in an emotional lather, and have spoken of it in terms of verities.

There are deep well-springs of prejudice on both sides of the question, of course, and in recent years there have been added sharp and practical political considerations.

The problem is still, as it has always been, primarily a Southern problem for the elemental reason that the greatest concentration of Negro population is here in this region.

We have good cause to resent many of the strange manifestations of national concern over the racial problems of the South. We are not unaware that back in the late 20s professional politicians of both parties made the discovery that the race issue was about as handy a device as a ward heeler could wish. Moreover, it has a sentimental appeal to whites outside the region.

YET when we have recognized all this, we must also recognize that there are sound reasons why the pressure against Southern institutions has steadily mounted. In all honesty, we cannot refuse to recognize that the Negro, more often than not, has been the exception to this nation's ethical and moral code, and even to our religious precepts.

We must recognize, too, that the problem has not been confined to matters directly involved in the relationship between the races. Here in the South, it spilled far beyond those bounds to shape most of our social and political institutions and to affect—usually adversely—the economy of the region.

The one-party system is the direct product of the effort to disfranchise the Negro in the years following Reconstruction. The high cost of segregation has held back the overall development of our educational institutions. The presence of a large mass of unskilled, low-paid workers has materialy retarded the economic progress of the region despite our great natural advantages.

The practical problem before the South is to preserve social segregation while at the same time meeting the conditions of a constitution and a national tradition which demand that full civil liberties and full equality of opportunity be extended to all citizens without discrimination.

SO FAR we have attempted to meet the constant assault on segregation largely by negative means. Some of us have suffered under the fatal delusion that we are victims of an evil conspiracy, and that if we could only remove a few key men from power our troubles would be over.

This is nonsense, and it can be very dangerous nonsense. For every genuine radical or cynical political opportunist who exploits the race question for his own ends, there are ten thousand sober, sincere, essentially conservative Americans who have accepted the proposition set forth in the civil rights program proposed by President Truman and embodied in the platform of the Republican Party.

What, then, is this positive and realistic program of which I speak? It seems to me to begin, of necessity, with a proper definition of civil rights. As I understand them, civil rights involve the right to vote, the right to serve on juries freedom of worship, protection of person and the like. These rights have been blurred, unfortunately, by the constant effort to project them into economic fields, and particularly by the fallacious theory that the right to a job should be included among them.

The Negro in the South has already come within sight of obtaining his proper civil rights. More than 700,000 Negroes were qualified to vote in the Southern states in 1948, and so far as I know most of them did so without real hindrances.

As the Negro attains an effective, if a minority voice, in public affairs in the South the protections and benefits of the law will be extended to him as a matter of course. He has been denied a proportionate share of public funds in such fields as education in the past not because the dominant whites deliberately sought to deprive him, but because there was never enough to go around and the Negro was unrepresented in the halls where such decisions are made.

THE present-day argument over lynching is academic; the South, largely on its own, has effectively rooted out that indefensible crime. So it is with the continuing debate over the poll tax, which has been repealed in most of the states and is no longer an effective barrier to the ballot in the others.

But it is also true that many of these changes have been thrust upon us from without and, particularly in the political arena, we have consistently failed to provide the effective leadership that our own tradition demands.

We must recognize that in fundamentally public activities—and the test here would be their support by tax funds—the Negro must either be treated without official prejudice or in absolute, incontrovertible fact be provided with separate but equal facilities. When we have done this, we can argue—and I think be heard sympathetically—that we have met the stated commitments of citizenship, and we may then insist that all matters involved in the private relationship between the two races are and should be, beyond the reach of the law.

WHEN you apply this principle to the federal civil rights program, as an example, you will see that it immediately runs counter to the only really oppressive measure in that assorted kit—FEPC. No Southerner, it seems to me, can argue in good conscience that the Negro has had or now has full equality of economic opportunity. But, even while thus agreeing with the stated objective of FEPC, we may still argue in good conscience that the method it envisions is both impractical and wrong in principle. The relationship between employer and employe is and must continue to be a private one.

The right of any group to practice segregation must be matched by the right to abandon it by consent of its own members. If we insist that intermingling of the races shall not be forced by law, it follows that we must also concede that it shall not be forbidden by law.

In this way—and only in this way—can we find a tenable position in the larger community that is the United States. Somewhere there must be an area of compromise where men of good will on all sides of this pivotal question can gather in good conscience and work toward a rational program that will preserve the best of our past and provide a solid base upon which we may build in the uncertain future.

Segregation Concern Of All Officers

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas (ANP)—Harry S. Ashmore, executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette, most liberal of Dixie's publications, created a furore among governors attending the Southern Governors' Conference which ended here last week he took a most implacable stand against the general policy of segregating Negroes throughout the South.

Ashmore warned that if the South is to prevent forced intermingling of the races by law, it must consider what it should not be forbidden by law.

The question of segregation to any southern office holder he said should be a matter of direct concern, for practical as well as moral reasons.

In reviewing the relationship between the two races, Ashmore considered that it had been "very good" over the years, but that if it is to continue, "a great responsibility falls upon the dominant whites, who control the sources of power in this region."

The [illegible] remarks fell upon deaf ea[illegible] as far as Governors Fielding L. Wright of Mississippi, James Byrnes of South Carolina, and former Governor Millard F. Caldwell of Florida, now head of civilian defense, were concerned.

Very definitely Ashmore's remarks were not received with any degree of complacency.

Ashmore declared:

"We cannot turn our backs upon injustices simply because a black man is its victim, nor can we find a safe retreat in the sort of legal buck-passing that recognizes the existence of an evil, but insists it is somebody else's responsibility.

POSITIVE APPROACH

"If the South is to effectively use the argument the racial problems peculiar to the section must be left to the South to settle, we must make a clear demonstration that we are aware of them and that we are making positive approach to the settlement."

Complimentary remarks came from Gov. Theodore Roosevelt McKelding of Maryland and Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia.

Gov. Byrnes thought that the speech was interesting and added that "I believe I knew his mother and father in South Caro-

Gov. Wright had previously stated that the southern states recognized their responsibility and obligation to furnish equal school facilities and opportunities to Negroes.

[illegible] way out, said court, he will call the legislature that a continuation of the state's to convert the public schools to program to give equal education-a private school system.

al opportunities "depend upon the The convention, definitely out cooperation of the Negro leaders to "get Truman," accomplished as well as the Negroes themselves in our state."

He was firm in his belief that without this cooperation, public school system in Mississippi will be in jeopardy."

Hugh White, who is next to sit in the governor's chair in Mississippi, declared his stand on segregation, and that if it is ordered abolished by a federal

Southern Governors And Educators Hold Non-Segregated Conference; Gov. Herman Talmadge In Attendance

HOT SPRINGS, Arkansas — This Southern resort city was the scene of a non-segregated meeting on regional education here Monday, Nov. 12tth. with eleven Negro college presidents, 14 Southern Governors and other educational leaders attending the conference.

Governor Fielding L. Wright of Mississippi, Chairman of the Board of Control, said in his opening remarks that "Regardless of what others say, we in Mississippi are determined that the segregated educational system shall be maintained." However, an interesting note was made in a later statement of former Secretary of State and Justice of the U. S. Supreme Courts, Governor James F. Byrnes, when he encouraged the training of more colored men for training in the medical field.

In answer to the Mississippi Governor's statement on segregation, Harry S. Ashmore, executive Editor of the Arkansas Gazette spoke his mind in a speech to the Governors in the afternoon session. Ashmore called for a realistic step toward dealing with the race problem in the South.

The Arkansas editor pointed out the tragic and internal political struggle of the region in 1948, and said "If race was not in fact a prime factor, it was, as in 1860, the emotional issue of the hour." Ashmore pointed out that the South should meet the demands of the constitution which called for and "demanded full civil liberties, and full equality of opportunity be extended to all citizens without discrimination."

Mr. Ashmore further stated that his understanding of civil rights was that which involved "the right to vote, the right to serve on juries, freedom of worship, protection of person and the like."

The conference also heard several other Governors including Governor Herman Talmadge who sat throughout the meeting, without difficulty, at a non-segregated table of leaders of both races. Governor Gordon Browning of Tennessee presided over most of the meeting. Governor Sid McMath of Arkansas also spoke.

Governor Browning presented the new Negro members of the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education. They included Doctor Lawrence A. Davis, AM & N College, Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president Morgan State College, Dr. R. O. O'Hara Lanier, president Texas Southern University, and Dr. J. H. White, president Mississippi Vocational College.

SOUTHERN EDUCATORS AND GOVERNORS MEET IN HOT SPRINGS.—Hot Springs, Ark., southern resort city, was the scene of a non-segregated meeting on regional education here last week when 11 Negro college presidents, 14 southern governors and other educational leaders attended a conference. The conference heard several governors, including Herman Talmadge of Georgia who sat throughout the meeting, without apparent difficulty, at a table where leaders of both races sat. Shown here, left to right (right hand side) are some of those who attended: J. H. White, Mississippi Industrial school; Governor elect Hugh White of Mississippi; Dr. J. D. Williams, chancellor University of Mississippi; Dr. Virgil W. Adkisson, dean graduate school, University of Arkansas; Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, president Arkansas A. M. & N. college and President R. O. O'Hara Lanier of Texas Southern university.

Dixie Governors, Educators Attend Unsegregated Confab

Courier Dist. 11-24-51

By JOHN HOWARD

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EDITOR DIFFERS

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Governor Browning presented the new Negro members of the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education. Then included Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, A. M. and N. College; Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president Morgan State College; Dr. R. O. O'Hara Lanier, president Texas Southern University, and Dr. J. H. White, president Mississippi Vocational College.

850 STUDENTS CITED

It was pointed out during the meeting that some 850 students have "crossed the state lines" under the regional plan. The regional plan is one under which Southern States are cooperating to develop educational facilities.

Instead of operating institutions on a competitive basis, the states cooperate and exchange students for various advanced studies. Both Negro and white students are exchanged under the plan.

T. College of North Carolina; Dr. George W. Gore, Florida A. and M. College; Dr. Hollis Price, LeMoyne College; Dr. R. O. O'Hara Lanier, Texas Southern University; Dr. T. W. Coggs of Baptist College, Little Rock, and Dr. R. H. Alexander of Shorter College in Little Rock. Extreme right are members of the educators' group at a conference attended by Governor-elect Hugh White of Mississippi. Left to right: J. H. White, Mississippi Industrial School; Governor-elect White, Dr. J. D. Williams, chancellor of the University of Mississippi; Dr. Virgil W. Adkisson, University of Arkansas; Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, president, Arkansas AM&N College, and President R. O. O'Hara Lanier of Texas Southern University.

Regional College Conferees—Eleven presidents of Negro colleges in the South and fourteen Governors of Southern States recently met at an unsegregated conference in Hot Springs, Ark., and discussed regional college problems. Extreme left—the educators are shown at the Baptist Hotel where they were entertained at a luncheon. Left to right: Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. J. H. White, Mississippi Vocational School; Dr. George E. Singleton, Virginia State College; Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, Morgan State College; Dr. Ralph W. E. Jones, Grambling College; Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, Arkansas AM&N College; Atty. J. R. Booker, Little Rock AM&N College Board of Trustees; Dr. P. D. Bluford, A. and

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Regional Education Board

Now AU Dean Of Instruction—

Dr. K. R. Williams Will Join Regional Education Board

Wed. to 27-51

Dr. Kenneth R. Williams, present dean of instruction at the Air University, will leave Maxwell late this summer to join the staff of the Southern Regional Education Board in Atlanta.

Director of the board, Dr. John E. Ivey, Jr., said Dr. Williams' job will be consultant on university-agency relations. Dr. Williams will devote all of his time toward developing relations between Southern universities and public agencies and industries.

Efforts will be made to bring higher education into close relation with present day problems and opportunities. The Air University is one of the agencies with facilities available to graduate students.

"Industry and government need the research talent inherent in our schools," Dr. Ivey commented. "Our schools need the support of strong faculties and research budgets that can come from serving those needs."

The University of Georgia formerly claimed Dr. Williams as its dean of education. He has been a consultant to Atlanta schools since 1946. He served as curriculum co-ordinator while the community high school program was being organized. As director of the educational advisory staff of the Air University, he served from 1946 until 1950 when he was made dean of instruction.

No one has been named to replace him.

6-27-51 Advertiser

DR. K. R. WILLIAMS

Texas Votes $110,000 for Regional Schools

ATLANTA (NNPA)—The Texas legislature has voted unanimously to put the State into the South's Regional Education program, the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education, announced last Saturday.

The announcement said the Texas legislature appropriated $110,000 as its share of the cost of operating the program for the fiscal year beginning next Sept. 1, and $120,000 for the fiscal year 1952.

13-MAN BOARD TO AID SOUTHERN EDUCATION

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 10—A thirteen-member commission of scientists and educators to assist in the development of the South's regional educational program was named today by the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education.

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Dr. George F. Grant, who recently resigned as general manager of the Tennessee Valley Authority to become consultant on graduate education programs for the control board, said that the new commission would have "the broadest responsibility" for making recommendations in support of regional arrangements for graduate research and instruction.

Dr. Grant will serve as executive secretary of the commission. Its members are:

Dr. J. Hillis Miller, president of the University of Florida.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University and former United States delegate to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Dr. M. H. Trytten, director of the Office of Scientific Personnel, National Research Council.

William S. Pollard, executive director, Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies.

Frank J. Welch, Dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky.

N. Paul Hudson, Dean of the Graduate School, Ohio State University.

Dr. E. C. Colwell, former president of the University of Chicago and now visiting professor at Emory University.

Dr. L. E. Grinter, Research Professor of Civil Engineering, Illinois Institute of Technology.

Henry H. Hill, president of George Peabody College for Teachers.

S. M. Nabrit, Dean of the Graduate School, Atlanta University.

Dr. Theophilus S. Painter, president of the University of Texas.

Dr. Louis A. Pardue, vice president, Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

W. W. Pierson, Dean of the Graduate School, University of North Carolina.

The first formal meeting of the commission will be held some time next month.

Texas Joins Regional Education Program

The Texas legislature by unanimous vote has put the Lone Star State into the South's Regional Education program.

Board of Control headquarters in Atlanta received notice from Austin that the House and Senate approved the compact and Governor Allan Shivers has signed the measure, making Texas the fourteenth state to join the program that started in 1948. It was organized to improve higher education in the South thru joint effort, the first such program in the nation's history.

At Knoxville, Governor Gordon Browning of Tennessee, chairman of the Board of Control, hailed Texas' entry as "another milestone of progress" in the program's development.

2 On Regional School Board

JACKSON (ANP) — Two Negro educators were appointed last week to the Board of Control for Southern Regional education.

The new members are J. H. White, president of Mississippi Vocational colleges for Negroes, and Lawrence A. Davis, president of Arkansas A. M. and N. college. Both were appointed by the governors of their respective states.

The board includes three members from each of 14 southern states.

Regional Education Council Appoints Board Of Control

ATLANTA, May 10—(AP)—The Board of Control for Southern Regional Education Thursday announced appointment of a panel of scientists and educators to improve graduate education in the South.

The panel will serve in an advisory capacity to the full board with Dr. George F. Gant, board consultant on graduate programs, as executive secretary.

"This plan," said Gant, "is based upon the readily understood and uniformly acceptable fact that no single institution or state has the resources to build, equip, and staff centers of advanced study in all areas of specialization.

"It is agreed," he continued, "that there must be some division of labor on the one hand and inter-institutional and inter-state cooperation on the other in the planning and developing of such centers of advanced research and training."

The Southern States have agreed to a joint program to provide graduate education in certain fields with the various schools developing schools on the graduate level open to out of state students on a reciprocal basis.

Gant declared that the regional program is "not only a pioneering effort in educational administration; it may also be a demonstration of a new method in public regional administration and developed by illustrating ways in which the states and institutions may take initiative in the responsibility for solving those problems which require attention from the regional point of view."

The new panel will meet sometime next month.

SRE Names Two Negroes

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Southern Regional Education Plan Is Ready To Expand Into Advanced, Graduate Fields

ATLANTA, Oct. 13—(AP)—The Southern regional education plan for the exchange of students is ready to expand into the graduate fields.

With 850 students already enrolled under regional contracts to provide educations not available in their home State, the board of control reported today the plan is ready for expansion.

More than 120 university presidents, deans and other representatives of institutions in 14 Southern States are to meet in Daytona Beach, Fla., October 21-24 to review the next major step.

The plan was originated in 1948 on a regional basis to avoid duplication of effort in specialized fields and to increase the general educational level.

The program now is active in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine and social work. Additional programs in nursing and forestry are being developed.

As for the proposed expansion, Director John E. Ivey, Jr., of the board of control, commented, "perhaps the single outstanding factor since work on this program started is the almost unanimous opinion of educators that joint, regional action is the one way the South can build top flight schools in the highly specialized, high cost graduate field."

The board first began drawing up plans for graduate field work at a meeting in Savannah, Ga., in 1949. Since then the work of drafting plans and policies has continued.

Ivey said the Daytona Beach meeting "will have the final word on long months of work by many educators on sound methods for uniting universities in planning and developing total programs that could not be built by any one institution or State. The eventual result will be an end of the parade of Southern students outside the region for graduate education."

One part of the program to be undertaken is the improvement of Southern schools for Federal defense agencies.

One session of the conference will be devoted to problems and procedures in developing and submitting proposals for contract research.

This discussion will be led by officials of the Atomic Energy Commission, the Army and Navy research offices, the Arnold Engineering Development Center and others.

EDUCATORS' PLAN HAS BROAD SCOPE

Southern Leaders Set Revolutionary Program

By BEM PRICE
(The Associated Press)

Atlanta, Dec. 3 — Southern regional education planners with their organization barely out of the diaper stage have set themselves quietly to organizing a sort of revolution.

Meeting in Daytona Beach, Fla., recently, educators from 65 colleges and universities in 14 Southern states proposed to make industry and government partners in the plan.

Nothing like it has ever been proposed on such a scale in the history of United States graduate education.

Agreement Signed

The same session also turned out the first signed agreement among six schools to take a certain field of study—in this case forestry—and specialized in certain aspects.

The planners hope the forestry program will become a model for development of graduateeducation in the South.

The purpose of both developments is to avoid expensive duplication of facilities, to provide a type of education higher than any single school in the region could afford and to keep homegrown brains at home.

Of primary importance, too, says director John E. Ivey of the board of control for Southern regional education, is the fact that a partnership with business and government will help both solve critical man power shortages while providing graduates with an opportunity to earn as they learn.

In many cases, perhaps most, Ivey said, this graduate education, would cost the states nothing.

Specialty Is Key

Instead of trying to be all things to all students in the forestry field, Ivey reported, each school will develop a specialty. One school might specialize in the problems of the pulp paper industry, another in by-products and another in development of resources.

At present, Ivey said, the Southern paper industry is almost forced to use Northern schools and laboratories to handle research.

The schools signing the forestry compact were Duke, Louisiana State university, Alabama Polytechnic institute and the Universities of Georgia, Florida and North Carolina.

The idea of taking industry and government into educational partnership first was broached at a meeting of educators in 1949 at Savannah, Ga. The Daytona Beach meetings put the finishing touches on the idea and moved for actual signing of contracts with the agencies and with industries.

"Lord," said Ivey, "if it works out, by a stroke of the pen laboratory equipment worth billions of dollars will become available."

Three Cost Items

The three major cost items in proving graduate educations, Ivey explained, are faculty, plant and library.

"A good many industries and government agencies," Ivey pointed out, have top scientists, laboratories and libraries." The next step, as outlined at Daytona Beach, is to find out the needs of industry and government and tailor the education program to fill the bill.

A student, for example, under the pacts might register at the University of Georgia for study in aeronautics, but actually would do his work at the Air Force's Arnold research center at Tullahoma, Tenn. He might prepare his thesis while workingat a large aircraft plant.

A by-product of the contracts, Ivey continued, might be the development of the consultant system for professors. Thus a professor, say at Georgia Tech, might be in part on the payroll of industry or the government. Like the student, the professor thus would have more income to develop his specialty and also would benefit from improved equipment.

Southern Educators Look to Government and Industry as 'Partners'

By the Associated Press

ATLANTA, Dec. 10. — Southern regional education planners with their organization barely out of the diaper stage have set themselves quietly to organizing a sort of revolution.

Meeting in Daytona Beach, Fla., recently, educators from 65 colleges and universities in 14 Southern States proposed to make industry and Government partners in the plan.

Nothing like it has ever been proposed on such a scale in the history of United States graduate education.

The same session also turned out the first signed agreement among six schools to take a certain field of study—in this case forestry—and specialize in certain aspects.

Model Program Set Up.

The planners hope the forestry program will become a model for development of graduate education in the South.

The purpose of both developments is to avoid expensive duplication of facilities, to provide a type of education higher than any single school in the region could afford and to keep home grown brains at home.

Of primary importance, too, says Director John E. Ivey of the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education, is the fact that a partnership with business and Government will help both solve critical manpower shortages while providing graduates with an opportunity to earn as they learn.

In many cases, perhaps most, Mr. Ivey said, this graduate education, would cost the States nothing.

Instead of trying to be all things to all students in the forestry field, Mr. Ivey reported, each school will develop a specialty. One school might specialize in the problems of the pulp paper industry, another in by-products and another in development of resources.

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Would Make Industry, Government 'Partners' In Regional Education

By BEM PRICE

ATLANTA — (AP) — Southern Regional education planners with their organization barely out of the diaper stage have set themselves quietly to organizing a sort of revolution.

Meeting in Daytona Beach, Fla., recently, educators from 65 colleges and universities in 14 southern states among them Mississippi proposed to make industry and government partners in the plan.

Nothing like it has has ever been proposed on such a scale in the history of U. S. Graduate Education.

The same session also turned out the first signed agreement among six schools to take a certain field of study in this case forestry—and specialize in certain aspects.

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Of primary importance, too, says director John E. Ivey of the board of control for Southern Regional partnership with business and government will help both solve critical manpower shortages while providing graduates with an opportunity to earn as they learn.

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A student, for example, under the pacts might register at the University of Georgia for study in Aeronautics, but actually would do his work at the Air Force's Arnold research center at Tullahoma, Tenn. He might prepare his thesis while working at large aircraft plant.

What is Southern Regional education? It is simply a region-wide University with a current enrollment of 850 students financed by 14 state legislatures.

When the plan went into operation in 1948 it moved into certain high cost education fields as a starter—veterinary medicine, human medicine, dentistry and nursing.

The plan is simple. Instead of each state duplicating facilities it provides a quota system for the exchange between the states of students.

Mississippi, for example, has no venterinary school. Alabama has two, one for white students at Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn and the other for Negroes at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee.

Under the pact Alabama charges Mississippi students the same tuition fee it charges its own state students.

In no case does the student receive any direct funds from the participating states. The money goes directly to the school to improve facilities.

CALVIN COX

Development of Southern Skills

That the storybook South of magnolias and "you all" is approaching the threshold of a dynamic door of new opportunity is readily discernible in several recent developments in the field of higher education. Despite her momentous gains in technical knowledge, it long has been recognized that Dixieland has lagged considerably behind other sections of the country in providing the avenues of higher learning necessary to keep pace with the advancing technology of the times. This is no reflection on the South, of course, for it is only in comparatively recent years that the region has made great strides industrially. Symbolic of the awareness of the need for providing more opportunities for the graduates of the region's colleges and universities is the effort of the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education to secure off-campus opportunities for high-level education. Two recent bulletins of this organization bear convincing proof of the success of this undertaking.

These bulletins, sent to colleges and universities of the 14 Southern states which sponsor the work of the Southern Regional Education program, give details of working agreements with two vast government laboratories—the Air University at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, and the Tennessee Valley Authority. It is now possible for graduate students to secure the facilities of these establishments while doing off-campus work for master's or doctor's degrees. This is accomplished through arrangements at the parent college, which maintains academic control of the student while he is working with the Air University or with TVA.

TVA lists research opportunities in agriculture, forestry, chemical engineering, power, 16 academic fields in all. The Air University lists medical research projects, human resources research and numerous other fields.

Another tremendous factor in the widening horizons of research in the South is the opportunities offered by the atomic bomb plant at Oak Ridge. The Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies during this academic year will be responsible for the administration of 326 predoctoral and 41 postdoctoral fellowships. These awards, for studies in this country and abroad, constitute the largest fellowship program in the nation. The Institute is sponsored by 29 Southern universities. This doesn't mean, of course, that the fellowships all will go to this region. In fact, the majority are awarded in other sections.

Other activities by the Institute of Nuclear Studies are, however, bringing numerous advantages primarily to the South. A recent New York Times story on the institute noted that "extensive research activity throughout the South has been promoted through research training of university faculty members at the Oak Ridge national laboratory." This training is in the field of radio-isotope techniques, health physics and public education.

Citing of the advantages at Oak Ridge does not necessarily carry the implication the peacetime atom will speak with a Southern accent, but the significance of having in the region such atomic developments as Oak Ridge and the H-bomb plant in South Carolina speaks well for the possibility of scientific concentrations in the section.

The South's colleges and universities are making new efforts to expand their opportunities for graduate education. Georgia Tech has 200 graduate students and is spending $1,500,000 this year for research. This is just one example of programs now under way on Southern campuses.

All of these manifestations of widening opportunities for technical education will in days not too distant be of inestimable value to Southern industry. And it is catching, too. Or, as Dr. Gerald Rosselot, director of Georgia Tech's Engineering Experiment Station, puts it: "There is being created a climate where research and high-level education will flourish."

Dr. Martin Jenkins Speaks

Doctor Martin D. Jenkins, president of the Morgan State College, acted with rare courage last week in accepting a four-year appointment as one of Maryland's representatives on the Board of Control for Southern Regional education. The appointment, made by the Governor, came first by virtue of the fact of Dr. Jenkins' qualifications, and second, because of his relationship to state education. In most states of the Deep South, appointments of this nature in the past carried with them the expressed on tacitly implied assumption that the appointees would be the mouthpiece of those who appointed them.

Dr. Jenkins made it clear in the outset as to what may be expected of him. He says to the Governor: "I have given thoughtful consideration to your offer to appoint me as one of the representatives of our state on the board. Despite a number of reservations, I will accept this appointment, if in your judgment I can make a contribution to the deliberations of the board. As an educator, I am firmly convinced that the principle underlying regional education is a sound one. I have, however, in common with almost all Negro citizens of the country vigorously opposed those phases of the Southern Regional education program which tend to extend and crystallize racial segregation in graduate and professional education."

And to make further his position, he says: "As a member of the board, I would expect to exercise full freedom in attempting to secure for the Negro citizens the same educational opportunities in the graduate and professional curricula which are available to other citizens in the states concerned."

We repeat, Dr. Jenkins takes a statesman's like position in letting the Governor understand where and how he feels about the regional education program. Years ago it would have been unthinkable for a State college president to be so outspoken. But times are changing. Presidents are better prepared men with better outlook on education and life. A short while ago the president of the North Carolina State College was equally outspoken when the Governor and other officials tried to secure his influence in inaugurating courses leading to the Ph. D. degree. And while the Commission finally did just that, it was not done with the approval and consent of the president. This is a new trend in education and it is a hopeful one. Little by little, starting with our State leaders like Dr. Jenkins and Dr. Elder, it will not be long before even our teachers in the public school system will come to exercise some individual thought and courage as teachers. Without it the children they teach can get nowhere.

The South Meets Its Problems

Inspired by the success to date of regional education, Dr. John E. Ivey, head of the Regional Education Board, is busy with plans to enlarge the program and to extend its usefulness into many additional fields of service.

At meetings, in Dayton on Oct. 21 and Hot Springs, Ark., on Nov. 12, top educators, industrialists and government officials will learn of these plans to provide skills for a rapidly expanding industrial section.

Dr. Ivey

Southern governors laid the groundwork in 1948 when the racial segregation issue made it impossible for them to ignore the problem longer. For both races, however, the program is already far enough along to indicate that it will become one of the section's greatest assets. It might well become a pattern for the nation.

There are approximately 850 students being trained today at an average annual cost of less than $1,500 each to their home states. For example, North Carolinians, for whom no veterinary school is available, are studying veterinary medicine at the University of Georgia. The exchange costs the State of North Carolina around $1,000 a year per pupil, whereas to build a school there would cost a million dollars.

Florida, which has no medical school, is paying for the education of several hundred future doctors at schools throughout Dixie. To construct a top-flight medical school in Florida, however, would cost the state millions of dollars, disregarding the problem of maintenance and the securing of an able faculty.

Present plans are for expansion into special advanced studies in engineering to meet the demands for technicians of private concerns as well as of such developments as the billion-dollar air technical center at Tullahoma, Tenn., and the H-bomb plant at Augusta. These plans call for actual use of the facilities of these concerns.

Briefly, the program provides that students whose home states are unable to provide training in advanced fields and technologies may send them to institutions in other states where such facilities are available. The South is solving some of its educational ills, including its cost problem, through this method.

Dr. Ivey, director of regional education, is a young man of 32 with ideas. He is a graduate of Auburn who received his doctorate at the University of North Carolina.

On the board assisting him are four top-flight educators with a knowledge of the problem they are attacking. They are Kenneth Williams, former dean at the University of Georgia; George Gant, former general manager of the Tennessee Valley Authority; Keith Riggs, formerly of the University of Chicago, and William McGlothin, veteran Southern educator. They are due much credit for its success.

The program will reflect great results in the South, results far beyond those envisioned under the original motive. It will help to build a bigger and stronger South through meeting the demand for advanced skills, by affording research opportunities and by providing the human material to meet the needs of the people.

It is a simple, practical and economical way of laying foundations for the attainment in the South of economic, intellectua and health standards equal to any of the nation.

Exchange Of Graduate Students Will Be Stepped Up In South

ATLANTA, Oct. 13—(AP)—The southern regional education plan for the exchange of students is ready to expand into the graduate fields.

With 850 students enrolled already under regional contracts to provide educations not available in their home state, the board of control reported Saturday the plan was ready for expansion.

More than 120 university presidents, deans and other representatives of institutions in 14 southern states are to meet in Daytona Beach, Fla., Oct. 21-24 to review the next major step.

The plan was originated in 1948 on a regional basis to avoid duplication of effort in specialized fields and to increase the general educational level.

The program now is active in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine and social work. Additional programs in nursing and forestry are being developed.

As for the proposed expansion, director John E. Ivey, Jr., of the board of control commented, "perhaps the single outstanding factor since work on this program started is the almost unanimous opinion of educators that joint, regional action is the one way the South can build top-flight schools in the highly specialized, high cost graduate field."

The board first began drawup plans for graduate field work at a meeting in Savannah, Ga., in 1949. Since then the work of drafting plans and policies has continued.

Ivey said the Daytona Beach meeting "will have the final word on long months of work by many educators on sound methods for uniting universities in planning and developing total programs that could not be built by any one institution or state. The eventual result will be an end of the parade of southern students outside the region for graduate education."

One part of the program to be undertaken is the improvement of graduate education to stimulate scientific research undertaken by southern schools for federal defense agencies.

One session of the conference will be devoted to problems and procedures in developing and submitting proposals for contract research.

This discussion will be led by oficials of the Atomic Energy Commission, the Army and Navy research offices, the Arnold Engineering Development center and others.

Say Regional Plan Saves Large Sum

College Heads Find Duplication Avoided

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Oct. 23 (AP)—Two university presidents today said the Southern Regional Education Program is saving the taxpayer untold amounts of dollars."

Dr. J. Hills Miller, University of Florida, and Theophilus S. Painter, University of Texas, made their statements during a four-day session of a hundred or more educators, and industrial and governmental scientific experts in session here.

The conference was called to set up a high-grade graduate school plan to supplement the undergraduate program begun four years ago and under which 850 students are now studying.

The two said that a veterinary school would cost $3,500,000 to build and equip, and $350,000 yearly to operate. The regional program makes available five such schools in four states to the 10 other states. Each state saves an initial building cost and the operating cost.

Also, they pointed out, it costs about the same to teach four students as 40, so that if more students can go to one school, duplication of effort can be cut.

They said the plan helps the taxpayer, and by saving money, it gives higher salaries to better professors.

The board of control's director, Dr. John E. Ivey Jr., Atlanta, said earlier the one weapon which would decide the struggle between the United States and Russia is brains —intellect, thinking, know-how.

VETERINARY EXAMPLE

Regional Education Leader Praises Plan

A saving of millions of dollars in outlay for veterinary schools was cited Saturday as new evidence of the soundness of the South's regional education plan.

William J. McGlothlin, associate director of the regional program, reported that experience since 1948 has demonstrated that five existing veterinary schools can serve the entire region.

Thus, he commented, "the expenditure of several million dollars for establishing new schools, contemplated by several states, has been avoided."

Simultaneously, Mr. McGlothlin announced that 12 states have agreed on quotas that will add 127 new veterinary students to 150 now enrolled in the five schools in the regional program.

The states pay the schools $1,000 a year for each of their students and the students are admitted without paying out-of-state fees. This will give the five institutions participating a total of $277,000 for 1951-52 if all the old students return.

So important do the South's educators consider the growing livestock industry that they have asked that veterinary students and instructors be deferred from military service. On a committee drafting the appeal were Dean R. S. Sugg, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; President M. T. Harrington, Texas A. and M. College, and Dean Thomas J. Jones, University of Georgia.

Veterinary medicine is only one of many branches of learning now included or contemplated in the regional program. It was one of the first to be launched.

Kentucky plans to participate this fall for the first time in the veterinary training. It has a tentative quota of 12 students, 10 at API, two at Tuskegee Institute.

Other participating schools are the University of Georgia, Oklahoma A. and M. and Texas A. and M..

Of the 127 new students Auburn would get 40, Georgia 37, Oklahoma A. and M. 8, Texas A. and M. 15 and Tuskegee 27.

Conference Slated To Plan South's Defense Role Here

Ranking brass from the armed forces and top brains from Southern colleges will meet in Atlanta March 22 and Memphis March 24 to "release the South's arsenal of intelligence" for the nation's defense.

Representatives of 300 colleges will confer with representatives from key defense and research agencies from Washington in a move which could spread Federal contracts across the campuses of the South.

Gov. Talmadge, member of Southern Regional Education Council Board of Control which is sponsoring the conferences, said: "We've been told by the Federal Government that the tremendous task of scientific research and training must be borne by institutions of higher learning, so our responsibilities and opportunities are clear. The big job is to find out what we can do and get busy doing it."

Gov. Gordon Browning, of Tennessee, chairman of the Board of Control, will address the conferences. The Atlanta session will be at Glenn Memorial Church School Emory University. Representatives of every college in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland, and Virginia are expected for the Atlanta meeting. Colleges from Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas are invited to the Memphis meeting.

Dr. John Ivey, Jr., of Atlanta, director of the Board of Control, said Southern colleges face the problem of designing sound research proposals which they can perform with their present personnel and physical plants. Too often in the past the South has failed to share in national research programs because of a lack of initiative, he said.

EDUCATION PLAN PROGRESS NOTED

Millions of Dollars Saved in Veterinary Schools

(The Associated Press)

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Of the 127 new students Auburn would get 40, Georgia 37, Oklahoma A. & M. 8, Texas A. & M. 15, and Tuskegee 27.

In addition to Kentucky, state quotas are Arkansas 10, Florida 13, Georgia 3 (all at Tuskegee), Louisiana 13, Maryland 12, Mississippi 11, North Carolina 11, South Carolina 9, Tennessee 12, Virginia 20.

14f 1951

A Beaut Out Of Minnesota

The *Minneapolis Tribune,* which provides one of the country's stronger editorial pages, finds itself swollen with indignation over the high rejection rate for educational deficiency of "Southern" draftees. This education deficiency in the South, laments the *Tribune,* is juicy grist for Russian propaganda. But never mind the Russian propaganda, for it is the *Tribune* which has wrought the beaut.

In speaking of the high rejection rate, the *Tribune* should not have said *Southern,* but *rural.*

"There are," says the *Tribune,* "some very red faces in the South these days. . . . Nearly 39% of the youths showing up at Southern induction centers are not being accepted for service in the armed services because they cannot qualify mentally . . . The examiners find that 38.7% of the Southern youths . . . do not have sufficient education to qualify them to perform the simplest duties."

But as we said, the newspaper is talking about *rural* draftees, not *Southern* draftees. What happens is that the South has the largest part of the country's rural school children. Thus we take it that rural draftees, whether from Georgia or Minnesota, are similarly deficient because rural schools are not as good as city schools.

Further, we take it the figures include the colored population, which only now is coming into its own.

It is estimated that the Southern states have 7,500,000 of the country's rural schoolchildren, whereas the rest of the country has but 5,000,000. Another way, *12 Southern states have a majority of the rural schoolchildren.*

The New York Times' education editor, Benjamin Fine, has lately written that "one out of four children in rural schools is getting a Grade B education."

The Times asserts:

"Visits to representative rural schools by this writer disclose almost shocking conditions . . . School buildings are far from satisfactory . . . Many communities have stopped school construction entirely. It is not unusual in rural areas to find children attending schools that are a century old . . . Anything from an abandoned garage to a church basement is used as a school building.

"Because of that [rural teachers] leave for urban jobs—and higher pay—at the first opportunity. On almost every score the urban teachers come out on top. They have a more complete college education . . . Rural teachers complain that they do not have the same tenure protection that most city teachers have . . . Working conditions, too, are worse in rural areas. The classes are often larger and the teaching day is longer. . .

"Rural areas . . . do not have so much money to spend on their schools as the urban communities. The usual ration is on a 35-65% basis—that is, *for every $100 available for education in a state, the rural schools get $35 and the city schools $65.*"

Had the Minneapolis paper been talking about *rural* schooling instead of Southern schooling it would have been on sound ground. Educational deficiency is a burdensome handicap to both individual and nation. Probably it is true that these deficiencies cost this country 15 divisions in War II. Not to mention the drag on the civilian economy.

And certainly it is true that modern, technological warfare, such as this country specializes in, requires citizen soldiers who can read, write and understand directions. The cream was skimmed off for the Air Force in the last war, but the infantry now has about as many gadgets.

But even there, as the *Dallas Morning News* snorts, a qualification is in order, for "Alvin York, No. 1 hero of World War I, would have been turned down [along with] the Daniel Boones and Nathan Bedford Forests."

To which may be added that the Korean and Chinese hordes now giving the Republic ferocious battle are composed in very large degree of soldiers who would be rejected from the draft in America.

All in all, however—with respect to both war and peace—this country carries a millstone about its neck in providing deficient education. It is a luxury that cannot be afforded without individual and national penalty.

General

U.S. Pleased Over Adult Illiteracy

Prejudice

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Illiteracy was somewhat reduced in the United States in the past year and more nearly equal educational opportunities have been provided for all youth regardless of race, creed or color, according to the 1950 annual report prepared by the Commissioner of Education Earl James McGrath and made public last week by Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing.

The report further pointed to the shortage of teachers in the United States and to the inadequate school facilities. The commissioner also called for a better educational program for exceptional children and for a broader adult education program.

"Probably more than 100,000 new teachers will be needed for the elementary schools each year for the next decade, and the present rate of production is barely one-third that number. The elementary school teachers graduating each year from four-year courses of training is slightly more than one-fifth of the number needed," according to the report.

Mr. McGrath mentioned the grave shortage of school facilities in every state in the Union and emphasized that "we must have more schools now."

For exceptional children "who through no fault of their own cannot profit fully from the usual opportunities, but who with proper education can become fully productive and happy members of society," the commissioner recommended a better educational program.

In stating the needs for a more adequate adult educational program the report showed that "an estimate of forty million adults are conscious of the need for further learning under instruction . . . but the public schools had only enrolled about three million according to the last count."

"The plain fact is," said Dr. McGrath, "that the schools and colleges which were good enough in 1900 are not good enough for 1950 and will be hopelessly inadequate for 1975.

Illegitimacy Up Among Georgians

ATLANTA—The State Department of Public Health announced last week that Georgia had the highest illegitimate birth rate last year since 1933.

A survey showed that more than 195 Negro children out of every 1,000 born in the state in 1950 were born out of wedlock, while eighty out of every 1,000 white children were illegitimate.

~~26b~~ 14f 1951 UNITED STATES SHOWS REDUCED ILLITERACY

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While some progress has been made there is still considerable work to be done in this area, the commissioner indicated.

The report further pointed to the shortage of teachers in the United States and of the inadequate school facilities. The commissioner also called for a better educational program for exceptional children and for a broader adult education program.

"Probably more than 100,000 new teachers will be needed for the elementary schools each year for the next decade, and the present rate of production is barely one-third that number. The elementary school teachers graduating each year from four-year courses of training are slightly more than one-fifth of the number needed," according to the report.

Mr. McGrath mentioned the grave shortage of school facilities in every state in the Union and emphasized that "we must have more schools now..Democracy's future depends on it....The nation's children cannot be put into educational cold storage for the duration of the emergency, and later moved into an academic hothouse.

For exceptional children "who through no fault of their own cannot profit fully from the usual opportunities, but who with proper education can become fully productive and happy members of society," the Commissioner recommended a better educational program.

In stating the needs for a more adequate adult educational program the report showed that "an estimate of 40 million adults are conscious of the need for further learning under instruction..but the public schools had only enrolled about three million according to the last count." There should be some provision for the rest of the adult population so that they too could profit from imaginative community-wide educational undertaking especially in civic affairs.

"The plain fact is" said Dr. McGrath, "that the schools and colLEGES WHICH WERE GOOD ENOUGH in 1900 are not good enough for 1950 and will be hopelessly inadequate for 1975. "If the United States is to fullfill its obligation as a world power, it must have trained leaders supported by an informed electorate. In helping to meet this need, American education faces one of its greatest challenges.

World
2-25-51
Atlanta,Ga.

Va. Negroes Still Far Behind In Literacy

RICHMOND, Va.—(ANP)— A few years ago Dr. Luther P. Jackson, late professor of history at Virginia State college, wrote that Virginia Negroes were a race of fourth-graders. Recent tests show that Virginia Negroes are still far behind on account of the state's inferior segregated public schools for Negroes.

The results of a reading test during 1949-50 showed that Negro scores were far below both the Virginia whites and national average scores, according to A. L. Wingo, director of the research.

While white students made a year's progress between the time the first test was given in the fall of 1949 and the second test in the spring of 1950, said Wingo, Negroes made only eight months' progress during that 10-month period.

Students of both races made better scores in schools with 12-grade systems than in schools with 11-grade systems.

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High Illegitimacy; Grave Social Problem

ONE of the staff writers for the *Norfolk Ledger Dispatch* revealed recently the high rate of illegitimate births among non-whites in Norfolk, as compared to the rates for the white race. The purpose of the researcher was not to emphasize the non-white rate particularly, but to draw attention to the problem. It develops that for 1950 the statistics are as follows:

Rate per 1,000 Live Births	State	Norfolk
White Rate	22.2	16.5
Non-White rate	194.7	225.8

First, we point out that "non-white" as defined by census procedures, means Negro, Chinese, Japanese, other Orientals, Indians and all other persons not strictly Caucasian. That softens the blow somewhat, so far as Negroes are concerned. But we are not trying to pretend that other non - whites constitute enough of the problem to lift a great deal of it off of our group.

Secondly, we wish to call attention again to the State non-white rate of 197.7, and raise the question as to why the Norfolk rate is 28.1 per centage points higher. Frankly we do not presume to be able to answer the question, but a little farther down we shall express our opinion as to why it is true.

Thirdly, we frankly state that superior social advantages, superior economic advantages, superior educational facilities, and a number of special institutions and hospitals afford the white race many opportunities to conceal the facts of illegitimacy from public view. This is not meant in defense of the non-white race, but in partial explanation of it, and in partial explanation of the comparatively low white illegitimacy rate, but in partial explanation of it whites have the same sex problems that the non-whites have. They are just in better position to handle them, and to minimize the results of them.

Coming back to the higher non-white rate in Norfolk than in the State as a whole there are several explanations. There is a higher concentration of non-white population in Norfolk than in any other section of the State. There are the Naval and other military establishments here which present a greater social problem than is found in any other section of the State.

Control of this problem is rather lax on the part of citizens generally and on the part of military authorities and the city government. There are approximately 3,000 Negro men in military service at all times, a large number of whom are on leave at all times. The provisions for absorbing the off-time of these men are sparse indeed. In proportion to their numbers there are many more such facilities for white servicemen, although there are not enough for them. Segregation complicates the problem. Already a Service Club has been set up for white service men, but those who set it up barred Negro servicemen, and are "waiting to see how the white experiment works out, before attempting to set up one for the Negro men.

Here the fault is not entirely with the white citizens. Negro citizens could do something about this problem on their own.

* * *

The city government could help to lift this moral stigma from its face. Mrs. W. T. MASON, leader in women's affairs locally and nationally, has suggested, among other measures, the employment of competent Negro policewomen. This is being done in Richmond, and it has reduced the problem. It would be effective here because there are a number of "night clubs" operating under ABC licenses, to which any female—except an obvious juvenile—with a male escort will be admitted. In most of these places young women may partake of wine, beer or hard liquor with impunity. If the hard liquor may not be obtained in the club, her escort may take it there. There are no hard - binding regulations governing these places once they get an ABC license. There is no telling what will happen to a young woman once she has partaken of a mixture of wine, beer and hard liquor.

Where the city does come in on this problem — on the wrong end — is that its social service bureau supports nearly all of these illegitimates. There are mothers with three-four-five fatherless (in a legal sense) youngsters who spend their time bringing up a brood because they know the social service bureau will support her and her family.

* * *

There are other prongs to this problem which neither the city government, nor social agencies can help. It goes back to family life; to a girl's environment; to the elementary and secondary schools.

Some of the mothers are so busy playing bridge and other card games, and drinking high balls, that they do not have time to see that their daughters are brought up right. Many of them are socializing while some overgrown male baby sitters are despoiling their daughters of tender age.

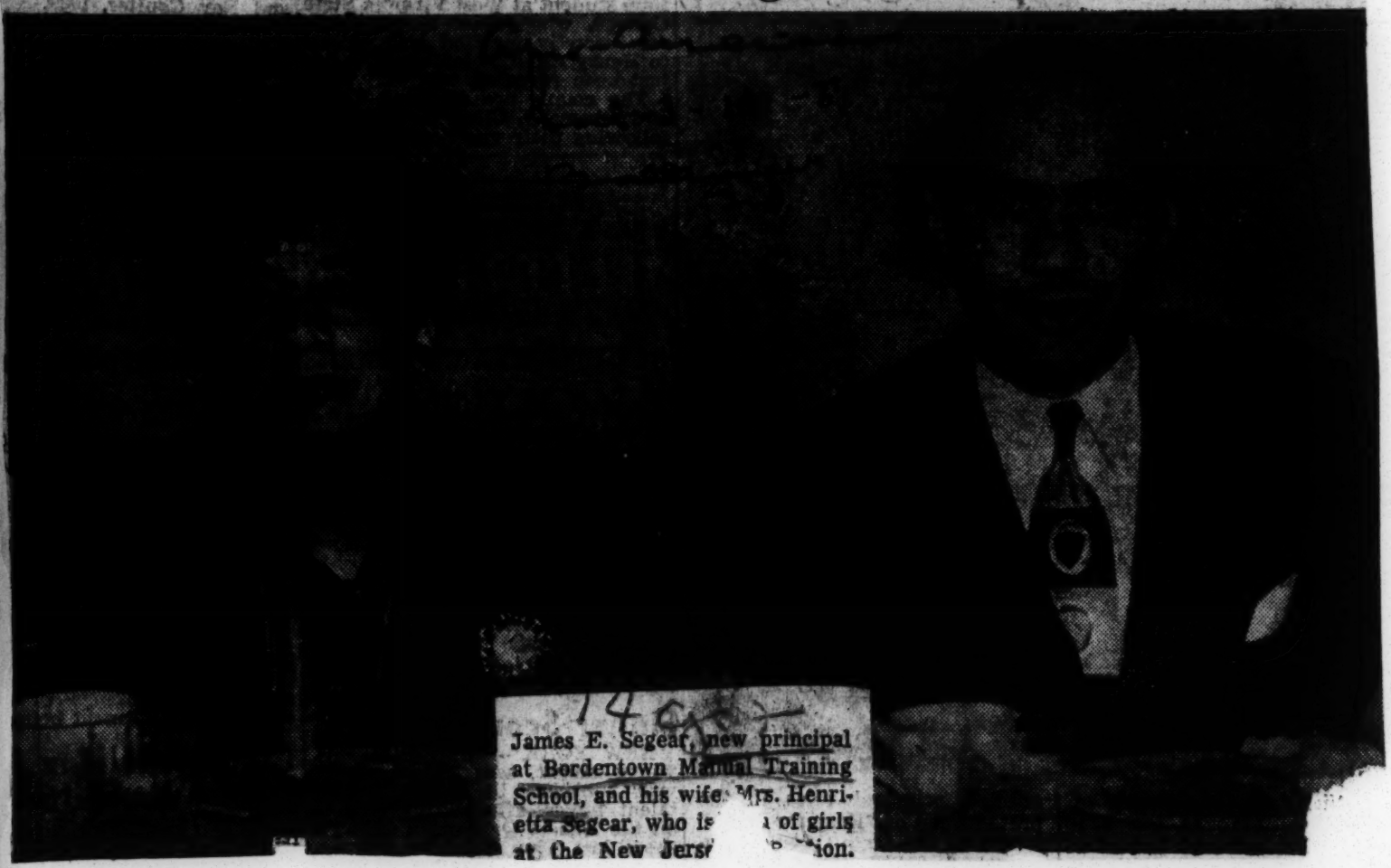
The mad pace of the social climbers among the more mature adults is responsible for some of the illegitimacy problems. Pure neglect of, or ignorance of the problems of adolescense on the part of mothers complicate the problem.

The schools do not offer much help. Young people learn more about birth control than they do about sex control in their adolescent years. They have a right to expect from high-minded teachers and principals instruction in problems of life by precept and example. They do not always get this.

The problem is a complex one, and no one thing will correct it. But it is obviously a problem that, unless corrected, will lead to the destruction of the home as the cornerstone of our society.

Likewise, it is not a problem peculiar to Norfolk, or to Virginia. It is universal as far as the United States is concerned. We have written upon Norfolk, and Virginia, because the alarming statistics for this area have been so well pointed up.

New Bordentown Training School Officials



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James E. Segear, new principal at Bordentown Manual Training School, and his wife, Mrs. Henrietta Segear, who is [illegible] of girls at the New Jers[illegible]ion.

14g 1951

Kansas Technical Institute

VOTES SCHOOL $450,199 FUND

Wed 5.23.51

TOPEKA, Kan. -(ANP)- The Kansas state legislature last week voted Kansas Technical institute an appropriation of $450,199, one of the school's largest in many years. This fund includes $130,000 for a new technical building and some needed repairs.

Kansas Tech is the former Kansas Vocational school which five years ago was merged with the old Western university. It became Kansas Tech recently when the state legislature voted to change its name.

This institution is the only school of higher learning in the state of Knasas which employs Negro personnel. It is headed by Dr. G. Robert Cotton who took over three years ago. Last September, the school's enrollment reached an all time high of 324, including Mexican and white students.

Dr. Cotton approved of the change of the school's name because he felt that the title, "Vocational," did not tell what type of school Tech really is. He also felt that it was too often confused with the Boys' Industrial school, also located in Topeka.

Students at Kansas Tech may study some liberal artswork, tailoring, auto mechanics, cosmetology, home economics, masonry, and barbering.

National Training School for Girls Scorns Use of Reform School Methods

Tips-American 3-3-51

WASHINGTON

Old-fashioned, "reform school" methods have long since disappeared from the National Training School for Girls, which has come into the limelight in Washington recently.

Since the late Mrs. Rachel Galloway became superintendent, in 1941, the school has been run according to modern ideas about juvenile delinquency.

The aim is not to "punish" the delinquent, but to understand the youthful offender and help her to help herself.

A girl's "bad" behavior, it is recognized, may be due to ignorance, faulty home training, unwholesome companions, etc., as much as to any so-called in-born tendencies toward wickedness.

Wholesome Influences

Removing the girl from such an environment and providing her with more wholesome influences, training, and guidance can steer the girl toward becoming a self-respecting and respected citizen.

This point of view, held by the matron, Mrs. Galloway, has meant hope and a new way of life for nembers of girls who have been committed to the school during the past ten years.

It is the basis of the program being carried on by the present superintendent, Mrs. Mary E. C. Gregory, and her staff.

Sent to School by Court

Girls are committed to the school by the Juvenile Court of D.C., after careful study has been made of the offense or offenses which brought them into the court, as well as the problems they present as individuals. Commitment is for minority—that is, the girl remains under the supervision of the school from the time she is committed until she is 21 years old, although she may be paroled after staying from three to six months at the institution.

At present there are about 16 girls staying at the school and about 23 on parole. At the time of their commitment they were under 18 and over 14 years old, for the most part.

They were committed to the school for offenses that would be considered crimes—such as stealing—in adults, for serious behavior problems and for conduct which would injure or endanger the girl or her morals or the safety or morals of others.

Hands, Brain Trained

The program of training and rehabilitation includes, first of all, both academic and vocational instruction, given by qualified teachers. The school classes are arranged in such a way that the girl, when she is released, can go back to public school with a minimum of work to make up.

Domestic science courses also help many of the girls to qualify for jobs in household service when they leave the training school.

Basic training is given in housekeeping, laundry know-how, beauty culture, food service, personal hygiene and home nursing. Cleaning, cooking, and other tasks at the school are done by the girls, under supervision.

A number of religious activities are also conducted, including Sunday school classes and vesper services each Sunday, and appropriate programs on religious holidays.

Churches Provide Vespers

Local churches provide the vesper services and priests from the Franciscan order in town hold mass and give counselling and instruction for Catholic girls.

A well-planned health program is in operation, with a full-time nurse and a visiting physician. Rapid treatment is given for venereal disease conditions and there is a part-time dental service.

Through health talks, special classes, films, and group discussions, many wrong notion about the care of the body, with special reference to sex, are cleared up.

Other services at the school include referrals to psychiatric and psychological clinics and a social service program carried on by a trained case worker who works with both the girl and her family while the girl is at the school and after she leaves.

Volunteer Services

The local Society of Sponsors aids in the social service program, providing each girl with an adult friend in the community who follows her progress at the institution and continues to keep in touch with her afterwards.

Leisure-time activities at the school include outdoor play when the weather permits, quiet games in the recreation room, weekly and seasonal parties to which boys are sometime invited, group singing, and special-interest groups.

Besides, there are bi-monthly movies, special events arranged by outside groups or volunteers.

Girls at the school may also return to their home for a day or week-end visit and attend community activities, such as movies, Y parties, church services, youth programs, and so on.

Must Earn Privileges

All of these privileges must be earned, however, and they are made available to a girl by degrees as she shows that she is learning and putting into practice the elements of good citizenship.

Each girl is rated regularly on her citizenship and achievement in a conference with the school superintendent and other members of the staff. She is then given privileges in accordance with the progress she has made.

The average length of stay of a girl in the school nowadays is from 12 to 18 months. When she seems ready for consideration for return to the community, a parole recommendation is prepared and forwarded to the Board of Public Welfare for decision.

If parole is granted, the girl returns to her home, or to a job, remaining under the supervision of a parole worker until she is 21.

Houses Dependent Girls

In addition to the girls committed by the Juvenile Court, the National Training School also houses at present about 17 neglected and dependent teen-age girls, placed there temporarily by the Board of Public Welfare.

These girls either come from homes where they are neglected or where their families have been evicted, or where some other problem exists, making it necessary for them to undergo public institutional care until other arrangements can be made.

The staff of the training school conducts a program of activities for these girls which is similar to that conducted for girls committed to the school.

However, the two groups have separate sleeping accommodations, attend separate classes, and eat at separate tables in the school dining-room. They are together only during supervised recreational activities or special events.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES-TAYLOR

PRENTISS NORMAL INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE CLOSES 43RD YEAR

IN THE LANGUAGE of the late Booker T. Washington, whose friends they were, Professor and Mrs. J. E. Johnson, founders of Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute of Prentiss, Miss., are "letting down their bucket right where they are." In 1907 they located their school in the new undeveloped section of the state where the colored people outnumbered the whites.

Mrs. Taylor

Today the plant today consists of 500 acres, a large farm, twenty-four buildings, team and trade equipment. The enrollment last session was 820 students including 170 veterans with thirty-four teachers.

The courses offered are two complete years of college work and two years of teacher-training work based on theory and supervised practice; four years of accredited high school including home economics and vocational agriculture—bricklaying, business and commercial, music, carpentry, shoe repairing, auto mechanics and vocational photography.

Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute is doing its best to meet the challenge of a pressing need for better educational facilities for Negro youth in this part of the state. Contributions of any amount will be appreciated by all those who attend and grow throughout the years. Mail contributions to R. C. Williams, Bank of Blountville, Prentiss, Miss.

Dr. Arenia C. Mallory Honored on 25th Year Of School's Founding

LEXINGTON, Miss. — The Saints Industrial School celebrated the silver anniversary of the president, Dr. Arenia C. Mallory, in honor of twenty-five years of developing and building the Industrial School.

This celebration was conducted by the members of the faculty of the school and alumni. Representatives of alumni from almost every state in the union were present.

The state Depar. ient of Education of Mississippi was represented by Miss Florence O. Alexander. Presidents Frazier of M. I. College, L. C. Jones of Piney Woods School, Dr. W. A. Bender of Tougaloo College, with other educators were present for this occasion.

The Coahoma County Junior College Band under the direction of Miss Consuella Carter was present, plus 10-voice choir from Saints Industrial School.

Bishop Ozro T. Jones, chairman of the Board of Education, gave the radio address for this occasion. Mrs. Lillian B. Coffey brought greetings from the Women's Division. There were greetings from women's organizations throughout the country.

Dr. Mallory is a native of Jacksonville, Ill., but has given twenty-five years to the building of this school that has been given national recognition, through her efforts. She is the regional director of the Natioanl Council of Negro Women, an honorary fellow of the Southern Regional Council, part of almost every civic organization in the country.

The Doctor of Laws degrce was conferred upon her by Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., March, 1950. In August, 1950, she received the Master of Arts degree in Education from the University of Illinois.

8,000 HAVE ATTENDED SCHOOL

More than eight thousand students attended the school during the twenty-five years of her administration.

It is interesting to note that the white merchants of Lexington donated the printed programs for this occasion, and joined heartily in the celebration. Greetings have been received from all over the world by the faculty and alumni. The trophy presented by the alumni was five feet in height.

The Lexington Advertiser, a weekly newspaper for Holmes County printed an eight-column story of Dr. Mallory's life and used her picture with the story. Twenty-five thousand people heard the prgoram at Mason Temple in Memphis. The banquet from 4 till 7 at Claybarne AME Church was thronged, and had Prof. Blair Hunt, principal of Booker T. Washington High School, as speaker.

The Rev. F. D. Washington of Montclair, N. J., and Mrs. Anna Mae Crockett of Chicago, were masters of ceremonies.

The Rev. Woodrow Hicks of Chicago, national president of Alumni Association, represented the alumni. Dr. Mallory was the recipient of several trophies, cups, plaques and gifts.

W. J. Edwards Not Snow Hill Principal

Courier Sat. 8-11-51

SNOW HILL, Ala.—Principal Joseph Davis of Snow Hill Normal and Industrial Institute here has informed the Courier and the public generally that Prof. W. J. Edwards Jr., recently reported as being "principal" of the Snow Hill institution and who was fined on mail fraud charges has never been employed by the school or connected with it in any way.

Principal Davis was referring to an article in the Courier of June 30, about Edwards, who was fined $600 and put on probation for three years by a Federal court in Selma on June 13. He was charged with converting to his own use money obtained through the mails reportedly to aid his cancer-ridden father.

HURT SCHOOL

Principal Davis told the Courier that the article which represented Edwards as "principal of Snow Hill Institute" was causing the school to lose the good-will of the public and that "prospective students have decided not to enroll in Snow Hill Institute, and would-be donors have failed to help" because of the article.

"As regards William J. Edwards Jr.," Mr. Davis said, "the reading public, and especially the friends and would-be friends of Snow Hill Institute might be glad to know that William J. Edwards Jr., is not, nor has ever been in our employ as either teacher, principal or in any other capacity. He is not and has never been in any way connected with Snow Hill Institute."

The Courier is happy to convey this information.

COUNTY BOOKMOBILE

ONE OF THE most useful institutions which the County of Montgomery has and which deserves the support of all forward-looking citizens of the County is the Montgomery County Library which operates what is known throughout the County as "The Bookmobile."

The managing librarian for the Montgomery County Library is Miss Ethel Sanders, a young lady who is highly trained in public library work and who has had many, many years of experience. Miss Sanders as the County librarian has built up the Montgomery County Library from scratch and she and her staff which works with her are entitled to all praise and commendation for their splendid work.

In looking over the circulation report for the Bookmobile for the month of April, I find that 9,000 books were put in circulation by the Bookmobile in every precinct in the County and at practically every crossroads and particularly in the schools.

It is interesting to note that children read over 7,000 books from the Bookmobile last month. White children read 5,761 and Negro children read 1,332.

The number of adult readers is increasing and for the month of April, 1883 adult white patrons used the Bookmobile and 34 Negro adults making a total of 1917 adults. Of the 9,000 books circulated by the County Bookmobile in April, 7,644 were read by white citizens and 1,356 by our Negro citizens.

Work among the Negroes in the County is comparatively recent but it is a good thing and the results among the Negroes of the County are most gratifying and the services rendered by the Bookmobile to our Negro farm children is paying great dividends.

The great and pressing need of the Montgomery County Library is a home of its own. At present, through the courtesy of the Board of Trustees of the Montgomery Library Association (Carnegie Library), the County Library is using part of the Carnegie Building. But we need a home of our own. If any citizen of Montgomery or any group of citizens would like to do something worthwhile, I can think of nothing better than putting the County Library in a building all of its own. Such a building would be a useful and worthwhile memorial. If any of my readers are interested in this subject, I, as President of the Montgomery County Library, would be delighted to talk with them and give them all the details and point out to them the pressing need which we are under for a home.

We're Still Far Behind

The aggressive and competent Miss Glass was in there having a lot to do with all this. So was the new Library Board, which has been sliced from a ponderous 17 members to 8. Present members, in addition to Attorney Lobman and Investments Expert Thornton, are: Dentist William Goodwin, College Professor Mrs. Irene Mumo, and Architect Miss Betty Nierosi.

Other progress: The Library has now turned itself over more or less to the city. It has instituted a city bookmobile and equal service for Negroes at the Union Street Branch.

Big strides have been made. Yet they were so long in coming that there is still nothing to gloat about. We are still far behind the average U. S. city in library facilities.

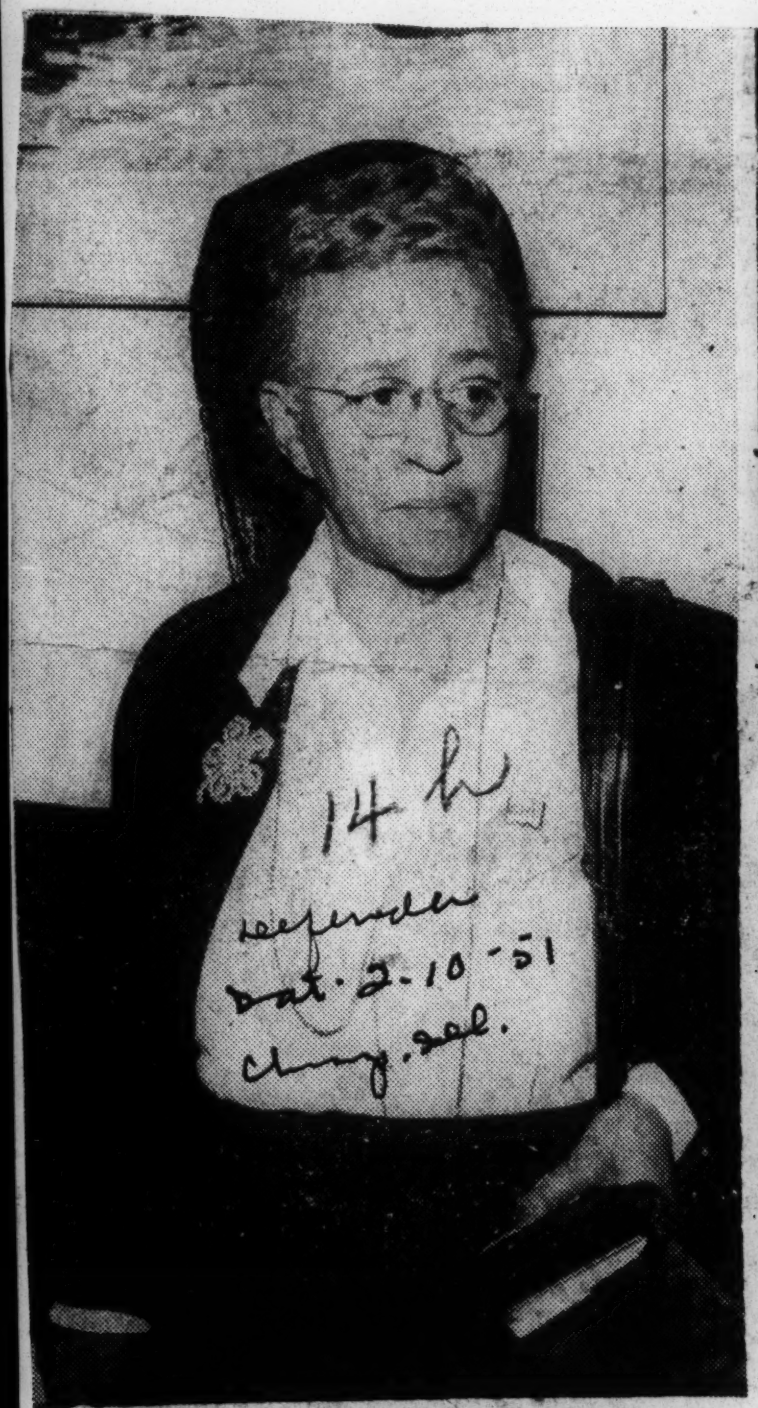
The average city spends 1.8% of its income on public libraries. If we spent 1.8% of our $3,000,000 budget, we'd spend $64,000 for libraries. Now we spend just $31,000—only 30 cents a head.

Experts in the field say it requires $1.50 per capita to provide even "minimum" public library service to a town—which should amount here to $157,500 minimum!

Finally, many other cities of comparable size to Montgomery spend far more for libraries than we do. Charlotte, North Carolina, for instance spends $88,879 a year—more than $50,000 more than we do. Canton, Ohio—same size as Montgomery—hands over $168,000 a year to its library!

Miss Glass and the Board are asking for about $14,000 more this year—which would bring the total appropriation up to about $45,000 ($64,000 is the average public library appropriation over the U. S. for a city of this size.)

Information—free and readily available—is a vital need in any city. We have far to go, but at least we now have a nucleus, a solid beginning point. It's no longer a sham and a shell.



AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION holds its annual convention in Chicago's Edgewater Beach Hotel and more than 2,500 delegates from across the country attended. Snapped by cameraman during the meeting were (photo at left) Dr. Sadie P. Delaney, chief librarian, U. S. VA hospital at Tuskegee, Ala. Dr. Delaney has been cited by Look magazine, the Hospital Librarians' Guild of London, and the American Foundation for the Blind. In addition, she was selected by the editorial board of Who's Who in America for their anniversary number in 1951, and is included in the 1951 edition of Who's Who in Negro America. In photo (top right) are, left to right: Mrs. Pauline Love, ALA headquarters staff, Chicago; Dr. Delaney, Dr. Virginia Lacy Jones, director, Atlanta U. School of Library Science, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Frank Cheney, professor, Library School, George Peabody college, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Sammie Harris, assistant librarian, Stowe Teachers college, St. Louis, Mo. In lower photo, left to right: Mrs. Vivian D. Hewitt, librarian, School of Library Science, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Lois Daniel, librarian, Tennessee State A. and I college, Nashville; Mrs. Dorothy Deininger, Library Service branch, Bureau of Naval Personnel, U. S. Navy; Miss Frances V. Smith, librarian, Texas college, Tyler, Texas; Mrs. Gladys Anderson, school librarian, Tallahassee, Fla.; Miss Jean Yeakley, American Library Association headquarters staff, Chicago.

LIBRARIANS' HOLIDAY—Mrs. Charlemae Rollins, children's librarian of the Hall Branch, Chicago Public Library, and Mrs. Margaret Hunton, Clark College librarian, were getting ready for Lincoln's birthday program as they relaxed in the Chicago home of the former following sessions of the American Library Association's annual meeting at the Edgewater Beach Hotel.—Beatty Photo.

Librarians Attend Annual Meet in Chi

CHICAGO—School and public libraries all over the country were represented at the annual meeting of the American Library Association at the Edgewater Beach Hotel early this month.

Among the delegates and alternates attending the sessions were Dr. Sadie P. Delaney, librarian, Veterans Facility, Tuskegee, Ala.; Miss Lacy Cassell, cataloguer, Drake University; Dr. Virginia Lacy Jones, director of the School of Library Service, Atlanta University; Mrs. Mollie H. Lee, librarian, Richard Harrison Library, Raleigh, N. C.;

Mrs. Vivian Hewitt, librarian, Atlanta School of Library Service; Miss Lois Daniel, librarian, Tennessee A. and I. State College, Nashville; Mrs. Vivian Williams, librarian, Norfolk Division of the Virginia State College; Mrs. Carrie Robinson, State Supervisor of School Libraries, Alabama;

ALSO ON HAND

Miss Clarice Jones, consultant, Library Service for Negroes, State Department of Education, Georgia; Joseph Reason, librarian, Howard University; Arna Bontemps, Fisk University librarian; D. Eric Moore, dean of Library School, North Carolina College for Negroes; J. R. Marshall, Lincoln University librarian;

Richard Griffin, assistant librarian, Texas State University; Dr. L. D. Reddick, librarian, Atlanta University; Miss Frances V. Smith, Texas College librarian; Mrs. Margaret R. Hunton, Clark College librarian; Mrs. Charlemae Rollins, children's librarian, Hall Branch Chicago Public Library; Mrs. Irma Clark, DuSable High School librarian, Chicago; Mrs. Hazel Curtis, Chicago high school librarian; Mrs. Beatrice Willis, Ashland Branch children's librarian, Chicago; Mrs. Gladys Anderson, president of the Florida Negro Library Association; Mrs. Lavinia Brown, Alabama; Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, Louisville, Ky.

Librarians Cite Baltimorean For Work With Youth

CHICAGO — (SNS) —

A Baltimore Librarian who turned the thoughts of jobless, depression weary youths from suicide with readings from "The Three Musketeer" won the American Library Association's top prize Monday for descriptions of the power of books to influence human lives. Winner of the $200 award in the ALA's 75th Anniversary contest was Miss Elizabeth Hart of Baltimore's Enoch Pratt Library.

Her Statement, read Monday at the group's convention in Chicago told of her "boys"—waterfront youths in Baltimore's Locust Point district—who met in the library one winter night in 1932 to talk of suicide because "Guys can't go on this way". Instead she interested them in the Dumas novel.

Another top prize-winner, Mrs. Reiz Gaunt of the Gary, Ind., public library credited the institution's stock of "Good" and Wise' books on race relations with helping to make the difference between roiting [illegible] during tension periods in the city.

OTHER WINNERS

Margery Ooud, St. Louis, Mo., public Library; Mrs Gretchen Conduiettee, Hernando, Miss., and Arlene Stocker asistant state library Commission, Bismark, N. D. Non Librarian citizen winners were: E. R. Bowen, Glenview, Illinois., and Mrs. MacVoy Wochester Mass.

New Library For Negroes In Pine Bluff

PINE BLUFF, Ark. (ANP)—Dedication ceremonies were held here Sunday (Dec. 17) for the opening of a new $20,000 library for Negroes in Pine Bluff. It opened to the public Monday.

Opening ceremonies were held at the Merrill High School. The library is set up to serve citizens of Pine Bluff and Jefferson County.

Built through the cooperative financing efforts of both Negro and white citizens, this institution will be known as the Pullen Street Branch. Negro citizens raised $7,000 for it and Jefferson County and Pine Bluff gave $6,500 each. The Arkansas State Library commission provided $10,000 for books.

Pinchback Taylor, white real estate dealer and businessman, donated the site.

Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, president of Arkansas A M & N College, delivered the main address at the dedication program. He is an honorary member of the advisory board of Negro citizens helping to run the library.

Mrs. A. M. Parker heads this group which includes John C. Kahn, Gave Maxique, Mrs. L. C. Stevens, Mrs. F. Cheatham and Mrs. Alma Galton. The new library is a one-story structure at West Pullen and Mulberry streets.

the precedent of several other southern cities. Louisville and San Antonio opened their main branches to Negroes in 1948.

The branch library for Negroes will continue to operate, the board said. It has "a particularly good selection of children's books" and can supply many library needs.

However, the board implied, it cannot supply reference books and periodicals needed for research. They are to expensive to duplicate, the board said.

Little Rock Library Drops Bars

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — The board of trustees of the Little Rock Public Library voted last week to let Negroes more than 16 years old and students in the public schools from seventh grade up use the main branch of the library.

In its action the board followed

The Changing South

Miami Opens $Million Library To All Races

By JOHN A. DIAZ
(Chief, Courier Florida Bureau)

MIAMI—Further indications that this resort city is fast becoming the most liberal in the South were made last week when the new million-dollar city public library opened its doors for business, and admitted Negroes to participate at all times in its vast facilities.

Heretofore, Negro citizens of Miami were deprived of their city library's full facilities. They could not go downtown to the public library and enjoy the accommodation of seats in the reading rooms. But Negroes have had "their own" branch library in the central Negro district.

Needless to say, this small library, named for a Negro philanthropist, Dorsey Memorial, was sadly inadequate to meet the reading needs of the Negro population of Miami, which is a little over 45,000.

OPENED DOORS

During the building of this gleaming marble structure, there were speculations as to whether Negroes would be permitted to use its facilities upon completion. But last week such doubts melted away as, with appropriate ceremonies, the beautiful building opened its doors to all who wish to participate in its educational facilities.

It is probably the only city-owned public library in the South in which Negroes are permitted to enter and use all the facilities available to whites.

The building is air-conditioned throughout. The glass windows are specially treated to absorb heat. It has a small auditorium with stage and seating space for 300 on the second floor.

On this floor are private reading rooms for research work. It has a children's room with special furniture of three different heights for different age groups. It has a special room which will contain all the valuable reference books of Florida.

Book shelving has been provided for 325,000 volumes.

LIBRARIAN CHARMING

The chief librarian is Mrs. Frances Parsons, who reportedly played a big part in having the ban against admitting Negroes to the city-owned library lifted. A very charming personality, Mrs. Parsons, on opening day, was very solicitous in showing this writer around and introducing him to her assistants throughout the building.

Since the opening of this library, scores of Negroes who never before had a library card from the main public library in Miami, obtained these cards without the slightest difficulty.

The library is situated in Bayfront Park, at the end of Miami's main thoroughfare, Flagler Street, which it faces. It was built at a cost of $1,500,200. It has 61,000 square feet of floor space. The exterior is faced with gleaming white marble, and a rich looking reddish-brown marble is used for interior decorations.

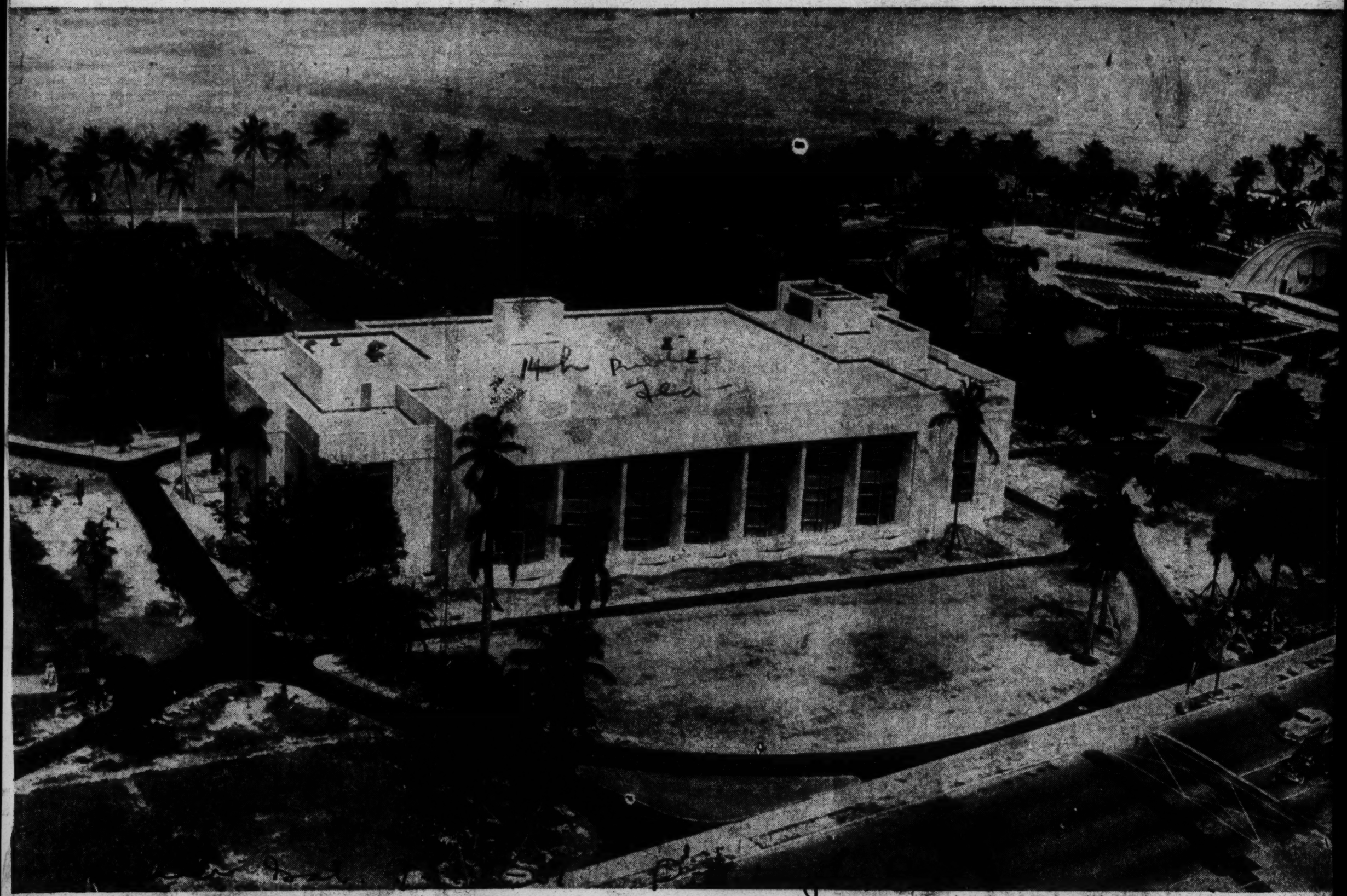
DON'T HAVE TO READ

You do not have to read in order to enjoy this new library. There are two sound-proof rooms for playing phonograph records. There are also some 300 classics of music and literature on file in phonograph records, and it will not be long before patrons will be able to take home such records, as they do books.

The auditorium on the second floor will also be used for group meeting, book reviews, lectures and various kinds of non-admission events.

There is no segregation in the library, except in the toilets, where you find these signs: colored men and colored women and white men and white men. That's the only phase of racial segregation in the library, and, it is safe to say, that no one obejcts to it.

Miami Gives Lesson in Democracy to Other Southern Cities



Scene of Progress—Miami's march toward becoming the most liberal city in the Southland was quickened in its pace last week when the beautiful, new million-dollar city public library opened its doors to all citizens, regardless of race, creed or color. The huge marble structure is said to be the only city-owned public library in Dixie which Negroes may enter and use the same facilities provided for white readers.

14h 1951

Library of Dr. James H. Garnett
Indiana University

Library Of Former Slave Dedicated To Indiana U.

GARY Ind. —(ANP)— The library of a great Negro educator and business man, born a slave, last week was dedicated here to the Gary center of Indiana university.

Turned over to the university was the collection of the late Dr. James H. Garnett, a man who founded two Negro colleges and headed five others.

His daughter, Mrs. Ida Guy, a speech teacher in Gary public schools, delivered the main address at the opening ceremonies. During her talk she recounted how her father fought his way out of slavery. She said:

"When he was a slave on a Georgia plantation during the Civil war some Union soldiers came along the road [illegible] for horses. Although the slaves had orders to say no, he gave the soldiers three horses, and then ran off and joined the Union army himself."

More than 600 personal volumes belonging to Garnett form the nucleus of the new Garnett library. Presentation was made by the Anselm human relations forum here. Arthur R. Todd headed the library committee.

The library is open to students with the beginning of the second semester of the school year here.

Dr. Garnett died here five years ago when he was nearly 100 years old after he had led a distinguished career as an educator.

He was the founder and president of the following schools: Arkansas Baptist, 1886-87; Guadalupe, Seguin, Tex., 1887-91; State university; later Simmons, Louisville, Ky., 1891-95 Houston college, 1895-96 and Western college, Macon, Mo. for 10 years.

He also taught at Lincoln (Mo.) for 10 years was dean of theology and chaplain, Kansas I and E institute, 1922-25, and teacher, American Baptist Theological seminary, East Nashville, Tenn., after 1925.

Born in 1847 as a slave on the Carter plantation, Gordon County, Ga., he joined the Union army in 1864. After being honorably discharged from the army, He later began to get an education.

In 1868 he entered Oberlin in the prep department. In 1881 he was graduated. Then came several degrees from other colleges.

He founded in Gary an insurance firm and held large real estate properties including an apartment house. He also served as a welfare officer for Gary.

The Gary center of Indiana university is a branch of that school.

14h 1951

Georgia

CAUGHT ON THE STEPS of the Fort Valley State College Library, is charming Miss Clarice Jones, Library consultant for the State of Georgia, Dr. C. M. Richardson, consultant, Georgia Negro Secondary Schools and Dr. T. Taylor Murray, acting head of the Education Department at the Fort Valley State College.

Carver Branch Library For Negroes Observes 1st Anniversary Today

Today marks the first anniversary of the opening of the Carver Branch Library for Negroes, the first such library to be available in Jackson.

Sponsored and financed by the Junior League of Jackson which allots $4,000 annually to this project, and fostered by the help of the Jackson Public Library board and Miss Pearl Sneed, city librarian, the library has shown a remarkable growth in its year of existence.

On Jan. 12, 1950, the League owned 640 books and borrowed 1130 from the public library. Since then 1267 new volumes have been bought and added to the shelves for a total of 3037. Borrowers in the first month of operation numbered 536, as against 1140 registered today. The daily average circulation has doubled in that same length of time.

Most in demand are not whodun-its or other thrillers, but works dealing with various aspects of the Christian faith. Books on handcrafts, manual arts and mechanics rate next, while sports, especially those in which Negro athletes excel, provide popular reading material.

The property at 144 Davis street has been beautified by a big, new sign which announces the library hours to passersby, and by the addition of sod and blooming plants to the yard.

Inside, two vacant rooms have been redecorated and converted into attractive clubrooms for the use of the various Negro clubs. Many such clubs are using these facilities for their meetings which frequently feature book reviews on their programs.

If the measure of response as shown in this year is indicative of the measure of the need, then it can be stated that the Carver library is indeed giving valuable service to the community.

The nine-person board of the library is made up as follows: Four League members, Mrs. Thad Ryan, chairman; Mrs. Sherwood Wise, Mrs. Sydney A. Smith, and Mrs. Charles S. Barry; Ramsey Roberts, Barron Ricketts, and three Negro representatives, Dr. Jacob L. Reddix, Prof. I. S. Sanders and Mrs. M. M. Hubert.

14h 1951 New York- COUNTEE CULLEN BRANCH

NEW YORK LIBRARY RENAMED:—In unprecedented ceremony, the City of New York Library on 135th St. was renamed in honor of a Negro, and will in future be known as "Countee Cullen Branch." Widow of famed poet, Mrs. Ida Cullen Cooper, center, presents an original of late husband's work to the library, accepted by Mrs. Dorothy Homer, left. President of Fisk University, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, looks on, right. Author of some of finest American poetry of all time, Countee Cullen died in 1946.

N. Y. Renames Library In Honor Of Cullen

NEW YORK—(ANP) The 135th Street Branch library was officially renamed the Countee Cullen branch at a ceremony here last week in honor of the poet who died in 1946. Ralph A. Beale, director of the library, presided over the occasion.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University and a long time friend of Cullen's reviewed the poet's life and achievements at the ceremony. Mrs. Ida Cullen, his widow, read from her late husband's verse and presented a collection of his manuscripts and other material to the library. Miss Helen Phillips sang some of the Cullen poems which have been set to music.

Cullen's life and work were closely associated with the library and with the community as a child as well as an adult.

After he was graduated from City College, he taught at nearby Public School 139, and used the library constantly. He was a frequent speaker at library meetings, and often read from his poetry for community groups.

In commenting on the renaming of the branch, Mrs. Dorothy Homer, head librarian said "...no other literary figure has been as closely associated with our library."

New York

Hiram R. Revels Collection

REVELS DATA TO LIBRARY

Memorabilia of the Nation's First Negro Senator Presented

A collection of letters and other manuscript material, photographs and other memorabilia of Hiram R. Revels, the country's first Negro Senator, was presented yesterday to the New York Public Library's Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature, 104 West 136th Street, by the late Senator's grandson, Horace Revels Cayton. Mr. Cayton is a sociologist and author.

The library's new material, according to Miss Jean Blackwell, curator of the Schomburg Collection, fills a gap in Negro history here. The papers, the first to come to light in fifty years, have as their chief value for scholars contemporary accounts of the controversies surrounding Revels who succeeded Jefferson Davis as United States Senator from Mississippi in 1870.

Revels was born in North Carolina in 1822 and educated at Indiana and Illinois colleges. After his term as Senator, he became president of Alcorn College in Mississippi, the first land-grant college for Negroes.

Schomburg Collection Gets Records Of 1st Negro Senator, H. R. Revels

NEW YORK — Records of memorable events as collected by Hiram R. Revels, the country's first Negro United States senator, and the Mississippi senator after Jefferson Davis, were received at the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature recently. According to Miss Jean Blackwell, curator of the New York public library's collection, the gifts were received from the late senator's grandson, Horace R. Cayton, sociologist and co-author of "Black Metropolis."

Cayton said that the scrapbook of clippings, programs, photographs, letters, and notes covering Revel's activities from 1870, the time of his admission to the U. S. Senate, until his death in 1901 "has been through two fires already, as the charred pages show. I thought I had better get it into a library, where it really belongs."

Miss Blackwell verified Cayton's estimate of the importance of the material. "It fills a gap in Negro history," she said. "Senator Revels, despite his fame as the first Negro senator, was a 'mystery man' as far as written records go until these papers turned up. They are the first to have come to light in 50 years. He had apparently left no written records of what he thought or why he did certain things."

Valuable Information

Revels, a preacher, educator, and holder of public office, was born a "free man" in North Carolina in 1822 and educated at Indiana and Illinois colleges. After the Civil War he was elected United States senator from Mississippi, following Jefferson Davis who had held that position before him. The new material reveals that there was much pressure to keep him in politics. However, upon the completion of his term, he assumed the post of president of Alcorn college in Mississippi, the first land-grant college for Negroes.

THE REVELS' MEMOIRS are presented to the Schomburg Collection of the New York Public Library by Senator Hiram R. Revels' grandson, Horace Revels Cayton (2nd from left) sociologist and co-author of "Black Metropolis." Accepting it in behalf of the library Miss Jean Blackwell, curator of the Schomburg Collection; Margaret Wehler, superintendent of branches, New York Public Library, and Langston Hughes, poet and Chicago Defender columnist.—Defender photo by de Mille.

Tuskegee Awarded Grant Of $1,500,000

TUSKEGEE, Dec. 7 (AP)—Tuskegee Institute has been awarded a $1,500,000 grant by the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, announced today.

Patterson said the money will go into the Tuskegee endowment fund for buildings and current operations, and will be used to strengthen the school's programs in agriculture, engineering and especially home economics.

Boost to $129,750 asked for out-of-state training

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 29 —(AP)—The Legislature was asked to boost Alabama's appropriations for out-of-state college training from $74,250 a year to $129,750.

The request was presented to an interim committee on finance and taxation which is drafting its budget to be submitted at the regular session in May.

Most of the money next year, or $69,250, would go to pay Alabama's share of the cost of operating the Southern regional education program. The other $60,500 would be used for scholarships to Alabama college students who cannot get training within this state.

As the latter program was set up several years ago, only Negroes have taken advantage of it, although under the law students of both Negro and white races are eligible for the out-of-state scholarships. The appropriation for the present year is $44,750.

For the regional education program itself, the proposed appropriation for next year would be $39,750 greater than the anticipated cost to Alabama for the present fiscal year. This portion of the money would go to other Southern institutions to help pay the cost of the regional education program.

MEANWHILE, a two-man subcommittee was working today on a voter qualification law for the state.

Sens. Elvin McCary of Calhoun County and Werth Thagard of Butler were given the job yesterday by the revision of laws committee.

It came after a public hearing on McCary's proposal for a substitute for the outlawed Boswell amendment. Alabama has practically no voter qualifications now.

McCary's plan would require applicants for registration, regardless of race, to take a written examination. The standards would be set by the Legislature.

WHEN SEN. SAM HIGH of St. Clair complained that the proposal would "disqualify more white folk in North Alabama than Negroes in South Alabama, McCary observed:

"In this day and age of free schools when a person can't read and write, there's something wrong with him and he's not entitled to citizenship on a par with others."

And Committee Chairman Pelham Merrill of Cleburne remarked:

"I'd rather have the blackest Negro that just walked out of Africa as a voter than a white man who is too sorry to get an education."

Both of them explained that the McCary proposal would not effect voters already registered; only those who apply in the future.

Merrill also said the suggestion is similar to New York's registration law which has been upheld by the United States Supreme Court.

COLLEGES PRESENTED their needs for the next two years to the finance group yesterday. Among them were:

Florence State Teachers College which asked for an average of $468,000 a year, some $123,000 more than it gets now.

Livingston State Teachers wanted $299,639 a year. The school now gets $204,912.

Jacksonville State Teachers College asked for $121,000 annual increase for the next two years. The college now gets $348,000.

The Troy State Teachers College requested appropriation was $351,350 for the next two years, an increase of nearly $53,000 over this year.

Alabama State College for Negroes asked $600,000, some $21,000 more than its present appropriation.

Negro School Aid Advances To New Level

Unprecendented Money Outlay Is Scheduled For Alabama Students

By REX THOMAS
Associated Press Writer

Alabama starts out next month on an unprecedented spending program for Negro education, especially at the college level.

Never before has the legislature approved increased appropriations to compare with those voted at the 1951 session. For higher education alone, they show an annual gain of some $600,750.

They go into effect at the start of the state's new fiscal year on Oct.

Besides the record increases in year-to-year operating expenses, the legislature also made a one-time appropriation of $400,000 to help meet building needs at two Negro colleges.

The State College for Negroes at Montgomery got $200,000 for the purchase of land as part of its expansion program. A similar amount went to A. and M. Institute near Huntsville for a dormitory.

Regional education, including Alabama's own direct out-of-state scholarship program, received a $54,750 annual boost—from $75,000 a year to 129,750.

Of the total, $69,250 will go next year to the southern regional education program for both Negro and white college students unable to get college training in their own states.

Spending Plan

Alabama's contribution to the mutual aid setup will be spent this way:

Meharry Medical College (Negro) for medicine $22,500, Meharry for dentistry $15,000, Atlanta University (Negro) for social work $3,750, Florida State University (white) for social work $4,500, Nashville School of Social Work (white) $4,500, Tulane (white) $4,500 and University of South Carolina (white) for social work $1,500.

Another $13,000 goes to the board of control of the regional program to help pay the costs of administration.

The balance of $60,500 for regional education goes for out-of-state aid to Alabama students under a program set up in 1945 and in which no other state participates.

Funds under this phase of training are used to send Alabama students elsewhere for courses of study unavailable to them in their own state. The grants are based on the difference on the cost of an education in Alabama and in another state.

Although the program is open to all students regardless of race, only Negroes have taken advantage of it so far. An estimated 717 students have used it since the money was first appropriated six years ago, and 225 more are expected to apply next year.

Largest Increase

Biggest single increase granted by the legislature goes to the Negro college here. The $750,000 allotted for 1951-52 is $350,000 greater than the appropriation for the 12 months just ending.

A. and M. Institute gains $110,000—from $390,000 to $500,000, and Tuskegee Institute, a private institution, is raised from $225,000 to $300,000.

Actually, the money for Tuskegee is appropriated to the state superintendent of education to contract with the famed Negro college for training of Alabama students.

A smaller increase, $11,000, was voted for the Negro Trade School at Wenonah in Jefferson County.

Negroes will benefit, too, from the increased appropriations for elementary and high schools—in teacher salaries, school maintenance, student transportation.

As far as state funds are concerned, Negro teachers are on a par with their white colleagues in the matter of salaries. A Negro with a bachelor's degree, for example, gets a minimum of $2,400 next year the same as a white teacher with the same amount of training.

The Negro average is lower, however, for two reasons:

1. Fewer teachers of that race have college degrees and consequently are in a lower pay bracket.

2. Some local boards supplement their white teachers to a greater degree than they do Negroes.

But, says State Supt. W. J. Terry, the gap "is closing fast."

Negroes will get a share also of the anticipated $5,000,000 surplus in the special educational trust fund at the end of this year which has been set aside for school buildings.

Just how much it will be, however, hasn't been determined.

Clark College Gets $125,000 Gift From Kresge

ATLANTA. — (ANP) — Clark college received a gift of $125,000 here last week from the Kresge Foundation of Detroit, to aid the school in its current financial drive. The drive's goal is $300,000 for plant expansion purposes.

According to Clark's president, Dr. James C. Brawley, the Kresge contribution will be used toward the erection of two buildings—one, a home economics practice house with guest suites: the other, an apartment house for women teachers.

The Kresge foundation was established in 1924 by Sebastian S. Kresge, founder of a nationwide chain of five-cents - to-a-dollar stores. This is the first grant Clark college has received from the foundation.

The current expansion program is part of longe-range plans to secure $2,350,000 begun [illegible] years ago. The first portion of the program, calling for $600.000, has been successfully completed.

In this second phase, $175,000 is needed for the home economics building; $25.000 for the pre-medical college, $75,000 for endowment; and $25,000 for additional capital improvements.

$125,000 Grant Made to Clark

ATLANTA — President James P. Brawley of Clark College announced last week that his institution had received a gift of $125,000 from the Kresge Foundation of Detroit, Mich.

The grant was welcomed as the college is in the midst of a drive to raise $300,000 by March 15. This is part of the over-all drive to raise $2,350,000 of which $1,250,000 will be used for capital funds and $1,100,000 applied to Clark's endowment.

Harkness Estate Report Shows Gifts of 61 Million to Institutions

Herald Tribune 2-2-51

More than $61,000,000 has been distributed to charitable, educational and other institutions as residuary legatees of the estate of Edward S. Harkness, financier and philanthropist.

A final accounting was filed in Surrogate's Court yesterday by Malcolm P. Aldrich, sole surviving trustee, and covered distributions up to last June 6, date of the death of his widow, Mrs. Mary Stillman Harkness. Before his death on Jan. 29, 1940, Mr. Harkness was estimated to have given away more than $120,000,000. His father was an original partner of the late John D. Rockefeller.

Cash distributed to residuary legatees totaled $38,100,000 and stocks $23,447,405, leaving a cash balance in the estate of $2,608,781, according to the accounting.

The Commonwealth Fund received $30,773,702; Presbyterian Hospital, $15,386,851, and the Community Service Society of New York, $3,077,370. A total of $1,538,685 was distributed to each of the following: Columbia University; the Metropolitan Museum; Harvard College; St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.; Yale University; the New York Public Library; Hampton Institute in Virginia, and Atlanta University.

Rockefeller Board Gave $1,258,229 To Negro Schools In 1950

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The General Education board, founded in 1902 by John D. Rockefeller, last week in its annual report announced that it had awarded a total various institutions of higher learning in 1952.

The board was established originally for the "promotion of education within the United States without regard to race, sex or creed." Today, its program is concentrated on improving standards in the south. A key feature of this program is that of bettering undergraduate facilities in Negro colleges.

Under the program to aid "key" Negro colleges, during 1950 the board made the following appropriations:

Clark college, $31,005, laboratory equipment in physics and staff; Morehouse college, $40,166, biology and chemistry lab equipment and staff; Tuskegee institute, $62,000, new science building and Dillard university, $200,000 toward new science building, $25,000 toward improved library, and $500,000 to be matched toward drive for additional $1,500,000 in endowment.

To the United Negro College fund, the board has awarded $375,000 for use over a five-year period for expenses. Under a program of "where the need is great," the board has appropriated $30,000 to Philander Smith college for construction of an addition to a science building.

During the year the board awarded $52,784 in fellowships and $11,400 in scholarships to Negro students.

Since its founding in 1902, the General Education board has appropriated $53.917.19 to aid in the education of Negroes. Of this sum $52,338,086.12 has already been paid, and balance of $1,579,482.07 remains.

Three Negro Schools Share $2 Million Rockefeller Gift

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Three Negro schools of higher learning in Mississippi are to share in a $2,000,000 gift from the General Board of Education, Rockefeller Foundation.

The Mississippi Board of Trustees Institutions of Higher Learning last week received $500,000 of this money. The gift is to go for additional buildings and equipment.

The schools and their share of the money are:

Jackson college, $1,000,000; Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, $500,000, and Mississippi Vocational College, $500,000.

The board's grant is made on condition that $1,500,000 will be provided by the state of Mississippi and other contributors.

Other grants of the General Education Board are as follows:

Fisk University, $25,000 toward $50,000 for the purchase of library books, journals, and library equipment, and $5,500 for a conference on Negro education at Daytona Beach, Florida.

Late Banker W. H. C. Brown

Wills $152,000 To Howard Univ.

WASHINGTON—Howard University will receive the bulk of the $170,000 estate left by W. H. C. Brown, of 400 T Street, N. W., who died here Dec. 17 at the age of 82, it was learned last week when the will of the pioneer banker and industrialist was filed for probate in District Court.

After leaving $18,000 in bequests, Mr. Brown gave $152,000 in trust to Howard University, where he was graduated in 1892 with an LL.B. degree.

ONE OF LARGEST

University officials said that the bequest, which was designated for use of the scholarship fund, was one of the largest ever given the institution by a Negro.

The banker, whose only heir is Mrs. Geraldine Freeman, a granddaughter whose whereabouts are not known to the petitioner, named six other persons to share in his estate. They are: Mrs. Sallie Boston, whose address was given in the will as 2213 Eighth Street, N. W., $1,000; Mrs. Julia West Hamilton, president of the Phillis Wheatley YWCA, $2,000; Harold B. Jordan, $2,000; Archibald S. Pinkett, executor of the will, $2,000; Mrs. Rachel W. Valentine, $5,000, and Mrs. Ruth Hucles McGuinn, $5,000. He also bequeathed $1,000 to be divided in equal parts among the children of his deceased sister, Mrs. Lovinia Smith. The only one living is Mrs. Freeman.

MAKES CHANGE

The residue of his estate, the testament stated, is to be converted into a trust fund, the income to be used for not less than three scholarships at Wilberforce University of the AME Church, in a manner to be fixed by Mr. Pinkett. However, in the second codicil, dated Feb. 1, 1946, Mr. Brown designed that the residue of his estate be used for the scholarship fund of Howard rather than of Wilberforce.

The prominent industrialist's estate consisted of real estate in the District of Columbia and Newport News, Va., which was assessed at $76,888. His personal estate, inelding $14,462.56 in cash at the Industrial Bank of Washington, of which he was once president, totaled $91,719.87. His only debts, according to the testament, were a funeral bill of $1,000 and a doctor's bill of $93. He requested that $1,000 be set aside for funeral expenses.

Mr. Brown, a native of Cadiz, Ohio, began his professional career as a practicing attorney in Tidewater, Va. In 1900 he was appointed chief inspector of customs for the port of Newport News and served in that office until 1906.

P. O. ACCOUNTANT

From 1906 to 1911, Mr. Brown was an accountant in the auditor's office of the Post Office Department here. During this period he became associated with Brown and Brown Investment Bankers of Philadelphia, purchasers of the then popular Payton Apartments at 141st Street and Seventh Avenue, N. Y.

In 1911, the octogenarian became a director of the Metropolitan Bank and Trrust Company of Norfolk, Va., and managing director of the Crown Savings Bank, Newport News, Va. While serving in these positions he continued his law practice.

VIRGIN ISLAND POST

In 1924 he was appointed disbursing officer for the Virgin Island Commission by former President Calvin Coolidge. It was after this appointment that Mr. Brown decided to give up his law practice.

In addition to having been president of the Industrial Bank here, Mr. Brown held offices in the Truxton Housing Company, the Universal Development and Loan Company and the Farmers' Mechanics' Realty Company. He was closely associated with the AME Church for sixty years and was a steward in the church at the time of his death. He was also a Thirty-third degree Mason, a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Elks, the National Negro Bankers Association and Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Howard Gets Brown Estate Of $170,000

WASHINGTON —Howard University has been left an estate of more than $170,000 by William H. C. Brown, former president of the defunct Industrial Savings Bank here, District probate papers disclosed last week.

Brown, who died last month, was the founder of an investment brokerage firm in Philadelphia and had headed banks in two Virginia cities. He received a law degree from Howard in 1892. At the time of his death he was 82.

Wide real estate holding here and in Virginia constitute about half of the net value of the estate. Archibald S. Pinkett is the administrator and attorney

Howard U. Medico Gets $5,000 U.S. Study Grant

WASHINGTON

The National Cancer Institute of the Federal Security Agency, headed by Dr. R. Ewing, recently granted Dr. Lawrence V. Marshall of Howard University the sum of $4,914 to continue his study of the acid cycle in the blood of tumorbearing animals.

Howard And Meharry Get $66,500 Health Grants

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) —Public Health grants totaling $66,500 have been made to the Howard University School of Medicine and Meharry Medical College by the Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health to improve cancer training of future physicians and dentists, Federal Security Administrator announced last Wednesday.

A teaching grant of $31,500 made to the Howard University School of Medicine. This grant includes a supplemntary grant of $6,500 for the current year. Work under the grant will be done under the supervision of Dr. R. S. Jason.

In addition, a teaching grant was made for the first time to the Howard University College of Dentistry. It was in the sum of $5,000. Work under this grant will be done under the supervision of Dr. Raymond L. Hayes.

* * *

A TEACHING GRANT of $25,000 was made to Meharry Medical College for the training of physicians in cancer work under the supervision of Dr. George W. Hilliard. The Meharry Medical College School of Dentistry was given a grant of $5,000 for work under the supervision of Dr. Samuel O. Banks.

These allocations were approved by Dr. Leonard A. Schelle, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, following recommendation by the National Advisory Cancer Council.

$21,253 in Health Grants for Schools

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Four grants totalling $21,253 were made by the Public Health Service to Howard University, Meharry Medical College and Prairie View A. and M. College, Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing announced last Friday.

The grants were among 283, totalling $2,555,392, approved by Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, following the recommendations of the National Advisory Health Council at its last meeting.

A grant of $3,594 was made to Dr. K. A. Harden of the Howard University Medical School for a study of the long-term effect of chronic pulmonary disease.

Under a grant of $4,500 made to Dr. Landry E. Burgess of Meharry Medical College, a study will be made of the egg of the grasshopper.

Dr. Harold D. West, also of Meharry, will use a grant of $8,100 for studies in iron metabolism using the radioactive iron tracer technique.

A grant of $5,059 was made to Dr. Edward G. High of Prairie View for a study of kidney vitamin A—its state, factors affecting it, and its possible physiological function.

Domestic Leaves $10,000 to School

Concept 4i

ANNISTON, Ala.—William H. McKleroy, 70-year-old domestic worker, left $6,000 to $10,000 in a will to Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn., court records revealed. Jut·1-13·51

Except for funeral expenses, the total amount was left to the Presbyterian-related institution.

Mr. McKleroy had worked as a servant for over fifty years for the family of Atty. W. P. Ackers.

The will suggested that the money be used to make available student loans.

Lincoln U. Alumnus Wills School $70,000

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — President Horace Mann Bond announced last week that the will of the late Dr. John W. Brown of the Lincoln University class of 1893, filed for probate in Washington, D. C., included a bequest of $70,000 to Lincoln university.

14i 1951

Livingstone College

Leaves College $6,000

SALISBURY, N. C.—President W. J. Trent, of Livingstone college, last week received a check for $6,811.87 from the estate of Mrs. Betsy B. Evans of Norwich, Conn. While she was living Mrs. Evans contributed $2,000 to the college.

Another Rockefeller Gift

Three Mississippi Negro schools: Jackson College, Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the Mississippi Vocational College, will receive generous gifts totaling two million dollars from the General Education Board, Rockefeller Foundation.

The gift, which is to go for additional buildings and equipment at the three schools, provides one Million Dollars to Jackson college; and $500,000 each to Alcorn and Mississippi Vocational colleges respectively.

This latter gift, including $25,000 made at the same time to Fisk University toward purchase of a $50,000 outfit in library books, journals and library equipment, is one of the many gifts the General Education Board is making toward the improvement of the status of Negro education in the South. For that all Negroes should be grateful.

We cannot think of any southern state whose Negro schools need this latter Rockefeller bequest than the state of Mississippi. There support of Negro secondary and higher education has been more limited than perhaps any of the states. Education for whites has suffered correspondingly. And this obvious lack of appreciation and support for education reflects itself painfully in the calibre of citizens who graduate from its schools. This is especially true in her representatives in the United States Congress. Most of her spokesmen in Congress are intolerant and intemperate. Race hate is more pronounced there than elsewhere in the South. And there the Dixiecrat movement finds its greatest opportunity and encouragement.

We congratulate the schools for this generous gift. They will need much more than this to lift them to the standards which are demanded before they will enjoy a status of complete equality with the whites.

Nursing Scholarship Given At Prairie View

Defender Dat. 12-1-51

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas — Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Jones have made available $25,000 to Prairie View A and M college for the establishment of a scholarship fund for needy and deserving Negro women interested in preparing themselves in the field of nursing.

The "A Jeannette Jones Nursing Scholarship" is named in honor of a cousin of Mr. Jones living in New York City. The gift was made through Houston Endowment Inc., a philanthropic organization endowed by Mr. and Mrs. Jones a number of years ago for the support of charitable, educational and religious undertakings.

The fund will be distributed to Prairie View as it is needed for the scholarship program.

Scholarship assistance for nurses has been felt by Prairie View officials to be a number one need at this time when a shortage of trained nurses is at its peak. The request was made to Mr. and Mrs. Jones after careful study of the problems confronting young women who possessed a zeal to serve the sick and afflicted.

In so many instances those who

much like the current Jesse and Mary Gibbs Jones scholarship funds of $25.000 each which were established in 1946 for Agriculture and Home Economics students, and it is predicted that it will be equally successful.

P. 8

Sixty-four young men and women have pursued college training at Prairie View as a result of this help, and most of them have maintained scholarship and conduct records of such high quality that they have been able to receive the aid for from three to four consecutive years.

Dr. E. B. Evans has named Dean J. M. Drew, Dr. C F. Calloway, director of the school of nursing and Miss D. B. Phillips, head nurse, in charge of the scholarship program for the college.

(...) millionaire philanthropist of Houston, Texas, makes available a total of $25,000 to Prairie View A & M college for a scholarship program for needy students interested in studying to become nurses. President E. B. Evans, of Prairie View, receives the gift from Jones in Jones' Houston office.

Courier Dat. 12-1-51

$25,000 for Nurses—Jesse Jones, millionaire philanthropist of Houston, Tex, makes available a total of $25,000 to Prairie View A. and M. College for a scholarship program for needy students interested in training to become nurses. President E. B. Evans receives the gift from Mr. Jones in the philanthropist's Houston office.

Prairie View Seat Of $25,000 Nursing Fund

Afro American Dat. 12-8-51

P. 11

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas (ANP) —A $25,000 scholarship fund for women interested in preparing themselves for the field of nursing has been established at Prairie View A and M college.

Funds for the scholarship were made through the Houston Endownment Ind., a philanthropic organization endowed by Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Jones. The A. Jeanette Jones Nursing Scholarship, was named in honor of a cousin of Jones.

The new program will operate much like the current Jesse and Mary Gibbs Jones scholarship funds of $25,000 each which were established in 1946 for agriculture and home economics students.

Lone Southern Unit

Prarie View has the only School of Nursing for colored in the Southwest. Officials at the college hope that the new scholarship fund will help relieve the shortage of nursing in that area. It is estimated that almost 10,000 graduate nurses are needed for the new school health service programs in public schools throughout the area.

The School of Nursing at Prarie View offers two curricula: one over a period of three years, leading to a diploma in nursing, and the other, over a period of five years, leading to a bachelor of Science in Nursing.

Dr. E. B. Evans, president of the college, has appointed Dean J. M. Drew, Dr. C. F. Calloway, director of the School of Nursing, and Miss D. B. Phillips, head nurse, to have charge of the scholarship program at the college.

Spelman Gets $Half-Million

ATLANTA — President Florence [illegible], of Spelman College, last week reported a gift of $500,000 for the development of the institution from John D. Rockefeller.

The half million dollar gift will be used to erect a new dormitory at the institution for Negro women.

Spelman Given Half Million

Rockefeller Makes Gift for Dormitory

ATLANTA—A fitting climax to a brilliant Founders' Day program at Spelman College on Wednesday came with the announcement by President Florence M. Read of a gift of $500,000 to the College Development Fund from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of New York City. In sharing the letter from Mr. Rockefeller announcing the gift, President Read read:

"Because Spelman was named after my grandmother, because my parents took a deep interest in the college, because my wife and I have continued that interest, I am happy to contribute the securities listed on the accompanying sheet to be applied to the cost of constructing and furnishing the proposed dormitory."

The new dormitory for women to be erected at Spelman will be named the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Dormitory in memory of the wife of Mr. Rockefeller. Spelman College, founded in 1881 by two New England schoolteachers, Miss Harriet E. Giles and Miss Sophia B. Packard, has had for seven decades the interest of the Rockefeller family.

Mrs. Laurance Spelman Rockefeller, daughter-in-law of the donor, is a member of the Board of Trustees. The Founders' Day message was delivered by President Wilbour Eddy Saunders of Colgate-Rochester Divinity School.

The young women students, numbering approximately 400, were challenged by the speaker to re-evaluate their college courses to see if they are producing what was intended.

14e(1) 1951 St. Louis University

Only Because Of The Catholics

In the City of St. Louis, Missouri there are two universities, the Catholic Saint Louis university and the private Protestant Washington University of St. Louis. Quite a little while ago now all Catholic schools in St. Louis from the kindergarten through St. Louis university, were opened on a basis of non-segregation on account of race or color. Recently it was announced according to an ANP release, that "next September Washington University of St. Louis will finally rip down its racial bars in its medical school and admit a Negro student."

It may be a hard thing to charge that it was only because of the Catholics that this private Protestant university is lowering its anti-Negro bars, but is there any evidence that, if the bars had remained up in the Catholic schools, they would have been removed notwithstanding at Washington University. Certainly it is true that America needs and can stand more of this missionary prodding by the anti-segregation actions of the Catholic church.

Jackie Robinson Pledges Support To College Fund Drive

Former New York State Assemblyman Daniel L. Burrows, left, and Robert Williams, 10, look on admiringly as Jackie Robinson pledges support of the 1951 campaign of the United Negro College Fund to Frank M. Totton, vice president of the Chase National Bank and chairman of the Fund's National Steering Committee.

Mr. Burrows accepted the post of co-chairman with C. D. Jackson, publisher of Fortune magazine, heading the Uptown Division of the New York Men's Committee of the Fund Appeal. It is the second year he has served in that capacity. Mrs. Thelma Berlack Boozer is director of the Uptown Division.

The Uptown Division of the United Negro College Fund is expected to raise $25,000 of the Greater New York quota of $375,000 during the drive which is slated to begin early in April.

Negro Colleges Name Drive Chiefs

Mrs. E. L. Powell will be co-chairman of the 1951 United Negro College Fund campaign in Philadelphia, Thomas S. Gates, Jr., city drive chairman, announced yesterday. The campaign, which will start April 10, is for the benefit of 31 accredited private Negro colleges.

Mrs. Powell, a graduate of Fisk University, one of the participating schools, and of the University of Chicago, is a member of the executive committee of the Logan Home and School Association. Her husband is State manager of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co.

Rockefeller's Generous Gift

The gift of Five Million Dollars to the United Negro College Fund from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., comes as a great benediction to the cause of Negro education in general and to the 32 private Negro colleges which have banded together to solve their mutual problems of raising funds enough with which to meet current operating expenses. The Rockefeller gift is the first contribution toward a five-year capital funds campaign of $25,000,000 endowment for plant and improvement.

Times and conditions have changed, indeed. We can very well recall the great newspaper publicity heralding the news of the first gift of $50,000 to Tuskegee Institute. It was the first time a Negro institution had ever received so large a gift, either from a state legislature or from private philanthropists. Booker T. Washington, then the principal of Tuskegee Institute, hailed the gift in his usual common-sense manner by saying:

We accept this gift for what it is, a great boost to the cause of Negro education. But in our great appreciation for it, I would not have our friends believe that it is sufficient to meet the great challenge which Negro education presents." That became one of the classic statements which press and pulpit quoted for many years after the gift itself had been forgotten.

All of that recital is to emphasize the fact that we have come a long ways from that original $50,000 to this gift of Five Million Dollars. In terms of the great universities like Harvard, Yale, Columbus, Northwestern and scores of other American universities, that is still small money. But five Million Dollars is no chicken feed, even for small white colleges, North or South.

The private colleges need this money. Few people realize the gravity which we face with the vanishing influence of the private colleges. It is noteworthy that in the "fix scandal" now going on in New York, that it was left to a Negro Junius Kellog, who had been thoroughly grounded in the principles of honesty and integrity by the Catholic church, to crack the wall by refusing such money. It is altogether probable that he needed the money more than any of the others, but he valued his principles above money. American private colleges have done a marvelous job in character-building. Not only do they teach for a verdict in things moral and spiritual, but they start off with the assumption that their students must have a grounding in the Book of all Books, the Bible, before going away to teach or work with others. Therein lies the secret strength and power of the private colleges. Let's keep them, at least until we can be sure that tax-supported institutions can take their places.

Magnificent Benefaction

THE wonderful gift of five million dollars by John D. Rockefeller Jr., to the United Negro College Fund toward its five-year $25,000,000 goal is a magnificent benefaction.

Along with the fact that since 1902 the Rockefeller General Education Board has expended 40 per cent of its money to advance the education of Negroes, this gift establishes Mr. Rockefeller as the greatest benefactor of Negro education since Julius Rosenwald expended $28,500,000 through his fund.

With this fortune, the Negro privately operated colleges and universities will be able to start to modernize their plants and assure to Negro students a better private educational system than the greatest optimists dreamed about when the United Negro College Fund was established seven years ago.

That other important benefactions from men of wealth may be forthcoming is indicated by the fact that the gift was announced in the presence of fifty-four business leaders from sixteen cities.

It is worthy of note that the late Ira F. Lewis, deceased president of The Pittsburgh Courier Publishing Company, first advanced the idea of a united effort of the private Negro college for fund-raising to Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, who initiated it with characteristic vigor and intelligence, and with the fullest cooperation of the other college presidents.

Great credit is due William J. Trent Jr., director of the UNCF, who through modern and untiring efforts has successfully enlisted the interest and cooperation of outstanding business and professional leaders.

In the meantime, the Fund will launch its eighth annual campaign on April 3 this year, for a goal of $1,500,000.

This drive should have the financial support of everybody sincerely interested in these thirty-two fine institutions of learning.

Seventeen Magazine Lauds Negro College Fund Drive

NEW YORK — Thousands of young Americans are getting a better chance at a brighter future, thanks to the United Negro College Fund, whose activities in support of higher educational facilities for Negroes in the South are praised in SEVENTEEN Magazine's April issue.

The Fund's "educational chest" is the only one of its kind in the country, explains the two-column article. With its help, Negro colleges and universities in the South can "provide more scholarship aid for deserving students, buy library books, class room and laboratory equipment, pay teaching salaries and meet other current operating expenses."

"These institutions operate against tremendous odds," notes author Marge Simmons. "Except for a few special projects, most of them receive no State or Federal support....One out of eight white persons in the United States has some college education as compared to one out of thirty-three Negroes. ..Improved educational opportunities will mean more doctors, dentists, nurses, farmers, technicians, teachers, and social workers. Not just the Negro people, but the while American community urgently needs more trained personnel in these fields." The feature concludes with a plea to SEVENTEEN'S two and a half million readers to aid this worthy organization.

OPENED UNCF FUND DRIVE—The United Negro College Fund opened its eighth annual nationwide campaign for $1,500,000 on April 3rd with a meeting at the Hotel Pierre in New York City. Speakers at the occasion included, left to right: Thomas I. Parkinson, national chairman of the Fund; Mrs. Richard O. Leongard, vice-chairman of the Greater New York Women's Division and Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga. An overflow crowd of more than 750 persons attended the meeting, at which the Hampton Choir were the featured entertainers.

UNCF WINS AGAIN—Stephen Mayo, employment security director for the New York area, congratulates members of the United Negro College Fund Campaign Committee on the results of the drive conducted in the unemployment insurance and employment service offices here. A check for $1819.21, representing contributions from employees of 42 local offices, was turned over to the 32-college fund.

College Choirs' Broadcast Dates

The October broadcasts for the United College Fund's choir series, by choirs of 32 colleges and universities aided by the Fund, will be heard on Sundays, WJZ, 10:30-11 a.m., EDT and coast-to-coast on The combined Atlanta - Morehouse-Spelman Chorus will be heard Oct. 7; Bethune-Cookman choir, Oct. 14; Hampton Institute, Oct. 21; Bennett College, Oct. 28.

College Fund Choirs To Sing; Board Will Meet

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The October schedule of broadcast dates for the United Negro College Fund's choir series has been released. The series, presenting the choirs of the 32 colleges and universities aided by the United Negro College Fund, is now in its second year. It is heard in New York on Sundays, WJZ, 10:30 — 11 AM—EDT, and over the coast to coast network of the American Broadcasting Company.

The combined Atlanta - Morehouse-Spelman Chorus will be heard Oct. 7; Bethune-Cookman College Choir, Oct. 14; Hampton Institute Choir, Oct. 21; Bennett College Choir, Oct. 28.

Rounding out the summer schedule, the Bennett College Choir will be heard Sept. 30 in a radio premiere of "This Little Light," a cantata by Frederic Kirchberger based on scenes of Bennett campus life.

FOR THE FIRST time since the founding of the organization in 1944, Detroit will be the scene of the annual board meeting of the United Negro College Fund, Oct. 6—9.

The Detroit Campaign Committee, under the chairmanship of Chester Beach, an executive of the Ward Baking Company, has invited 32 presidents of the colleges and universities aided by the Fund to convene with key Detroit Campaign leaders in sessions planned to acquaint more people with the program of the United Negro College Fund.

College Fund Board to Meet in Detroit

DETROIT (ANP) — The United College Fund will hold its annual board meeting here Oct. 6-9, featuring a series of business and public meetings arranged by the local campaign committee headed by Chester Beach, Ward Baking Company executive.

On the agenda will be a discussion of methods through which the 32 presidents of colleges and universities aided by the fund, headed by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, may acquaint more people with its aims and objectives.

College Fund Gets $2,500 W.Va. Gift

WEIRTON, W. Va. — Two donations totaling $2,250 were received Thursday at campaign headquarters of the United College Fund including a personal donation of $500 from Thomas E. Millsop, mayor of Weirton, and $1750 from the Weirton Steel Company, of which he is president.

The Rev. A. C. Brogdon, campaign chairman, in announcing the gifts in support of the Steubenville-Weirton-Hancock County drive to assist the students in 32 colleges of the nation, state that those conducting the drive now feel the district's campaign quota of $7,000 will be raised.

Previous contributions, announced during the first week of the campaign, totalled $875, bringing the total received to date to $3,125.

Issues Formal Appeal

Campaign Chairman Brogdon issued his formal appeal for contributions from all the people of the district, saying, in part:

"Again this year, Mr. Millsop and the Weirton Steel Company have led the way for our success. They have displayed a profound and generous interest in the support of our youth. As honorary chairman, Mr. Millsop has each year led our campaigns. The College Fund drives in this district have always proven successful."

Individuals and organizations desiring to assist in the drive are requested to send their contributions, regardless of the amount, to Campaign Headquarters, Dunbar High School, Weirton. Contributions can be mailed up to Oct. 5 and still be included in the drive.

United College Fund Sets Annual Symposium

New York, Nov. 4 — The third annual symposium to be co-sponsored by the United Negro College Fund and the New York City clubs of leading eastern colleges will be held in Hunter College Auditorium, Tuesday, November 27th, was announced today by William J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the Fund.

This year's symposium discussion will consider the progress that has been made toward the improvement of race relations in this country. Mr. Trent stated, adding that

rgh Courier, co-author of "What eral George C. Marshall, Mme. V. e Negro Wants," and a contribu- L. Pandit, Judge William H. Has- to many national publications; tie, Benjamin E. Mays and others. d Ralph E. McGill editor of the The Hunter College Symposium lanta Constitution. is part of the Fund's year-round Earlier symposiums presented program of public information 1949 and 1950 to capacity aud- aimed at acquainting a larger aud- nces at Hunter College, under ience with the purposes being made the co-sponsorship of the college towards the opening up of greater bs and the Fund, featured such opportunities for Negroes in America

College Fund Meeting Set For Nov. 27

NEW YORK — The third annual symposium to be co-sponsored by the United Negro College Fund and the New York City clubs of leading eastern colleges will be held in Hunter College Auditorium, Tuesday, November 27th, it was announced today by William J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the Fund.

This year's symposium discussion will consider the progress that has been made toward the improvement of race relations in this country, Mr Trent stated, adding that both the positive and the negative side of the theme will be presented by the panel speakers.

Panel participants include Mrs Sadie T M Alexander, the first Negro woman to earn a degree of Ph. D. in the United States, and the first to be admitted to the bar in the state of Pennsylvania; George S Schuyler, associate editor, Pittsburgh Courier, co-author of "What the Negro Wants," and a contributor to many national publications; and Ralph E. McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution.

Earlier symposiums presented in 1949 and 1950 to capacity audiences at Hunter College, under the co-sponsorship of the college clubs and the Fund, featured such outstanding personalities as General George C Marshall, Mme. V L Pandit, Judge William H. Hastie, Benjamin E. Mays and others.

The Hunter College Symposium is part of the Fund's year-round program of public information aimed at acquainting a larger audience with the progress being made towards the opening up of greater opportunities for Negroes in America.

on the following week, Nov. 11, featuring Xavier University choir of New Orleans, La., in a newly-arranged version of "Ballad for Americans" by John LaTouche and Earl Robinson. Under the direction of Norman Bell, the choir will also sing portions of Handel's "Israel in Egypt."

On November 18th, Morehouse College Glee club of Atlanta, Ga., will be heard under the direction of Kemper Harreld, and on the following week, Nov. 26, Stanley Kirton will direct the Bethune-Cookman College choir of Daytona-Beach, Fla., in a program of traditional favorites including "Dry Bones," "Swing Low Sweet Chariot," "Deep River," and "We Are Climbing Jacob's Ladder."

NEGRO COLLEGE CHOIRS is presented by KXOK and the ABC Public Affairs Department in cooperation with United Negro College Fund.

Wiley Choir On KXOK

Wiley College choir of Marshall, Texas, will make its debut performance on NEGRO COLLEGE CHOIRS on Sunday, Nov. 4, 9:30 to 10:00 a.m., over KXOK the first broadcast of the November choral music concerts which feature various leading collegiate choirs throughout the country. The premiere radio broadcast of Wiley College choir, featuring familiar hymns and spirituals, will be under the direction of Ingram Fox.

A special concert will be heard

UNCF OFFICIALS HERE—Top men of the United Negro College Fund visited Columbia last week as part of a nation-wide-on-the-spot study of the needs and progress of members colleges. UNCF hopes to raise more than a million and a half dollars this year. The money is divided among members colleges and has filled a big gap left when numerous former sources of revenue for privately operated colleges were closed.

Above, President J. A. Bacoats of Benedict College (left) shakes hands with Dr. Fred D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and the UNCF, as W. J. Trent, Jr., UNCF executive director, looks on.

—(Elmore photo).

College Fund Nets Million

Raises Largest Total Since Establishment

NEW YORK — In a final report on the 1950 campaign results of the United Negro College Fund, William J. Trent Jr., executive director, announced that the total of $1,200,113 was raised.

This represents the largest amount raised in any one year by the fund since it was established in 1944 and exceeds the 1949 total by $50,000.

The money obtained this year will be distributed among 32 private, accredited colleges and universities and will be used to help meet current operating expenses, including scholarship aid for qualified students, faculty salaries, and teaching equipment, Mr. Trent stated.

10 per cent of Budgets

The fund's annual campaign goal represents approximately 10 per cent of the combined educational budgets of its member institutions, the other 90 per cent being met by income from tuition, endowment and church board grants.

Contributions to the fund's 1950 appeal were received from individuals in 43 States and several foreign countries, including England, Norway, Germany and Japan.

More than 3,400 business firms and corporations and 257 philanthropic foundations contributed to the campaign; and students of 80 preparatory schools, colleges and universities located in both the South and the North gave through their Campus Welfare Chests.

Fund Schools Also Give

Students attending the 32 participating colleges in the fund also conducted campus campaigns for it.

Formally organized appeals were made in 76 cities and towns throughout the country, in 1950, including New York City, where $23,530.55 was raised by three divisions of the Greater New York committee.

Hampton Voices Open Negro College Fund Drive

The forty voice Mixed choir of Hampton Institute as they appeared at the opening meeting of the United Negro College Fund's 1951 drive. The initial meeting was held at the Hotel Plaza, last Tuesday. Members of the choir, drawn from the 120 voice Hampton chorus, gave up their Easter holiday vacation to travel here to sing for the fund. They appeared on the Kate Smith hour-TV, and on Paul Whiteman's TV program.

Atlantans Open Series April 8

College Choirs Set For ABC Concerts

NEW YORK—"Negro College Choirs," presented by the American Broadcasting Company in cooperation with the United Negro College Fund, will open a new spring series of choral concerts Sunday, April 8, 10:30-11 A. M. EST, commemorating at the same time, the launching of the 1951 appeal of the United Negro College Fund, it was announced at a meeting between Robert Saudek, ABC's vice president; J. R. Warwick, public information chairman of the United Negro College Fund, and W. J. Trent Jr., executive director of the fund.

Featuring the choirs of outstanding private Negro colleges and universities aided by the United Negro College Fund, "Negro College Choirs" will open with the Atlanta-Morehouse-Spelman combined chorus under the direction of Kemper Harreld.

OTHER CHOIRS

The succeeding Sunday broadcasts will include the choirs of: Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; Lincoln University, Lincoln, Pa.; Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.; Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Xavier University, New Orleans, and others.

Presidents of some of the thirty-two colleges aided by the fund will be heard on the choral programs during the first thirteen weeks of broadcasts. They will discuss various aspects of Negro higher education.

With some of the nation's top collegiate choirs represented in the broadcasts, the music sung on "Negro College Choirs" will range from madrigal through spiritual, encompassing most of the familiar classics of the world choral repertoire.

Students From Universities Aid Negro College Fund

NEW YORK—Students of more than 100 educational institutions located in 25 states, ranging from preparatory schools to college and universities, including 3 southern universities, have contributed to the 1951 appeal of the United Negro College Fund to date, it was announced this week by Dr. Constance Warren, chairman of the Fund's Education committee. Now in its eighth annual nation-wide campaign, the Fund is seeking to raise $1,500,000 in support of the educational budgets of 32 private, accredited Negro colleges and universities located in 11 southern states and Pennsylvania.

Dr. Warren, former president of Sarah Lawrence College, who has headed the Education Committee since it was organized in 1948, reported that contributions totalling $77,296.42 had been received by the Fund in its past three campaigns from student welfare chest through out the country. This year's student gifts are expected to bring the 4 year total to well over the $100,00 mark, Dr. Warren stated.

The money raised by the Fund is used to provide more scholarship aid for qualified students, purchase additional laboratory and teaching equipment and other wise supplement the operating budgets of the member colleges, which include such well known institutions as Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia, Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn. Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia and Tuskegee Institute, Tuskege, Ala.

According to the Education Committee's report, Tuskegee's president, Dr. F. D. Patterson, who is also founder and president of the United Negro College Fund, has cited the support of American students as a "democratic demonstration of goodwill toward Negro students of limited opportunities, which in addition to providing needed financial aid, bespeaks a spirit of fellowship that serves to encourage both the students and faculties of the Fund's member institutions."

Soldiers Raise $984.00 For College Fund

New York — The officers and men of the 95th Infantry Battalion, stationed at Fort Campbell, Ky., have given a sum of $984.00 to the 1951 campaign of the United Negro College Fund, it was announced here today by William J. Trent, Jr., executive director.

The gift was made, according to battalion commander Major George R. Roth, because the men realize "the necessity of supporting private educational institutions." The collection was made through the efforts of Lt. Lloyd J. Stark, of 150 Clark Avenue, Moorestown, N. J.

Mr. Trent also announced the receipt of similar contributions from other units of the Armed Forces. Army of Occupation troops in Wurzburg, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Munich and Nurnberg, Germany and in Austria sent a "first installment" of $712.00 to the Fund. Captain Cecil W. White, president of the European Tuskegee Club, promised that further contributions would be forthcoming at an early date.

A previously announced gift from the men of the 24th Infantry Regiment in Korea was augmented by an additional contribution which brought the total for that group to $6,545.00.

United Negro College Drive To Open June 1

Louisville's Quota In Campaign Is $10,000

A workers meeting June 1 in the Brock Building will start the 1951 campaign of the United Negro College Fund Drive in Louisville.

The national goal is $1,500,000; Louisville's quota is $10,000. John L. Leake is Louisville chairman.

Purpose of the campaign is to raise money for 32 accredited private colleges for Negroes, to be used for current operating expenses. More than 200 alumni of these colleges live in Louisville, including businessmen, educators, ministers, lawyers, social workers, physicians, and dentists.

The Louisville campaign has a sponsoring committee headed by Mayor Charles Farnsley. It includes Charles W. Anderson, Atwood Wilson, Dr. Joseph Rauch, Wilson Wyatt, Barry Bingham, Jesse Lawrence, Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore, and Charles G. Tachau.

Ira J. Porter, vice-president of the Louisville Trust Company, is local treasurer.

Choirs Plan Broadcasts For College Fund Drive

NEW YORK — In cooperation with the United Negro College Fund, the Fisk University choir will broadcast over the American Broadcasting Company network on Sunday, May 13, at 10:30 a.m.

On Sunday, May 20, the Xavier University choir will be featured. Other choirs and the dates they will broadcast are: Livingstone College choir, May 27; Talladega College choir, June 3; Lincoln University choir, June 10; and Shaw University choir, June 17. All programs are scheduled for 10:30 a.m.

Additional choirs and the dates of their broadcasts will be released shortly.

* * *

CHARLES E. WILSON, director of defense mobilization, has endorsed the 1951 campaign of the United Negro College Fund for $1,500,000, it has been announced by Thomas I. Parkinson, chairman.

In a letter to Mr. Parkinson, Mr. Wilson stated:

"I have the highest regard for the contribution that the 32 colleges and universities devoted exclusively to Negro education are making to all the people of this country. In serving these institutions, the United Negro College Fund is a necessary instrument for American unity."

5-12-51

MR. PARKINSON also announced that endorsements of the aims and objectives of the fund have been received from governors from Maine to Oregon and from Wisconsin to Texas. The mayors of 19 cities where the fund is conducting campaign appeals have issued proclamations urging their citizens to support the fund, he said.

Appeal Is Made To Help Work Of Negro Colleges

The following appeal in behalf of Negro colleges throughout the nation is self-explanatory:

Dear Sir:

We, the undersigned, are again directing your interest to what is known as the United Negro College Fund. This is a nation-wide movement, the purpose of which is to provide increased opportunity for better education for Negroes in order to raise the educational level of 14,000,000 Negro Americans, and thereby that of the entire population, with resultant improvement in the nation's economic, health, and general living standards. Through the cooperative efforts of whites and Negroes working toward the accomplishment of that purpose, and through the development of more Negro community leaders, the Fund promotes greater interracial understanding.

The United Negro College Fund includes 32 of the nation's 35 accredited private Negro Colleges and universities, having an enrollment of 26,000, a plant value of $38,000,000.00, located in 13 states, from Pennsylvania to Texas.

The undersigned believe in State's Rights and we do not believe that outside forces should endeavor to control local affairs. We are of the opinion, however, that one of the best ways to prevent this is for the white and colored persons in the State of Mississippi to make every reasonable effort to see that Negroes are afforded better educational opportunities. . .

Tougaloo College has a student body of 700 Negroes coming from all parts of Mississippi as well as other states. Three buses per day operate from the City of Jackson to transport students to the college. Tougaloo College has a budget of $260,000.00. During the 1949 Campaign persons in Mississippi contributed $3,500.00 to the fund. Owing to its nation-wide scope, however, Tougaloo College received approximately $23,000.00 as its proporationate share in the fund.

The New Orleans Times Picayune, under date of April 15, 1950, is an editorial on the importance of the fund, used the following language:

"The Negro segment of our population is extremely short of teachers, doctors, dentists, nurses and skilled craftsmen in many fields. Its health, educational progress and standard of living suffer severly because of the shortage. New Orleans knows better than most places the importance of supporting the fund, and $35,000 would be little enough to give even if this city did not have two colleges that benefit doubly by these annual campaigns."

Our attention is constantly being directed to the potential capacity of an individual Negro where given an opportunity. The Atlantic Monthly wrote by a Negro woman, born in the Mississippi Delta, who having availed herself of such educational advantages as could be had, determined to become a world traveler, and she did so, paying her expenses by working, and wrote descriptions of the places she visited and the people she saw. They were found to be of such high literary value that the Atlantic Monthly purchased and published them, and was very much astonished subsequently to find that the author was a Negro woman.

A current magazine writes of a Negro woman from Texas, who graduated from medicine at Harvard University, and returns to her native state to practice surgery.

We should be solicitous to see that Negroes among us have an opportunity to develop their potential capabilities. Such is the purpose of the United Negro Fund. Appreciating its great importance, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., President of the National Council, has recently donated $5,000,000,000.00.

Any contribution to the fund will be deductible from your State and Federal Income Taxes. Please make check payable to the United Negro College Fund and mail the same to Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi.

Very Sincerely Yours,
Rex I. Brown, Pres. Mississippi Power and Light Company, Jackson, Miss.
Frederick Sullens, Editor, Jackson Daily News, Jackson, Miss.
Leigh Watkins, Jr., Secretary State Bankers Association, Jackson, Miss.
W. H. Watkins, Attorney at law, Jackson, Miss.
M. L. Meisberg Assistant Division Manager, Standard Oil Company, Jackson, Miss.

College Fund Daily Choir Has New Broadcast

NEW YORK—Because of unforseen transcription difficulties, a new and revised schedule of choir broadcasts presented by the United Negro College Fund, has been announced. Heard each Sunday, 10:30-11 A. M.—EDT, over more than 175 stations of the coast-to-coast American Broadcasting Company net work the series is now beginning its second consecutive year.

The complete revised summer schedule is as follows: July 8th, Hampton Institute; July 15th, Knoxville College; July 22nd, Xavier University; July 29th, Bethune-Cookman College; August 5th, Benedict College; August 12th, Morehouse College; August 19th, Hampton Institute; August 26th, Dillard University; September 2nd, Spelman College; September 9th, Xavier University; September 16th, Bethune-Cookman College; September 23rd, Hampton Institute; September 30th, Bennett College.

Additional dates will be released in the Fall.

United Negro College Fund Holds Campaign Meeting

Morris Warman

At the Century Club, left to right, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund; C. D. Jackson, chairman of the greater New York men's committee of the college fund's 1951 campaign for $1,500,000, and John D. Rockefeller jr., chairman of the fund's national council

Negro College Fund Seeks $1,500,000 in '51 Drive

John D. Rockefeller jr., chairman of the National Council of the United Negro College Fund, and other prominent New Yorkers met at the Century Club, 7 West Forty-third Street, yesterday to make plans for the 1951 campaign. The national goal is $1,500,000 to help thirty-two private Negro colleges and universities.

Money raised by the Fund, established in March, 1944, is used to provide necessary additions to the faculties of the accredited schools, scholarships for deserving students, expense of operation and maintenance of the physical plants and additional equipment. New York's quota is $375,000.

C. D. Jackson, former publisher of "Fortune" and chairman of the Greater New York Men's Committee for the 1951 appeal, was host to the luncheon meeting.

Eisenhower Endorses College Fund

NEW YORK—General Dwight D. Eisenhower, in a statement released here Monday endorsed the 1951 campaign of the United Negro College Fund for $1,500,000 in support of 32 colleges and universities.

His statement read:

"It is my conviction that through education—better human, objective education—we can achieve the mutual understanding among all nations and races that is the necessary foundation for an enduring peace. That is why I urge support of the United Negro College Fund.

"Through the Fund, many young Americans are given a chance they otherwise might never have had to continue their education—to become the doctors, teachers, nurses, social workers so desperately needed today.

"The Fund enables thirty-two private colleges and universities to provide more scholarship aid to deserving students, buy books for libraries, pay teaching salaries. We can all help these young Americans by giving generously to the United Negro College Fund campaign in our city."

College Choirs In Radio Series

Concerts For College Fund

NEW YORK. — Negro College Choirs, presented by the American Broadcasting company in cooperation with the United Negro College Fund, will open a new spring series of choral concerts on Sunday, April 8, from 9:30 to 10 a.m., CST, commemorating at the same time, the launching of the 1951 appeal of the United Negro College Fund. It was announced this week at a meeting between Robert Saudek, ABC's vice-president; J. R. Warwick, public information chairman of the United Negro College Fund, and W. J. Trent, executive director of the fund.

Featuring the choirs of outstanding private Negro colleges and universities aided by the United Negro College Fund, Negro College Choirs will open with the Atlanta-Morehouse-Spelman combined chorus under the direction of Kemper Harreld.

The succeeding Sunday broadcasts will include the choirs of Hampton institute, Hampton, Va., Lincoln university, Lincoln, Pa.; Virginia Union university, Richmond, Va.; Tuskegee institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn.; Xavier university, New Orleans, and others.

Presidents of some of the 32 colleges aided by the Fund will be heard on the choral programs during the first thirteen weeks of broadcasts. They will discuss various aspects of Negro higher education.

With some of the nation's top collegiate choirs represented in the broadcasts, the music sung on Negro College Choirs will range from madrigal through spiritual, encompassing most of the familiar classics of the world choral repertoire.

College Fund Revises Choir Broadcasting

NEW YORK, N. Y. — A revised schedued of choir broadcasts has been announced by the United Negro College Fund, which presents the weekly transcribed shows, Sunday, 10:30 to 11 a.m., Eastern Daylight Time.

The complete revised summer schedule is as follows: July 8, Hampton Institute; July 15, Knoxville College; July 22, Xavier University; July 29, Bethune-Cookman College; August 5, Benedict College; Aug. 12, Morehouse College; Aug. 19, Hampton Institute; Aug. 26, Dillard University; Sept. 2, Spelman College; Sept. 9, Xavier University; Sept. 16, Bethune-Cookman College; Sept. 23, Hampton Institute; Sept. 30, Bennett College.

Additional dates will be released in the Fall.

Dollars for Our Colleges

THE UNITED Negro College Fund is launching a drive for $1,500,000 to help thirty-two of the leading private Negro colleges balance their budget and provide expanded facilities for the education of Negroes to take their places as the group leaders of tomorrow in all professional fields.

These are liberal colleges of moderate size, many of them world famous, like Tuskegee, Hampton, Fisk, Atlanta, Lincoln and Atlanta University, and they enroll most of the Negro college students.

The cost of education nowadays is so great that private colleges and universities cannot exist without large endowments because, otherwise, the cost of tuition would be prohibitive for all except a minority of students.

This is true for Negro and white private colleges alike, but the long-established private colleges for white youth have millions in endowments while the colleges for Negro youth have only a fraction of these amounts.

A goal of $1,500,000 is modest compared with the huge sums required by the much larger universities, but it represents the difference between keeping open and being closed, and no sane, responsible person wants these Negro institutions of learning to close their doors.

Keeping them open is primarily the responsibility of the fifteen million colored Americans who profit the most from them, and certainly $1,500,000 is a paltry sum to ask to keep them going—less than ten cents from each colored person.

Fortunately the annual goals have been reached through the help of white people of good-will although a large part of the money has come from Negroes, but it cannot be said that Negroes are doing as much as they could and ought to do.

This year we would like to see the total doubled or trebled, and this can easily be done if the thousands of church congregations, lodges, fraternities, sororities and businesses rise to their responsibilities.

The fund has branches in almost every city and town in the country to facilitate the collection of funds, but monies can be sent directly to the headquarters of the United Negro College Fund, Inc., 22 East Fifty-fourth Street, New York 22, N. Y., if there is no local representative.

Gen. Eisenhower Endorses 1951 Drive For UNCF

New York—General Dwight D Eisenhower, in a staement released here today, endorsed the 1951 campaign of the United Negro College Fund for $1,500,000 in support of 32 colleges and universities.

His statement read:

"It is my conviction that through education—broad, human objective education, we can achieve the mutual understanding among all nations and races that is the necessary foundation for an enduring peace. That is why I urge support of the United Negro College Fund.

Through the Fund, many young Americans are given a chance they otherwise might never have had to continue their education—to become the doctors, teachers, nurses, social workers so desperately needed today "The Fund enables thirty-two private colleges and universities to provide more scholarship aid to deserving students, buy books for libraries, pay teaching salaries. We can all help these young Americans by giving generously to the United Negro College Fund campaign in our city."

CAMPAIGN LEADERS OF UNITED COLLEGE FUND

Pictured above are leaders who attended kickoff luncheon at Hotel Lenox Tuesday, April 17, confer on plans for 1951 drive for New England's share of $1,500,000 for 32 accredited colored colleges. Left to right, ARTHUR FIEDLER, General Campaign Chairman for New England; DR. CHARLES S. JOHNSON, President, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., one of participating colleges benefiting from fund; MICHAEL T. KELLEHER, Chairman of Fund's New England Advisory Council; DR. MARY WRIGHT THOMPSON, Cambridge dentist, 1951 co-chairman for Fund, and DR. CLAUDE M. FUESS, headmaster emeritus of Phillips Andover Academy, who was principal speaker at luncheon.

TUSKEGEE PREXY SPEAKS. — Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and president, United Negro College Fund, speaks on behalf of current UNCF drive at Barnard College of Columbia university. Seen in a brief conference after the assembly, during which Barnard students pledged $2,500 for the drive, are Susan Everett, chairman of the term drive which is raising funds for the UNCF and the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students; Dr. Patterson, Dean Millicent McIntosh of Barnard and Elizabeth Blake, president of Barnard's undergraduate association.

Dr. Ellison Named UNCF Adviser

Dr. James M. Ellison, president of Virginia Union University, attended the conference of the Washington Inter-Alumni Council, Sunday, Nov. 18, at 2543 13th St., NW.

He recently was appointed to the Washington area as advisor for the 1953 campaign of the United Negro College Fund. He succeeded Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard University, who held the post during the 1951 and 1952 campaigns.

Brown to Assist

Samuel H. Brown, alumni secretary of Virginia Union, and active in the District, in the USO between 1944 and 1947, will assist Dr. Ellison.

Randall Tyus, field representative of UNCF, assisted in the pre-campaign planning.

The college fund drive will open March 15, 1953.

Tuskegee Choir Returns to Air

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The Tuskegee Institute Choir will return to the United College Fund's annual choir series following a year's absence, with a Christmas concert on Sunday, Dec. 23, 10:30-11 a.m., EST.

The full schedule of concerts on the ABC series, featuring the 32 choirs of the colleges and universities aided by the UNCF, will lead off with Dillard of New Orleans, Dec. 4; Shaw U., Raleigh, N.C., Dec. 9; Atlanta-Morehouse-Spelman Chorus, 16; Tuskegee, 23, and Fisk, Dec. 30.

The series, now in its second year, is heard over more than 176 ABC stations throughout this country and in Canada.

4 New Members Of UNCF Board Named Mrs. Bethune Chosen

New York—The election of four new members of the Board of Directors of the United Negro College Fund was announced by W. J. Trent Jr., Executive Director of the Fund.

Named to the Board were Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., one of the 32 private accredited colleges aided by the Fund; John H. Johnson, Chicago, publisher of Ebony, Negro Digest and Jet magazines; Chauncey L. Waddell, New York, president of the investment firm of Waddell and Reed and Charles I. Denechaud, Jr., New Orleans attorney.

Thomas A. Morgan, president of Sperry Corporation, will again serve as chairman of the Fund's Board, Mr. Trent said, and other members who were re-elected this year include C. Arthur Bruce, Executive Vice President, P.L. Bruce Co., Memphis, Tenn.; George H. Burchum Comptroller, Chase National Bank, New York City; William E. Cotter, Counsel, Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York City; Walter D. Fuller, President, The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Walter Hoving, President, Hoving Corporation, New York City; Mordecai W. Johnson, President, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Fowler McCormick, Chairman of the Board, International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.; Willard S. Townsend, International President, United Transport Service Employees, CIO, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell, New York; Dr. George L. Hightower, Atlanta, Ga., (President of National Federation of General Alumni Associations of UNCF), and Dr. Lindsley F. Kimball, Vice President, The Rockefeller Foundation, New York City. The thirty-two presidents of the member colleges are also members of the Fund's Board.

The United Negro College Fund is now in its Eighth annual campaign in support of the yearly operating budgets of its thirty-two member colleges, including such well known institutions as Fisk, Atlanta and Lincoln Universities and Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes.

College Fund President Speaks At Hunter College

Journal and Guide

NEW YORK, N. Y. — No special privileges need be extended to Negroes to give "this segment of the population an even break with the other ninety percent of the American people", Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute said last Tuesday in a speech before 2300 persons at the United Negro College Fund's third annual symposium at Hunter College Auditorium. 1st 12-8-31

Pointing out that the gains made by Negroes toward full rights of citizenship had been made "entirely within the democratic framework", Dr. Patterson declared that Negro Americans are seeking "reciprocity between the duty to pay taxes and the right to say through the ballot, if a given tax is necessary. Reciprocity between the responsibility to serve in the nation's armed forces and the right accorded to other citizens, to perform that duty under conditions free from special handicaps and humiliation."

Norfolk, Va

DR. PATTERSON, who is also the founder and president of the United Negro College Fund, was the keynote speaker at the forum at Hunter College, which had as its theme "Are We Close To Solving Our Race Problem?".

The New York City Clubs of nine Eastern women's colleges and the American Association of University Women joined the Fund as sponsors of the meeting.

Edward Weeks, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, was chairman of the symposium panel. Other members were Dr. Sadie T. M. Alexander, legal advisor for the National Council of Nergo Women; George S. Schuyler, Associate Editor of the Pittsburgh Courier and James Jackson Kilpatrick, editor of the Richmond News Leader Richmond, Va.

A million Southern Negroes are voting today. Mr. Schuyler declared, Negro Union members have soared from 400,000 to 1,250,000 and scores of Negroes teach on college faculties where "only yesterday there were none."

14 c. p. 3

DR. SADIE T. M. Alexander who was the first Negro woman to earn a Ph.D degree in America University of Pennsylvania, 1921) and the first to be admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania (192), stated that discrimination continue ing an inferior caste status, and to subvert our democracy, by creating an inferior caste status, and undermining the faith of the people of the world in the democratic ideal.

The New York College Clubs sponsoring the symposium with the Fund were Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Bennington, Connecticut College, Mt. Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar and Wellesley.

$1,300,000 Raised for Negro Colleges

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The eighth annual campaign of the United Negro College Fund, now nearing completion, has raised the record sum of $1,300,000. The money is used in support of the operating budgets of thirty-two private Negro colleges and universities. P. E. 9

Since the first campaign started seven years ago, $8,500,000 has been raised through the annual appeals in behalf of the member institutions. Before the organization of the United Negro College Fund, only $250,000 a year was received by the colleges from the public in the form of gifts and grants. By uniting their efforts, the Negro institutions have been able to arouse public interest and support.

The current campaign was conducted in eighty cities and towns. Organized drives were conducted in major cities from coast to coast. Some 3,900 corporations contributed nearly $400,000 this year, while 292 foundations gave $220,000.

Campus Contributions

Students of leading preparatory schools, colleges and universities—those of the South as well as the rest of the country—have contributed $20,000 through their campus welfare chests. Other sources of support included labor unions, churches, persons in the armed services and member college alumni organizations. Approximately 1,000 volunteer workers helped in the first campaign; this year the number has grown to 3,600.

The money raised by the fund's annual campaigns is for current operating expenses, such as teachers' salaries, scholarship or work aid for qualified students, books, personnel and maintenance of libraries, teaching and laboratory equipment, health programs and other expenses.

Newspaper n y.

Colleges in the South

Of the thirty-two colleges in the fund, all but Lincoln University, in Pennsylvania, are situated in the South, where 73 per cent of the Negro population of college age lives, and where white and Negro students attend separate schools. 12-16-31

The fund's member colleges are serving 25,000 young Negro men and women, or nearly half of all those now attending Negro colleges. For the most part these students come from low-income families and must depend on some sort of self-supporting program, scholarship or work aids to stay in school. That is why the private Negro colleges try to keep tuition, board and room fees at the lowest possible level.

B. F.

Record Sum Reached In College Fund Campaign

17 c

Special to Journal and Guide

NEW YORK — More than 3,000 volunteer workers in the eighth annual campaign of the United Negro College Fund, now nearing completion, have raised the record sum of $1,300,000.

The campaign was conducted in 80 cities and towns. Organized drives were conducted in major cities from coast to coast. Some 3,900 corporations contributed nearly $400,000 this year, while 292 foundations gave $220,000. 1st 12-22-31

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ROCKEFELLER TO HEAD NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

NEW YORK— John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will serve as chairman of the National Council of the United Negro College Fund, for the 1951 campaign, it was announced this week at Fund headquarters, 22 East 54th Street.

Under Mr. Rockefeller's chairmanship, nationally prominent business executives and men and women active in civic and educational affairs will be recruited to serve on the National Council for the current year, to aid the Fund's program in support of 32 privately financed colleges and universities. The Fund will seek to raise approximately ten per cent of the combined educational budgets of its 32 member colleges in 1951, to supplement the other ninety per cent provided by income from tuition, endowment and annual church board grants.

In accepting the National Council chairmanship for the Fund's coming campaign Mr. Rockefeller stated "I believe education to be a wise and helpful approach to the solution to the problem of integration of the Negro into American life. An informed and educated population, Negro or white, is the best insurance against subversive influences. It is likewise a positive force in our national development."

The Fund's 1951 nation-wide campaign for the participating colleges, which includes such well-known educational institutions as Tuskegee and Hampton, as well as Fisk, Atlanta and Lincoln Universities is scheduled to open early in April.

amount raised in any one year by the fund since it was established in 1944 and exceeds the 1949 total by $50,000.

The money obtained this year will be distributed among 32 private, accredited colleges and universities and will be used to help meet current operating expenses, including scholarship aid for qualified students, faculty salaries, and teaching equipment, Mr. Trent stated.

10 per cent of Budgets

The fund's annual campaign goal represents approximately 10 per cent of the combined educational budgets of its member institutions, the other 90 per cent being met by income from tuition, endowment and church board grants.

Contributions to the fund's 1950 appeal were received from individuals in 43 States and several foreign countries, including England, Norway, Germany and Japan.

More than 3,400 business firms and corporations and 257 philanthropic foundations contributed to the campaign; and students of 80 preparatory schools, colleges and universities located in both the South and the North gave through their Campus Welfare Chests.

Fund Schools Also Give

Students attending the 32 participating colleges in the fund also conducted campus campaigns for it.

Formally organized appeals were made in 76 cities and towns throughout the country, in 1950, including New York City, where $323,530.55 was raised by three divisions of the Greater New York Committee.

FREE DRIVERS LICENSES FOR GA. KOREAN VETS

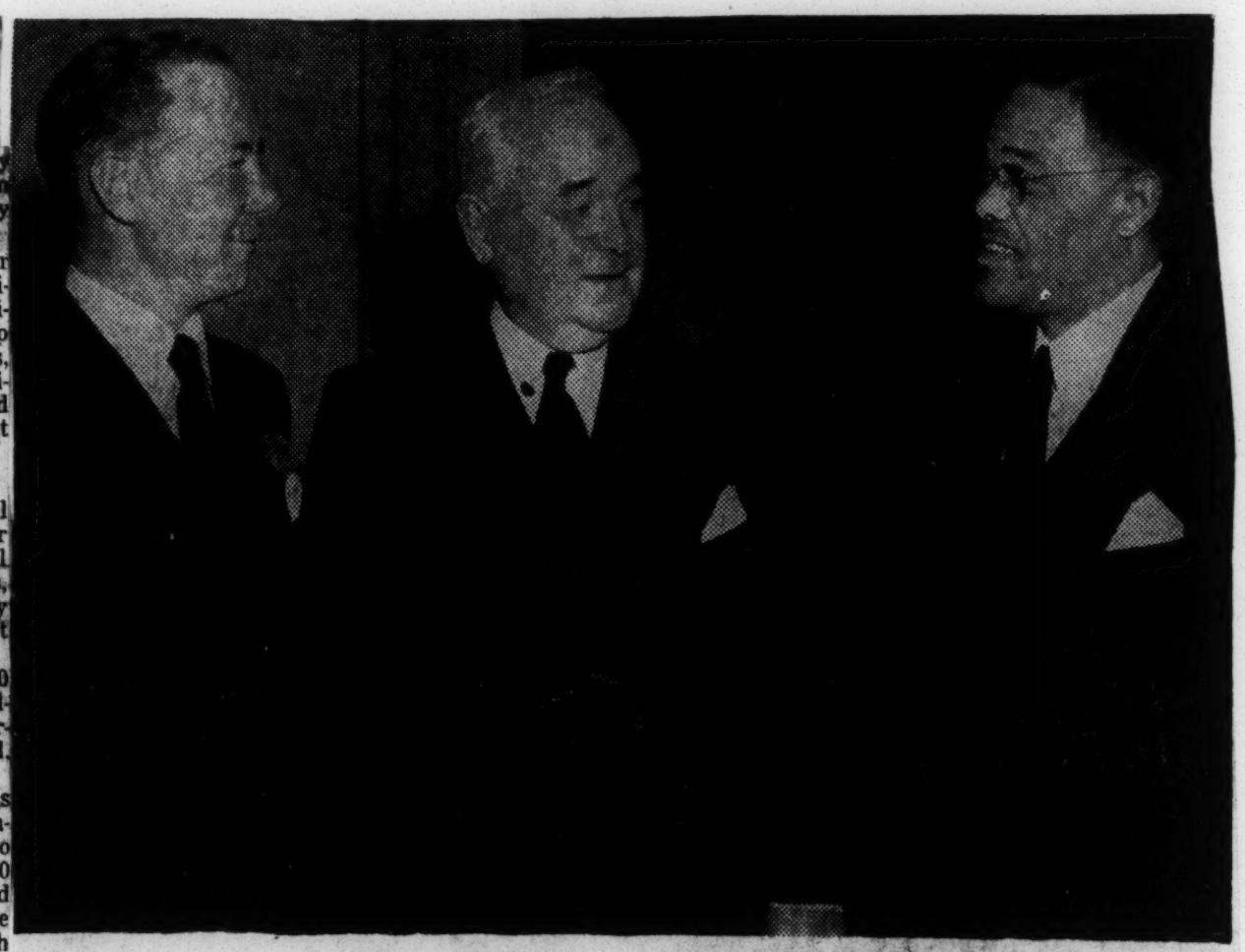
ATLANTA, Ga. (ANP) — Veterans of the Korean war, with more than 90 days service who are residents of Georgia, will receive free lifetime auto drivers' licenses, Gov. Herman Talmadge announced last week.

College Fund Nets Million

Raises Largest Total Since Establishment

NEW YORK — In a final report on the 1950 campaign results of the United Negro College Fund, William J. Trent Jr., executive director, announced that the total of $1,200,113 was raised.

This represents the largest



College Drive— The United Negro College Fund opened its annual nation-wide campaign for $1,500,000 last week with a meeting at the Hotel Plaza in New York. Principal speaker for the occasion, Mark Woods, left, vice chairman of the board of the American Broadcasting Company, and Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, are shown at the meeting with Thomas L. Parkinson, national chairman of the fund.

College Fund Drive Opens

NEW YORK—The eighth annual nation-wide campaign of the United Negro College Fund for $1,500,000 opened last week with a meeting at the Hotel Plaza

Read a Courier Editorial on College Fund

that was attended by an overflow crowd of more than 750 persons.

Mark Woods, vice chairman of the board of the American Broadcasting Company, was the principal speaker.

The fund suports the educational budgets of thirty-two colleges and universities, which include such well known schools as Tuskegee, Hampton, Fisk, Atlanta and Lincoln universities. Thomas L Parkinson, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, is national chairman of the appeal.

Collins heads college fund committee here

Dr. Daniel A. Collins, chairman of the General Canvass Committee for the 1951 United Negro College Fund Campaign in the San Francisco Bay Area, announced this week the formation of the General Canvass Committee.

The United Negro College Fund was incorporated for the purpose of the nation-wide federated financing of twenty-seven Negro colleges. It now includes thirty-two of the nation's thirty-six accredited private Negro colleges and universities. The majority of these institutions are filling the need of higher education for thousands of Negro youths.

New York Mayor Endorses College Fund Drive

C. D. Jackson, left, New York City, chairman of the 1951 campaign of the United Negro College Fund, has accepted Mayor Impellitteri's endorsement of the fund's appeal from Deputy Mayor Charles Horowitz at city hall. Looking on, at right, is Daniel L. Burrows, former state assemblyman and co-chairman of the campaign. The mayor's statement urged community support of "this very worthwhile undertaking." The 32 private, accredited Negro colleges represented by the fund are located in 17 states and include such well-known schools as Fisk, Hampton, Atlanta University - Bethune-Cookman and Tuskegee.

Infantry Battalion Donates $984 To Negro College Fund

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — The officers and men of the 95th Infantry battalion, stationed at Fort Campbell, Ky., have given a sum of $984 to the 1951 campaign of the United Negro College fund, it was announced here last week by William J. Trent, Jr., executive director.

The gift was made, according to battalion commander Maj. George R. Roth, because the men realized "the necessity of supporting private educational institutions." The collection was made through the efforts of Lt. Lloyd J. Stark of Moorestown, N. J.

Mr. Trent also announced the receipt of similar contributions from other units of the Armed Forces, Army of Occupation troops in Wurzburg, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Munich and Nurnberg, Germany and in Austria, sent a "First intallment" of $712 to the fund, Capt. Cecil W. White, president of the European Tuskegee club, promised that further contributions would be forthcoming at an early date.

A previously announced gift from the men of the 24th Infantry regiment in Korea was augmented by an additional contribution which brought the total for that group to $6,545. The officers and men of the 710th Tank battalion and the 317th Engineer Combat battalion, both at Ft. Campbell, Ky., sent checks for $360 and $273, respectively.

The United Negro College fund supports the educational budgets of 32 private, accredited Negro colleges and universities located in 12 states. The goal of 1951 nationwide campaign is $1,500,000.

Rockefeller Gives $5 Million to College Fund

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, right, president of the United Negro College Fund, announced March 5 a gift of $5,000,000 made by John D. Rockefeller Jr., to the Capital Funds Campaign for a building fund. Dr. Patterson is shown here with Thomas A. Morgan, chairman of the Fund's board of directors, and Mr. Rockefeller at a dinner given by the noted philanthropist at Rockefeller Center. The gift was the first contribution to the new campaign to raise $25,000,000 for dormitories and classrooms in the 32 private, accredited colleges and universities that are members of the United Negro College Fund.

College Choirs Open Radio Run In 6-Month Set

The October schedule of broadcast dates for the United Negro College Fund's series presenting the choirs of the 32 colleges and universities aided by the United Negro College Fund is now in its second year. It is heard in New York on Sundays, WJZ, 10:30-11 AM-EDT, and over the coast to coast network of the American Broadcasting Company.

The combined Atlanta-Morehouse-Spelman Chorus will be heard October 7; Bethune-Cookman College Choir, October 14; Hampton Institute Choir, October 21; Bennett College Choir, October 28.

Rounding out the summer schedule, the Bennett College Choir will be heard September 30 in a radio premiere of "This Little Light," a cantata by Frederic Kirchberger based on scenes of Bennett campus life.

$7,000 Needed To Complete College Fund Drive Here

Nearing the climax of one of the most intensive drives for educational funds in this area, officials and workers of the United Negro College Fund met at Frazier's Cafe Society Wednesday at 12:30 and made a final appeal for workers to turn in their reports.

J. B. Blayton, chairman of the program and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, director, are making an urgent appeal to workers and supporters of the College Fund to turn in their reports by the time of the final meeting which will be held Friday, July 6, at next week.

To date, the amount raised is approximately $15,000. The goal has been set at $22,000. Workers and supporters have a little more than a week to raise this additional $7,000.

Various organizations, groups and individuals throughout the Atlanta metropolitan area, who have the worth of the College Fund Drive at heart, are being asked to make one last effort to make the drive a success in this area.

Reports made during the Wednesday meeting were as follows:

Dr. Miles L. Amos, $50; Atlanta District BYPU Convention, $27; Atlanta UniversitySummer School, $257; Bethlehem Baptist Church, $15.

Community Drug Store, $5; Club Poinciana, $25; C. P. Coles, $5; Ralph Eason, $10; W. W. Flewellen$5; Julius Gaines (Hotels), $265; Gammon Seminary, $20;

Grady Homes, $24.25; Graham W. Jackson, $10; Walter Lumpkin, $5; Mrs. Lucy Maultsby, $14.. No. Carolina Insurance Company, $26; James Paschal, $5; Rev. W. H. Perry, $5; George Pullum, $10; Sellers Brothers, $25; J. E. Salter, $10; Mrs. Salina Shaw, $11 (Social Workers); H. E. Thornton, $10; Harold H. Thomas, $20; University John Hope Homes, $100.80; Wesley Avenue School, $5;

William M. Webb, $5; Rev. O. C Woods, $4.50; Mr. Studevant, $5; Leon M. Bonner, $5; Mrs. Curry, Frazier, Mays, (Small businesses on Hunter Street) $23.50.

College Fund Choir Lists Series Dates

NEW YORK — The spring and summer schedule has been released for the choir programs presented by the American Broadcasting Company, in cooperation with the United Negro College Fund.

The series is heard in New York, Sunday mornings at 10:30 EDT, and coast-to-coast over more than 175 network stations.

The following choirs will be heard, through Sept. 30: June 3, Talladega College; June 10, Lincoln University; June 17, Shaw University; June 24, Bennett College; July 1, Dillard University; July 8, St. Augustine's College; July 15, Knoxville College; July 22, Xavier University; July 29, Bethune-Cookman College.

ALSO UGUST 5, Benedict College; ;ust 12, Paine College; August 1 Iampton Institute; August 26, llard University; September 2 emary College; September 9, vier University; September 16, ethune-Cookman College; Septe. .. 23, Hampton Institute; September 30, Shaw University.

Additional dates will be released in the fall.

Support Urged For College Fund Drive

WEIRTON, W. Va.— The Weirton Steel Company is devoting its regular broadcast period on Thursday night of this week at 7:30 to boost the Steubenville-Weirton-Hancock county campaign for the United Negro College und drive. The campaign quota of $7,000 had not been met the first of the week.

The company, which is giving its full support to the drive, is urging all people to respond to appeals for contributions with checks and cash so that the goal will be reached.

The purpose of this national campaign to raise $1,500,000 is to supply the 32 participating Negro colleges with ten per cent of their operating expenses. This is the critical ten per cent that enables the colleges to set aside other monies for scholarship and building purposes. Weirton, Steubenville and Hancock county towns have always met their quota in helping colored Americans to help themselves.

An Investment in the South's Future

In a radio address in behalf of the United Negro College Fund, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., recently pointed out that only an enlightened people can make self-government work.

The country's Negro colleges, most of which are located in the South, are an integral part of this ideal. They also provide a hard economic asset.

It is a lamentable fact that the South largely has neglected its obligation to its many fine Negro institutions. Most of the gifts to Negro colleges come from Northern donors. In previous years we could rightly attribute this neglect to the South's economic plight. But that has changed for the better now and the excuse no longer is valid.

The United Negro College Fund was formed at the suggestion of Dr. F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee Institute, in 1944 when rising costs threatened the existence of many Negro colleges. It was the nation's first educational community chest. It is, as Mr. Rockefeller said, "co-operative, constructive, noncontroversial and nonpolitical." It is interested solely in the higher education of Negro youths and is doing a fine job in keeping college doors open for them.

Contributions to the Fund are an investment in the South's future.

IMPELLITTERI ENDORCES UNITED COLLEGE FUND. C. D. Jackson, left, New York City chairman of the 1951 campaign of the United Negro College Fund, accepted today Mayor Impellitteri's endorsement of the Fund's appeal from Deputy Mayor Charles Horowitz at City Hall. Looking on, at right, is Daniel L. Burrows, former State Assemblyman and co-chairman of the campaign. The Mayor's statement urged community support of "this very worthwhile undertaking." The 32 private, accredited Negro colleges represented by the Fund are located in 17 states and include such well known schools as Fisk, Hampton, Atlanta University, Bethune-Cookman and Tuskegee.

UNCF WINS AGAIN—Stephen Mayo, employment security director for the New York area, congratulates members of the United Negro College Fund Campaign Committee on final results of the drive conducted in the unemployment insurance and employment service offices here. A check for $1819.21, representing contributions from employees of 42 local offices, was turned over to the 32-college fund.

UNCF Meet— ing in Detroit, Oct. 6, 7 and 8, with Thomas A. Morgan, center, president of the Sperry Corporation and chairman of the fund's board and Dr. F. D. Patterson, right, president of Tuskegee Institute and the fund. The presidents of the thirty-two Negro colleges of the fund will be in Detroit for the conference.

Announcement of the recent election of four new members to the Board of Directors of the United Negro College Fund was made today by board Chairman, Thomas A. Morgan, President of the Sperry Corp. they include John H. Johnson (left), publisher of Ebony Magazine, Negro Digest, and Jet magazine, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president-emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida (center); Chauncey L. Waddell, president of the New York investment firm Waddell & Reed (right); and Charles I. Denechaud, Jr., New Orleans attorney (not shown). The United Negro College Fund annually aids thirty-two private colleges and universities through nationwide campaigns in their behalf.

Dr. Bethune To Aid NCF Drive

NEW YORK

The election of four new members to the board of directors of the United College Fund has been announced by W. J. Trent Jr., executive director of the fund.

Named to the Board were Dr. Mary McL. Bethune, of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.; John H. Johnson, Chicago, magazine publisher; Chauncey L. Waddell, New York, president of the investment firm of Waddell and Reed, and Charles L. Denechaud Jr., New Orleans attorney.

Thomas A. Morgan, president of Sperry Corporation, will again serve as chairman, Mr. Trent said, and other members who were re-elected this year include:

C. Arthur Bruce, executive vice president; E. L. Bruce Co., Memphis, Tenn.; George H. Burchum, comptroller, Chase National Bank, New York; William E. Cotter, counsel, Union Carbide and Carbon Corp., New York;

Walter D. Fuller, president, Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia; Walter Hoving, president, Hoving Corporation, New York; Mordecai Johnson, president, Howard University, Washington; Fowler McCormick, chairman of the board, International Harvester Co., Chicago;

Willard S. Townsend, international president, United Transport Service Employees, CIO, Chicago; Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell, New York; Dr. George L. Hightower, Atlanta, Ga., and Dr. Lindsley F. Kimball, vice president, Rockefeller Foundation, New York.

The thirty-two presidents of the member colleges are also members of the fund's board.

Trent To Direct College Fund

The election of four new members of the Board of Directors of the United Negro College Fund was announced by W. J. Trent, Jr., Executive Director of the Fund.

Named to the Board were Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., one of the 32 private, accredited colleges aided by the Fund; John H. Johnson, Chicago, publisher of Ebony, Negro Digest and Jet magazines; Chauncey L. Waddell, New York, president of the investment firm of Waddell & Reed and Charles I. Denechaud, Jr., New Orleans attorney.

Thomas A. Morgan, president of Sperry Corporation will again serve as chairman of the Fund's Board, Mr. Trent said, and other members who were re-elected this year include C. Arthur Brice, Executive Vice President, E. L. Bruce Co., Memphis, Tenn.; George H. Burchum, Comptroller, Chase National Bank, New York City; William E. Cotter, Counsel, Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York City; Walter D. Fuller, President, The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Walter Hoving, President, Hoving Corporation; New York City; Mordecai W. Johnson, President, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Fowler McCormick, Chairman of the Board, International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.; Willard S. Townsend, International President, United Transport Service Employees, CIO, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell, New York; Dr. George L. Hightower, Atlanta, Ga. (President of National Federation of General Alumni Associations of UNCF), and Dr. Lindsley F. Kimball, Vice President, The Rockefeller Foundation, New York City.

The thirty-two presidents of the member colleges are also members of the Fund's Board.

The United Negro College Fund is now in its Eighth annual campaign in support of the yearly operating budgets of its thirty-two member colleges, including such well known institutions as Fisk, Atlanta and Lincoln Universities and Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes.

College Fund Board Meeting To Be Held In Pittsburgh

NEW YORK — Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and Fund president, announced this week that the January annual Board Meeting and Presidents Institute of the United Negro College Fund will be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., January 13, 14, and 15th.

A feature of the Pittsburgh conference will be a public meeting in Stephen Foster Memorial Hall, Pittsburgh, Monday evening at 8 at which Dr. Lindsley F. Kimball, vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation, will discuss the role of higher education in a free society. Another principal speaker, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., and vice president of the Fund, will tell of the work being done by the Fund to further educational opportunities for Negro youth.

In churches throughout the city, the United Negro College Fund's aims for 1952 will be described by the 32 colleges presidents who have accepted speaking assignments for Sunday morning, January 13. A reception for the presidents will be held that afternoon at the Sheraton Hotel, sponsored by the Pittsburgh Committee, and alumni of the member colleges.

The Fund's Executive Committee will meet at the Sheraton Hotel, Monday morning, January 14th. Additional speaking engagements for that afternoon are to be arranged for the presidents. The Foster Memorial Hall evening meeting in addition to the principal addresses, will feature music by the Fisk Jubilee Singers, of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

The Board of Directors of the Fund will meet at the Sheraton Tuesday, January 15th. This will be followed by a luncheon with Pittsburgh campaign leaders, after which the board will re-convene for additional work.

This year's selection of Pittsburgh as site for the first time of this annual conference follows the pattern set recently in Detroit where it was agreed by Fund directors to hold all important future campaign planning institutes and board meetings in strategic campaign cities.

8th Campaign On

UNCF Adds 4 To Board

NEW YORK—The election of four new members of the Board of Directors of the United Negro College Fund has been announced by W. J. Trent Jr., executive director of the fund.

Named to the board were: Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., one of the thirty-two private, accredited colleges aided by the fund; John H. Johnson, Chicago, publisher of Ebony, Negro Digest and Jet Magazines; Chauncey L. Waddell, New York, president of the investment firm of Waddell and Reed, and Charles I. Denechaud Jr., New Orleans attorney.

OTHERS ON BOARD

Thomas A. Morgan, president of Sperry Corporation, will again serve as chairman of the fund's board, Mr. Trent said, and other members who were re-elected this year include: C. Arthur Bruce, executive vice president, E. L.

ance Company, Memphis, Tenn.; George H. Burdhum, comptroller, Chase National Bank, New York City;; William E. Cotter, counsel, Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, New York City; Walter D. Fuller, president, The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Walter Hoving, president, Hoving Corporation, New York City;; Mordecai W. Johnson, president, Howard University, Washington, D. C.;

Also, Fowler McCormick, chairman of the board, International Harvester Company, Chicago, Ill.; Willard S. Townsend, international president, United Transport Service Employees, CIO, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell, New York; Dr. George L. Hightower, Atlanta, Ga. (president of National Federation of General Alumni Associations of UNCF), and Dr. Lindsley F. Kimball, vice president, The Rockefeller Foundation, New York City. The thirty-two presidents of the member colleges are also members of the fund's board.

The United Negro College Fund is now in its eighth annual campaign in support of the yearly operating budgets of its thirty-two member colleges.

Fort Benning Personnel Gives To College Fund

Daily Worker
Wed. 12-19-51

FORT BENNING, Ga.— Negro personnel at Fort Benning have contributed more than $1,000 to the United Negro College Fund, Inc., drive, it was announced here.

The drives are held annually to secure funds for aid by the 32 member colleges for such things as new laboratory equipment, hiring of additional professors and scholarship aid for needy students.

Although the 1951 national campaign is not yet completed, fund officials report that donations this year will produce more $1,300,000, a gain of $300,000 over last year.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER,JR.-$5,000,000

Rockefeller Gives Negro Colleges $5,000,000 in Drive. 20% of Goal

The United Negro College Fund has received a gift of $5,000,000 from John D. Rockefeller Jr. toward its $25,000,000 plant improvement program for Negro colleges, Thomas A. Morgan, chairman of the fund's board of directors, announced here last night.

Announcement of the gift was made at a private dinner of the fund's national council in the Rainbow Grill at Rockefeller Center. Mr. Rockefeller is chairman of the council. Sixty business leaders from sixteen cities attended the dinner.

Mr. Rockefeller's gift, according to Mr. Morgan, is based on the provision that the sum is matched by contributions from other donors.

The gift, it was pointed out by Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, is to initiate a fund campaign for strengthening the endowment position of thirty-two private Negro colleges that participate in the college fund. A five-year drive for the $25,000,000 goal has been fixed.

"Seven years ago," Dr. Patterson said, "these colleges came together to try to solve their mutual problem of raising enough money to meet current operating expenses through annual campaigns conducted on a cooperative basis.

"Our eighth annual campaign for $1,500,000, which will open nationally on April 3 this year, is the result of this effort.

"Meanwhile, the problem of the capital fund still had to be solved. We have, therefore, inaugurated our capital fund plan, a separate fund-raising program for plant improvement."

The Rockefeller gift, provided it can be accepted, will initiate the endowment fund campaign, which is the second step in the Negro college fund for strengthening the private schools, Dr. Patterson said.

In a letter to Mr. Morgan announcing the gift, Mr. Rockefeller said:

"Because I believe so profoundly in the importance to the nation at large of these constituent colleges, because I realize how greatly the fund now sought is needed and how inadequate even so substantial a sum of money will be to meet present needs, I count it a privilege to make this gift."

Frank M. Totton, chairman of the fund's national steering committee, presided at the dinner.

Gift To Aid Local Negro Colleges

Six Negro colleges in Atlanta are slated to benefit from a building program fund to which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Monday night announced he is giving $5,000,000.

The Rockefeller gift will start a five-year drive to raise $25,000,000, to be used for building improvements for 32 accredited Negro colleges affiliated with the United Negro College Fund. Rockefeller is chairman of the Fund's National Council.

Negro colleges here affiliated with the fund include Atlanta University, Clark College, Morehouse College, Spelman College, Morris Brown College and Gammon Theological Seminary.

James P. Brawley, President of Clark College, said he and other Negro college officials here knew that the drive was pending but said details of when and how funds will be distributed were not known.

Meanwhile, Atlanta University has received the final installment of a $1,538,685 bequest from the late Edward S. Harkness, New York financier and philanthropist.

The entire sum will be put into University endowments, Dr. Rufus E. Clement said Monday.

Harkness, son of a partner of the late John D. Rockefeller, left more than $61,000,000 for distribution to charitable, educational, and other institutions.

Dr. Clement said the money was received here in "five or six installments" and was not earmarked as to how it should be used.

32 COLLEGES TO SHARE JOHN D'S GENEROSITY

NEW YORK —(SNS)— A gift of $5,000,000 by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the first contribution toward a five-year capital funds campaign of $25,000,000 endowment for plant improvement, was announced Monday by Thomas A. Morgan, chairman of the board of directors of the United Negro College Fund.

Dr. Fredrick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, accepted the gift on behalf of the fund at a dinner given at Rockefeller Center for prominent business leaders and the fund's campaign chairmen in sixteen cities throughout the country.

Dr. Patterson, who is also president of the fund, pointed out at the dinner that the capital funds plan marks the second step in the program for strengthening its 32 private, accredited member colleges. "Seven years ago," he said, "these colleges came together to try to solve their mutual problem of raising enough money to meet current operating expenses through annual campaigns conducted on a cooperative basis. Our eighth annual campaign for $1,500,000, which will open nationally on April 3 this year, is the result of this effort."

"Meanwhile," Dr. Patterson continued, "the problem of the capital fund still had to be solved. We have, therefore, inaugurated our capital fund plan, a separate fund raising program for plant improvement."

Mr. Morgan told the dinner guests that Mr. Rockefeller had agreed to give $5,000,000 to initiate the new fund raising program, provided that this sum be matched by contributions from other donors.

gram for the United Negro College Fund, it was announced tonight.

The announcement was made at a dinner given by Rockefeller, chairman of the fund's national council, with 60 business leaders and campaign chairman from 16 cities as guests.

The Rockefeller gift will start a five-year drive to raise $25,000,000, to be used for building improvements for the 32 accredited Negro colleges affiliated with the fund.

Previously the General Education Board, supported by funds from the Rockefeller Foundation, had granted $375,000 to the United Negro College Fund for expenses of the campaign.

Negro Fund Gets Rockefeller Gift

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP).— John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is giving $5,000,000 to start a building pro-

Rockefeller Gives $5,000,000 To United Negro College Drive

A gift of $5,000,000 by John D. Rockefeller jr. for plant improvement by the thirty-two colleges sharing in the United Negro College Fund was announced last night by Thomas A. Morgan, chairman of the fund's board of directors.

The contribution was the first in a five-year capital funds campaign to raise $25,000,000 for the plant improvement program. The announcement was made at a dinner in the Rainbow Grill at Rockefeller Center, given by Mr. Rockefeller, who is chairman of the fund's national council, for sixty business leaders, including the campaign chairman in sixteen cities throughout the country.

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of the Tuskegee Institute, one of the private, accredited Negro colleges that are members of the fund, explained that capital funds campaign is separate from the annual campaign for money to meet current operating expenses of the participating colleges. The latter program was started seven years ago, and the eighth annual campaign, for $1,500,000, will begin nationally on April 3.

"Meanwhile," said Dr. Patterson, "the problem of the capital fund gap had to be solved. We have, therefore, inaugurated our fund-raising program for plant improvement."

Frank M. Totton, vice-president of the Chase National Bank and chairman of the fund's national capital fund plan, a separate steering committee.

Mr. Rockefeller's gift was contingent upon matching contributions totaling $5,000,000 from other donors. In a letter to Mr. Morgan offering the contribution, Mr. Rockefeller wrote:

"Because I believe so profoundly in the importance to the nation at laarge of these constituents colleges, because I realize how greatly the fund now sought is needed and how inadequate even so substantial a sum of money will be to meet present needs, I count it a privilege to make this gift."

GIVES $5 MILLION TO UNCF— Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, right, president of the United Negro College Fund, announced last week, a gift of $500,000 from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., center. Thomas A. Morgan, chairman of the Fund's board of directors shows his appreciation.

1950 United College Fund Campaign Breaks Record

(Special to Journal and Guide)

NEW YORK—In a final report of the 1950 campaign results of the United Negro College Fund, William J. Trent, Jr., executive director, announced that the total of $1,200,173, represents the largest amount raised in any one year by the fund since it was established in 1944, and exceeds the 1949 total by $59,000.

The money obtained this year will be distributed among 32 private, accredited colleges and universities and will be used to help meet current operating expenses, including scholarship aid for qualified students, faculty salaries, and teaching equipment, Mr. Trent stated.

The fund's annual campaign goal represents approximately ten percent of the combined educational budgets of its member institutions, the other ninety percent being met by income from tuition, endowment and church board grants.

* * *

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE fund's 1950 appeal were received from individuals in 43 states and several foreign countries, including England, Norway, Germany and Japan. More than 3,400 business firms and corporations and 257 philanthropic foundations contributed to the campaign, and students of 80 preparatory schools, colleges and universities located in both the South and the North gave through their Campus Welfare Chests. Students attending the 32 participating colleges in the Fund also conducted campus campaigns for the Fund.

Formally organized appeals were made in 76 cities and towns throughout the country, in 1950, including New York City where $323,530.55 was raised by 3 divisions of the Greater New York Committee, including the New York Men's Committee headed by Lt. General Leslie R. Groves, vice-president, Remington Rand Research Laboratory; the New York Women's Division, under the leadership of Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell and the Uptown Committee, under the chairmanship of William H. Brown, manager of the Hotel Theresa.

College Fund Drive Starts

The eighth annual nation-wide campaign of the United Negro College Fund for $1,500,000 opened Tuesday with a meeting at the Hotel Plaza that was attended by an overflow crowd of more than 750 persons. Mark Woods, vice-chairman of the board of the American Broadcasting Company, was the principal speaker.

The Fund supports the educational budgets of 32 colleges and universities which include such well known schools as Tuskegee, Hampton, Fisk, Atlanta and Lincoln Universities. Thomas I. Parkinson, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, is national chairman of the appeal.

Mr. Woods stated that the principal task of our country was to translate our "stated belief in education into some form of positive action" that will serve as an effective weapon against totalitarianism. Although progress has been made, he declared, "the record proves that Negroes have not had, and do not have today, a full opportunity to contribute their share to our continuing progress and civilization."

Rockefeller Gives $5 Million to College Fund

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, right, president of the United Negro College Fund, announced March 5, a gift of $5,000,000 made by John D. Rockefeller Jr., to the Capital Funds Campaign for a building fund. Dr. Patterson is shown here with Thomas A. Morgan, chairman of the Fund's board of directors, and Mr. Rockefeller at a dinner given by the noted philanthropist at Rockefeller Center. The gift was the first contribution to the new campaign to raise $25,000,000 for dormitories and classrooms in the 32 private, accredited colleges and universities that are members of the United Negro College Fund.

United Negro College Fund Opens Drive

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The eighth annual nation-wide campaign of the United Negro College fund for $1,500,000 opened last Tuesday with a meeting at the Hotel Plaza that was attended by an overflow crowd of more than 750 persons.

Mark Woods, vice-chairman of the board of the American Broadcasting company, was the principal speaker.

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The 40-voice Hampton choir, here from Hampton Institute, Va., for the occasion and directed by Dr. Henry N. Switten, sang a fifteen minute program of spirituals and folk songs.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., gave a brief history of the fund and an account of the achievements made by its member colleges since 1944 when the fund was inaugurated.

C. D. Jackson, chairman of the New York Men's Committee of the Fund, presided at the meeting and introduced the national officers, among whom were Mrs. Richard O. Loengard, vice-chairman of the Greater New York Women's division; Jack Randolph Warwick, chairman of the Public Information committee; Daniel L. Burrows, co-chairman of the Greater New York Men's division; Samuel D. Leidesdorf, chairman, of the Foundations committee, and Winthrop W. Aldrich, national

College Fund Drive Under Way

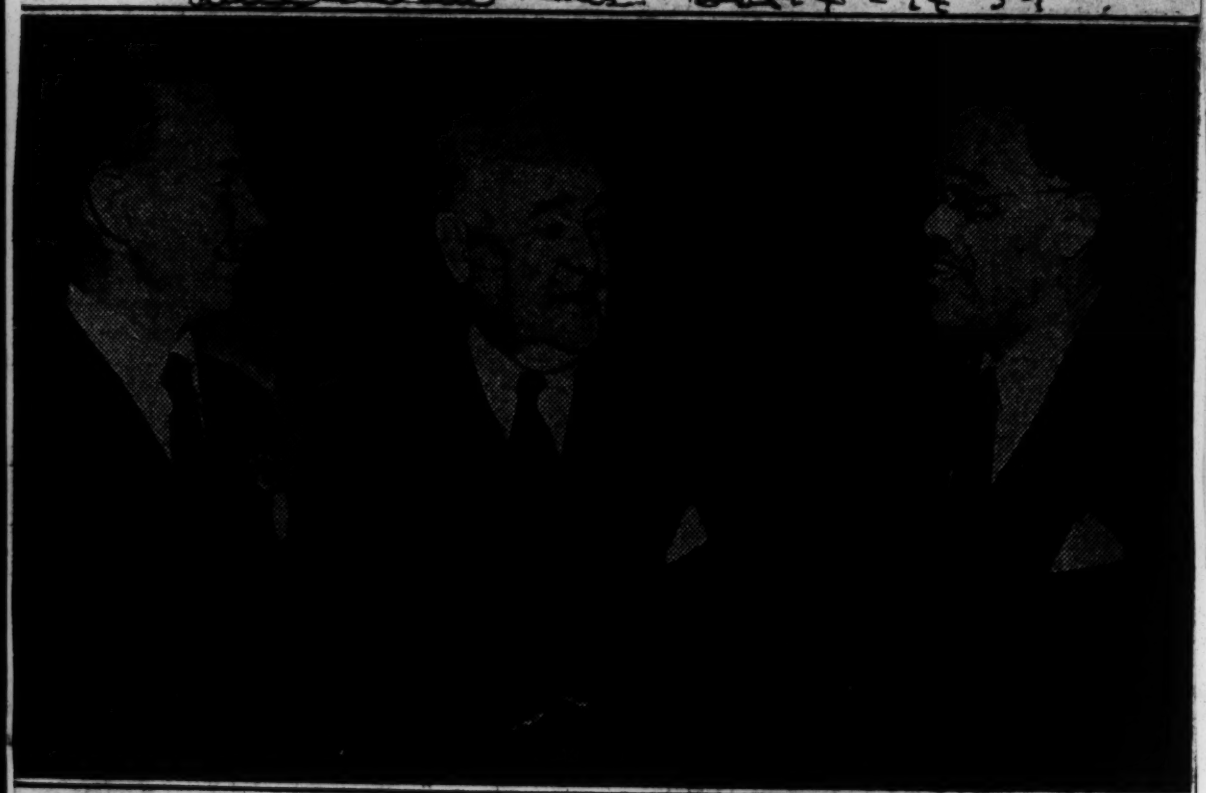

Foto by INP

NEGRO COLLEGE FUND DRIVE OPENS . . . Thomas Parkinson, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, national campaign chairman, is shown with Mark Woods (left), vice president of ABC, and K. E. Clement (right), president of Atlanta University, after they started the annual UNCF drive at the Hotel Plaza last week. The goal is $1.5 millions. The money will aid 32 colleges and universities.

Statewide Drive Ends April 30

Campaign Aims To Raise $30,000 For Virginia's Quota

RICHMOND — Governor Battle this week urged Virginians to give "active support" to the 1951 campaign of the United Negro College Fund.

Paying tribute to what he called the "self-reliance" of the private Negro colleges supported by the fund, Battle said it was "particularly important in this period of emergency that our young citizens be properly trained and educated."

He noted that "many of the Negro doctors, teachers, social workers, ministers and lawyers of the future" were being trained in the institutions. He added:

* * *

"IT IS MOST IMPORTANT that these institutions—two of which are in the Commonwealth—continue their good work."

The statewide campaign for $30,000 will continue through April 30. Last year, the two member schools in Virginia, Hampton Institute and Virginia Union University, received $103,826 from the fund, or more than three times as much as the Virginia quota.

Chairman of the state drive is Commander Raymond B. Bottom, Newport News publisher.

The nation-wide drive, headed by Thomas I. Parkinson, president of The Equitable Life Assurance Society, seeks a goal of $1,500,000. This represents only 10 percent of the operating expenses of the member schools. The remaining 90 percent is provided by the schools themselves.

Hampton Institute Choir To Give Concert Tonight

The Hampton Institute Choir of forty voices under the direction of Henry N. Switten will give a concert in the auditorium of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, Edmonds Avenue and 137th Street, at 8:30 tonight. Admission is without charge but an offering will be received for the United Negro College Fund.

Negro Colleges Open Campaign for Funds At Meeting Tomorrow

The Washington campaign of the United Negro College Fund will open with a public meeting at 8:15 p.m. tomorrow in the Epiphany Church Parish Hall, 1317 G street N.W.

Goal for the fund drive in the Washington area is $30,000. The national quota is $1,500,000. The funds are used to supplement the income of 32 private colleges and universities.

Dr. A. W. Dent, president of Dillard University, New Orleans, La., will be the keynote speaker.

Also scheduled to speak are Coleman Jennings and Robert G. McGuire, jr., co-chairmen of the local drive. Mr. McGuire plans to direct his remarks to the graduates and former students of the 32 colleges who live in Washington, in an effort to get friendly into-school competition underway.

The alumni club reporting the largest sum of money raised at the close of the campaign will receive a trophy, Mr. McGuire said.

Tomorrow's program also will feature a report on special gifts by Mrs. Gerhard P. van Arkel and the presentation of key campaign workers. The Evanti Chorale will appear in several musical numbers. The Rev. Jerry Moore, of the 19th Street Baptist Church, will give the invocation and benediction.

The United Negro College Fund

The United Negro College Fund supports the educational budgets of thirty-two private, accredited colleges and universities located in thirteen states from Pennsylvania to Texas. From these institutions are graduated teachers, social workers, doctors, ministers, lawyers and technical workers—men and women who become successful citizens in thousands of communities where they are able to contribute to better living standards for their fellows and establish greater inter-racial good will.

The record of private Negro colleges in America is one of boundless faith and enduring struggle. Often operating on the proverbial shoestring, many of them often dared not close their doors, for so much depended upon keeping them open. In 1944, when U. N. C. F. was organized and made its first appeal, response was prompt to a plan by which the combined institutions could at least be sure of being able to buy books, pay teachers and fulfill a task which spelled opportunity for America's Negro population of fifteen million.

This week U. N. C. F. opened its 1951 appeal. It seeks to raise $1,500,000. Endowments of the colleges united in the fund are small and tuition fees must be kept at a minimum. Yet by careful, economical administration, the colleges meet 90 per cent of their combined annual budget. It is the remaining critical 10 per cent of maintenance costs that is sought in the current appeal. The sum asked is small indeed when set against what it accomplishes—its part in making true the American dream of equal opportunity for all, the chance for each man in freedom to seek a higher goal. Contributions should be sent to the United Negro College Fund, 22 East Fifty-fourth Street, New York 22.

5 Named to Aid Negro School Fund

Thomas S. Gates, Jr., chairman of the eighth annual Philadelphia campaign of the United Negro College Fund, announced appointment of five vice chairmen yesterday.

They are Owen J. Roberts, dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School and former U. S. Supreme Court Justice; Walter D. Fuller, head of the Curtis Publishing Co.; Graham Patterson, publisher of the Pathfinder and Farm Journal magazines; Mrs. Herbert E. Millen, wife of the Municipal Court judge, and Mrs. Charles B. Grace, prominent in the work of local charities.

The Philadelphia committee will have its first luncheon meeting at the Bellevue-Stratford next Wednesday.

United Negro College Fund Might Set Pattern

NEW YORK (ANP)—Big industrialists are beating the drums for aid for private white institutions, and it looks as if Dr. Fred Patterson's United Negro College fund is a pattern they are following.

As usual, Negro colleges, the private schools without heavy state subsidies, have felt the educational pinch long before the rich white schools with the big endowments (all of the Negro colleges put together can't match the endowment of a college like Princeton).

And as a result, the president of Tuskegee came up with the brilliant idea which has been the saving grace for more than one small Negro college. Dr. Patterson inaugurated the United Negro College fund and it has become an annual event to raise funds for Negro schools.

Now no less a person than Alfred Sloan of General Motors is telling the World (through Collier's magazine) how big business should suport private schools and colleges. And in the final analyses, his proposal operating on a much larger basis than the modest goal of the United Negro College fund, has the same goal—finance for private colleges that are hard hit by rising costs of education and lowered costs of tuition in comparison with the acceleration of the former.

Third Annual
EDUCATIONAL SYMPOSIUM

Negroes Do Not Seek Privileges, College Fund Symposium Told

The third annual educational symposium of the United Negro College Fund, entitled "Are We Close to Solving Our Race Problem?" was held last night in the auditorium of Hunter College.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and of the United Negro College Fund, asserted in the keynote speech that Negroes asked no special privileges. "Whatever progress we have made has been completely within the framework of our democratic ideals. These gains have come as the democratic process has been slowly, and often painfully implemented to extend to the Negro people rights too frequently taken for granted by others," Dr. Patterson said. "It seems necessary to say this, for those who oppose these rights seem somehow to assume that it is their freedom which is being curtailed."

Part of the program, a panel discussion, was broadcast over the American Broadcasting Company network as "America's Town Meeting of the Air," moderated by George V. Denny. Participants were Edward Weeks, editor of "The Atlantic Monthly," chairman; Dr. Sadie T. Alexander Philadelphia attorney and legal adviser for the National Council of Negro Women; George S. Schuyler, associate editor of "The Pittsburgh Courier," and James Jackson Kilpatrick, editor of "The Richmond News Leader," of Richmond, Va.

Dr. Alexander said that while improvement had been made in limited areas, "discrimination continues to subvert our democracy, by creating an inferior caste status of more than one-tenth of our population, by encouraging racial tension and by undermining the moral fiber of all Americans and the faith of the people of the world in our democratic ideal."

Mr. Schuyler, citing progress of Negroes toward enjoyment of their full rights as citizens, predicted that the goal would be achieved in a generation, if the present trend continues. Considering the plight of minorities elsewhere, he said, the record "is a flattering commentary on American civilization."

Patterson Speaks To Group On College Fund

NEW YORK—No special privileges need be extended to Negroes to give "this segment of the population an even break with the other ninety per cent of the American people," Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute said last week in a speech before 2300 persons at the United Negro College Fund's third annual symposium at Hunter College Auditorium.

Pointing out that the gains made by Negroes toward full rights of citizenship had been made "entirely within the democratic framework," Dr. Patterson declared "it is necessary to say this, for those who oppose those rights seem to assume that their freedom is being curtailed, rather than that the normal privileges of citizenship are being extended to others." He added that Negro Americans are seeking "reciprocity between the duty to pay taxes and the right to say through the ballot, if a given tax is necessary. Reciprocity between the responsibility to serve in the nation's armed forces and the right, accorded to other citizens, to perform that duty under conditions free from special handicaps and humiliation."

Dr. Patterson, who is also the founder and president of the United Negro College Fund, was the keynote speaker at last evening's forum at Hunter College, which had as its theme "Are We Close To Solving Our Race Problem?" The New York City Clubs of nine Eastern women's colleges and the American Association of University Women joined the Fund as sponsors of the meeting.

Edward Weeks, Editor of the Atlantic Monthly, was chairman of the symposium panel. Other members were Dr. Sadie T. M. Alexander, legal advisor for the National Council of Negro Women; George S. Schuyler, Associate Editor of the Pittsburgh Courier and James Jackson Kilpatrick, Editor of the Richmond News Leader, Richmond, Virginia.

Speaking for the affirmative, Mr. Schuyler predicted that if the present trend toward the abolition of racially restrictive laws continued, the solution of this country's race problem would be achieved within a generation. He stated that since 1941 the Supreme Court has ruled affirmatiely 19 times on civil rights issues directly affecting the Negro, including jury exclusion, forced confessions, disfranchisement, education, segregation and jim crow transportation. A million Southern Negroes are voting today, Mr. Schuyler declared, Negro union members have soared from 400,000 to 1,250,000, and scores of Negroes teach on college faculties where "only yesterday there were none."

Dr. Sadie T. M. Alexander, who was the first Negro women to earn a Ph. D. degree in America (University of Pennsylvania, 1921) and the first to be admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania (1927), stated that discrimination continues to subvert our democracy, by creating an inferior caste status for more than one-tenth of the population and by encouraging racial tension and undermining the moral fiber of all Americans along with the faith of the people of the world in the democratic ideal. Saying that the improvement made in limited areas of human relations was not enough, she stated "either we must attain our democratic goal or the continuous failure to do so will destroy our ability. No nation can withstand the long strain of component groups hostile toward each other."

A part of Tuesday evening's panel discussion was broadcast from 9 to 9:45 p. m. throughout the United States, Hawaii and Alaska over 280 stations of the American Broadcasting Company network, as "America's Town Meeting of the Air." George V. Denny was moderator.

Recordings of the entire program which began at Hunter College at 8:30 p. m. were requested by the "Voice of America," the International Broadcasting Division of the United States Department of State, for rebroadcasting to foreign countries.

The New York College Clubs sponsoring the symposium with the Fund were Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Bennington, Connecticut College, Mt. Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar and Wellesley.

ROCKEFELLER, JR. TO HEAD UNITED COLLEGE

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will serve as chairman of the National Council of the United Negro College Fund, for the 1951 campaign, it was announced at Fund headquarters, 22 East 54th Street.

Under Mr. Rockefelle's Chairmanship, nationally prominent business executives and men and women active in civic and educattional affairs will be recruited to serve on the National Council for the current year, to aid the Fund's program in support of 32 privately fi- The Fund will seek to raise approxi- banced colleges and universities. mately ten per cent of the combined educational budget of its 32 member colleges in 1951, to supplement the other ninty per cent provided by income from tuition, endowment and annual church board grants.

In accepting the National Council chairmanship for the Fund's coming campaign Dr. Rockefeller stated "I believe education to be a wise and helpful approach to the solution of the problem of integration of the Negro into American life. An informed and educated population; Negro or white, is the best insurance against subversive influences. It is likewise a positive force in our national development."

The Fund's 1951 nation-wide campaign for the participating colleges, which includes such well-known educational institutions as Tuskegee, Hampton, as well as Fisk, Atlanta, and Lincoln Universities, is scheduled to open early in April.

$1,200,113 Raised For College Fund

NEW YORK—In a final report on the 1950 campaign results of the United Negro College Fund, William J. Trent, Jr., Executive Director; announced that the total of $1,200,113 represents the largest amount raised in any one year by the Fund since it was established in 1944, and exceeds the 1949 total by $50,000.

The money obtained this year will be distributed among 32 private, accredited colleges and universities and will be used to help meet current operating expenses including scholarship aid for qualified students, faculty salaries, and teachin gequipment, Mr. Trent stated. The Fund's annual campaign goal represents approxibately ten percent of the combined educational budget of its member institutions, the other ninety percent being met by income from tuition, endowment and church board grants.

Contributions to the Fund's 1950 appeal were reecived from individuals in 43 states and several foreign countries, including England, Norway, Germany and Japan. More than 3400 business firms and corporations and 257 philanthropic foundations contributed to the campaign, and students of 80 preparatory schools colloges and universities located in both the South and the North gave through their Campus Welfare Chests. Students attending the 32 participating colleges in the Fund also conducted campus campaigns for the Fund.

Formally organized appeals were made in 76 cities and towns throughout the country, in 1950, including New York City where $323,530.55 was raised by 3 divisions of the Greater New York Committee, including the New York Men's Committee headed by Lt. General Leslie R. Groves, vice-president, Remington Rand Research Laboratory; the New York Women's Division, under the leadership of Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell and the Uptown Committee.

Negro College Fund up $50,000 over last year

NEW YORK — In a final report on 1950 campaign results of the United Negro College Fund, William J. Trent, Jr., executive director, has announced that the total of $1,300,113 represents the largest amount raised by the fund in any one year since it was established in 1944, and exceeds the 1949 total by $50,000.

The Fund's annual goal represents 10 percent of the combined educational budgets of its 32 member institutions, the other 90 percent being met by income from tuition, endowment and church board grants.

Contributions to the Fund's 1950 appeal were received from individuals in 43 states and several foreign countries, including England, Norway, Germany and Japan, Trent said. More than 3400 business firms and corporations and 257 philanthropic foundations contributed to the campaign, and students of 80 schools in both the south and the north gave.

Alumni to Map '51 College Fund Drive

NEW ORLEANS—Alumni Association officers, representing 45,000 graduates and former students of the 32 private accredited colleges and universities affiliated in the United Negro College Fund will attend a conference here, Feb. 2 and 3, to discuss plans for the fund's 1951 campaign.

The meeting, which represents the fifth annual conference of the National Council of UNCF Alumni, will be presided over by Dr. George L. Hightower, an Atlanta physician, and National Council president. Hosts to the delegates will be Xavier and Dillard Universities and the Inter-Alumni Council of New Orleans.

In addition to Dr. Hightower, other National Council officers who will attend the New Orlean's conference include:

Lorenzo White, Hampton, Va.; Dr. O. W. Phillips, Marshall, Texas; J. Rupert Picott, Richmond, Va., all vice-presidents; National Council secretary, Mrs. Ethel M. Johnson, New York City: Dr Connie Y. Odom, assistant secretary, Austin, Texas; and Louis E Redmond, treasurer, of Chicago.

College Fund Drive Chairman Appointed

NEW YORK — Thomas I. Parkinson, president and director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of America, has been appointed national chairman of the eight annual campaign of the United Negro College Fund, it was announced by Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, vice-president of the Fund. Dr. Mays is president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., one of the member colleges of the Fund.

Mr. Parkinson, a trustee of Columbia and Pennsylvania Universities, will head the Fund's 1951 appeal in support of 32 private, accredited colleges and universities, which will have its national opening early in April.

The colleges and universities aided by the Fund's campaign to meet current operating expenses are located in 13 states, from Pennsylvania to Texas, have a combined enrollment of 25,000 Negro students, and include such well-known educational institutions as Atlanta, Fisk, and Lincoln Universities and Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes.

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NIMROD ALLEN CITED

COLUMBUS, Ohio — (ANP) — Nimrod B. Allen, executive secretary of the Columbus Urban League, has been nominated one of this city's "10 Men of the Year."

RACE BIAS TERMED ASSISTANCE TO REDS

'Incredible Trouble' Can Come From Tales of Unfair Acts, Negro Fund Group Hears

COLLEGE NEEDS STRESSED

Rockefeller, Saying Institutions Desperately Require Aid, Asks Gifts as 'Investments'

Communists are exploiting racial discrimination in the United States for propaganda purposes, Charles D. Jackson, president of the National Committee for a Free Europe, declared yesterday at a luncheon meeting held in behalf of the United Negro College Fund's forthcoming campaign.

The enemy, he asserted, can "make incredible trouble for us" by pointing up these unfair practimes to persons in other parts of the world. Mr. Jackson, who is on leave as publisher of Fortune Magazine and vice president of Time, Inc., warned against "violent action" in aid of the Negro and pointed to support of the 1951 college fund as the "saner approach" to the problem.

The luncheon, held at the Century Club, 7 West Forty-third Street, was given by Mr. Jackson, who is chairman of the Greater New York Men's Council. It was attended by John D. Rockefeller Jr., chairman of the fund's national council, and many business leaders who pledged their support to the drive, which begins in April.

The fund, which acts as a "community chest" for thirty-two private Negro colleges, is seeking to raise $1,500,000. The goal for the paign, he said, New York area has been set at $375,000.

Mr. Rockefeller, in urging support of the defense of cause. It will be one of the best investments of your time and money." The thirty-two Negro institutions, he emphasized, "desperately" bring about greater economic opportunities.

need the fund's assistance. These colleges, he added, do not have deficits "—they live within such money as they can get."

William J. Trent Jr., executive director of the fund, said the money was needed for scholarships, teachers' salaries, books and other current expenses. Last year the fund reached its goal of $1,400,000.

He added that it was the first cooperative fund-raising venture in the history of American education and might point the way in which other small independent colleges could survive in difficult financial times.

John D. Rockefeller On Air Friday For UnitedCollegeFund

NEW YORK — John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will make a radio talk in behalf of the 1951 campaign of the United Negro College Fund on Friday, June 15, from 10:45 to 11 p. m., E. D. T., over the nation-wide facilities of the National Broadcasting Company.

Mr. Rockefeller has been chairman of the College Fund's National Council since its organization in 1945. The Fund is seeking to raise $1,500,000 in support of 32 private, accredited Negro colleges throughout the country.

Report Almost $5,000 At 2nd UNCF Luncheon

The second in a series of Tuesday luncheons was held by the members of the committee raising funds for the United Negro College Fund. The luncheons, held at Frazier's Cafe, will continue until the end of June.

The purpose of the luncheons is to hear reports from various organizations and individuals participating in the drive. J. B. Blayton, Sr., chairman of the drive, gave a brief address at the meeting as did Dr. Benjamin Mays, director of the campaign.

The reports were: David T. Howard High School, $62.72; Gammon Theological Seminary, $163; Rev. R. Julian Smith, Mt. Moriah Baptist Church, $50; W. H. Borders, Wheat Street Baptist Church, $25; Rev. L. M. Tobin, Providence Baptist Church, $75.

Morris Brown College, $2,000; Clark College, $2,000; Spelman College, (partial report) $412.50; Dr. G. A. Howell, $25; Dr. E. A. Jones, $65 (for Drs. A. M. Davis, W. H. Weddington and J. G. Gill); Mesdames [illegible], I. J. Curry and Sadie Mays, $10; Washington High School, $105. The total amount reported was $4,983.22.

United Negro College Fund Workers Report $14,145.97

The third weekly meeting of the local group sharing in the mammoth seventh annual campaign of the United Negro College Fund revealed a total amount raised to date of $14,145.97. The report of the amount raised in the past week was more than $5,000. Of this amount, J. W. Dobbs reported $1,100 from himself and the Masons.

The weekly meetings gather the campaign workers together in luncheons at Frazier's Cafe and will last through the month of June. Heading the drive is J. B. Blayton, Sr.

Six Atlanta colleges will benefit from the drive which aims at a goal of $1,400,000 on the national level. The five institutions are; Atlanta University; Clark College; Gammon Theological Seminary; Morehouse College; Morris Brown College and Spelman College. There are 32 participating institutions in all.

The institutions, with the aid of interested parties not necessarily working in education, pooled their resources to create what is called "the country's first educational community chest."

President of the UNCF is F. D. Patterson. Thomas I. Parkinson is chairman; Truman Gibson vice chairman. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., perhaps the one heaviest contributor, is chairman of the national council.

At Wednesday's meeting, the following amounts were reported: Afro-American Life Insurance Co., $35; Atlanta Life Issupracne Co., $63; the Atlanta Daily World, $200; Atlanta University, $1,898.20; Dr. R. L. Chamberlain, $100; Dr. Charles Chisholm, $5.

Mrs. Geneva Haugabrooks, $20; Ivey Brothers, $100; Rogers Henderson, $100; Mrs. Carrie Johnson, $5; Dr. S. M. Lewis, $25; Dr. W. A. Mason, $25; Dr. H. E Nash; $10; Dr. Henry Shorter, $10; C. A. Scott, $50; Dr. H. Ward Warner, $10; Dr. S. W. Walker, $100; Summer School, $325.89.

Ware Street School, $40.50; Yonge Street School. $6: Ted Lewis Cleaners, $200; Pilgrim Life Insurance Co., $200; North Carolina Mutual Life, $25; Herndon Homes, R. B. Smith, reporting, $49.70; Grady Homes, Mrs. A. R. Hill, reporting, $51.50; University-John Hope Homes J. R. Henderson, reporting, $23.15.

Rev. Roswell Jackson's Church, $20; Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, John Wesley Dobbs, Grand Master, reporting, $1,000; Georgia Negro Voters League, $100; Booker T. Washington night school, $25.

Dr. S. H. Giles, reporting for the small businesses on Auburn Ave., $13; Mrs. Margaret Curry, Mrs. Evelyn Frazier and Mrs. Sadie Mays, reporting for the small businesses Hunte St., $25.51; Dr. F. B. Washington, for the white concerns on Auburn Ave., and in Summerhill, $131.25; Murdaugh Brothers, $15; Miscellaneous, $1, and the E. R. Carter School, $28.

Negro College FundAidUrged By Rockefeller

He Broadcasts Appeal for the Public to Contribute $1,500,000 in Campaign

John D. Rockefeller jr., as chairman of the National Council United Negro College Fund, appealed last night for contributions for the fund's eighth annual drive to extend educational opportunities for Negroes in this country.

In a fifteen-minute speech at 10:45 o'clock over WNBC and the National Broadcasting System, Mr. Rockefeller appealed to the public to contribute $1,500,000 to help support thirty-two private colleges and universities of the United Negro College Fund. That sum, he said, would supply the 10 per cent of operating expenses not met by tuitions and fees.

"In my opinion," Mr. Rockefeller declared, "this is a small price to pay for more trained citizens, more trained minds and hands to help build the nation's economy, to improve its health, to raise its educational level, and to bring about a greater understanding and unity among its poeple."

Mr. Rockefeller spoke of youth rising above difficulties to his rightful place in society as one phase of American democracy, but he emphasized that an "obligation" of our society is to provide "the freedom of opportunity."

Referring to "the lack of educational opportunities for Negro youth," Mr. Rockefeller declared:

"This lack has had its inevitable effect not only upon the health, morale and efficiency of our 15,000,000 Negro citizens, but upon every American as well. It has served to undermine national unity and stability and its effect have gone well beyond our national boundaries.

"The extension of greater opportunities to our Negro population becomes, therefore, a matter of not only national but international importance. And it is urgent. We do not have another century to wait. The sands are running out."

Rockefeller Asks More Opportunity

NEW YORK—Saying that "we do not have another century to wait," John D. Rockefeller Jr., urged greater extension of opportunities for Negroes, in an address which was heard Friday night on the National Broadcasting Company's program, "Pro and Con."

Mr. Rockefeller, speaking in behalf of the eighth annual campaign of the United Negro College Fund, pointed out that the lack of educational opportunity for Negro youth not only has had its effect upon the "health, morale and efficiency" of America's 15,000,000 Negro population, but also has served to undermine national unity and stability. Its effects, he added, have gone well beyond our national boundaries.

Emphasizing the need for unity in our present efforts to preserve freedom, Mr. Rockefeller stated, "Freedom does not come as a gift. We cannot secure it for ourselves unless we are willing that others should have it also.

"How can we deny opportunity to some Americans," Mr. Rockefeller continued, "while giving it freely to others? We must make our freedom of opportunity a freedom for all Americans, without regard to race, color or creed."

College.
Additional dates will be released in the fall.

Drive Opens For College Fund

HOUSTON, Texas — The United Negro College Fund campaign here got off to what Chairman Robert Taylor, general chairman of the Texas campaign, called a "flying start" April 17 at a luncheon at the Houston Club sponsored by H. R. Fuller, Houston philanthropist. Fuller contributor to the "kick off" drive for $25,000 were: Emil Farnsworth, $1,500; and Mrs. C. A. Dupree, $500; and Mrs. Hobart Taylor, $500. Dickerson. $500.

UNCF Revises Choir Broadcast Schedule

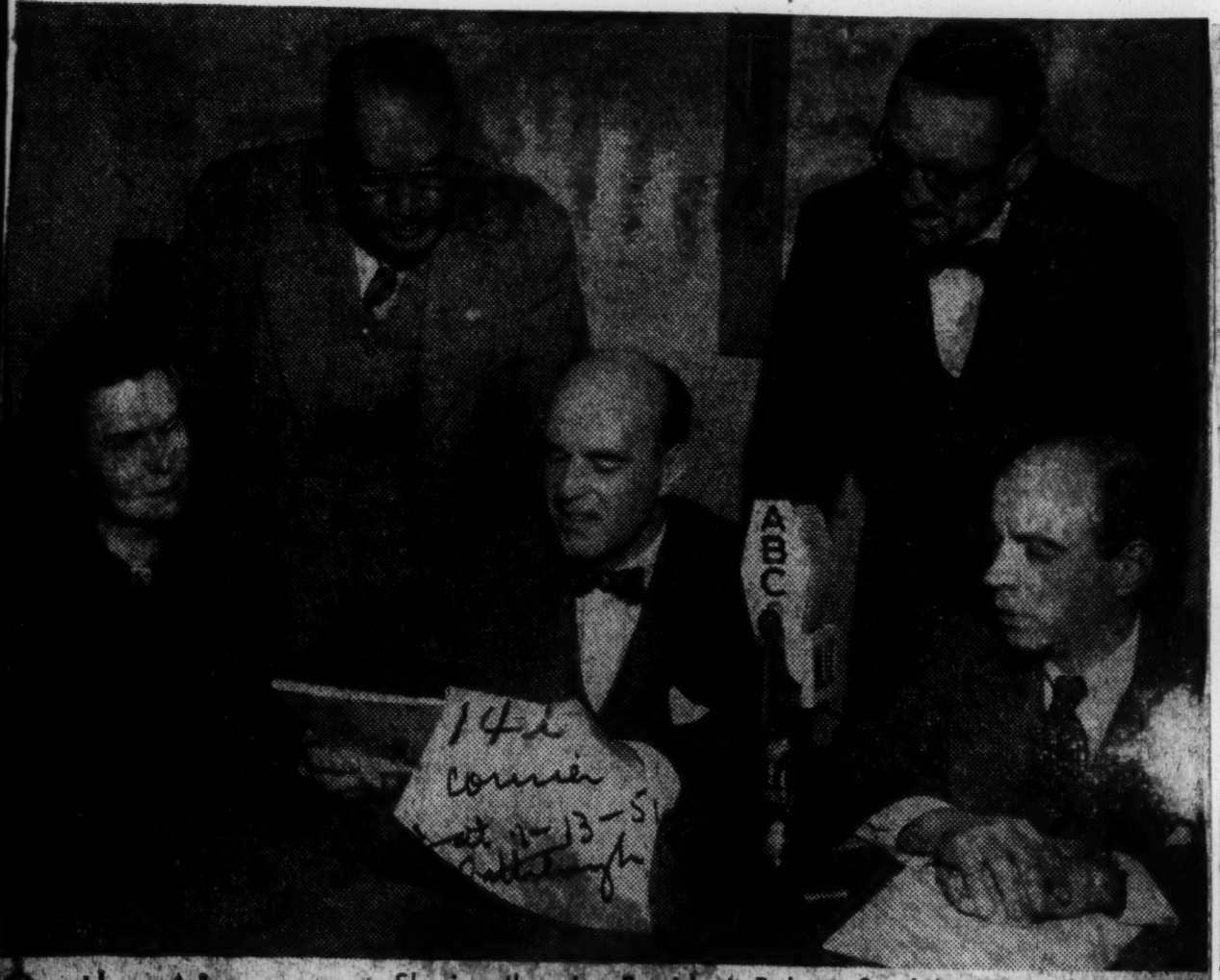
Second Consecutive Year

NEW YORK—Because of unforseen transcription difficulties, a new and revised schedule of choir broadcasts presented by the United Negro College Fund, has been announced.

Heard each Sunday, 10:30 - 11 A.M., EDT, over more than 175 stations of the coast-to-coast American Broadcasting Company network, the series now beginning its second consecutive year.

SUMMER SCHEDULE

The complete revised summer schedule is as follows: July 8, Hampton Institute; July 15, Knoxville College; July 22, Xavier University; July 29, Bethune-Cookman College; Aug. 5, Benedict College; Aug. 12, Morehouse College; Aug. 19, Hampton Institute; Aug. 26, Dillard University, Sept. 2, Spelman College; Sept. 9, Xavier University; Sept. 16, Bethune-Cookman College; Sept. 23, Hampton Institute; Sept. 30, Bennett



On the Airwaves—Sharing the air each Sunday, beginning Jan. 7, on the American Broadcasting Company network will be the National Urban League and the United Negro College Fund. Here UNCF and NUL leaders took over script for first program with ABC Vice President Robert Saudek. Seated are, left to right, Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell, associate chairman, National Council, UNCF; Lloyd K. Garrison, president, NUL, and Mr. Saudek. Looking on are, left to right, Lester B. Granger, executive director, NUL, and William J. Trent Jr., executive director, UNCF.

1950 UN College Fund Tops Campaign History

NEW YORK — In a final report on the 1950 campaign results of the United Negro College Fund, William J. Trent Jr., executive director, announced that the total of $1,200,113. represents the largest amount raised in any one year by the Fund since it was established in 1944, and exceeds the 1949 total by $50,000.

The money obtained this year will be distributed among 32 private, accredited colleges and universities and will be used to help meet current operating expenses, including scholarship aid for qualified students, faculty salaries, and teaching equipment, Mr. Trent stated. The Fund's annual campaign goal represents approximately ten percent of the combined educational budgets of its member institutions, the other ninety percent being met by income from tuition, endowment and church board grants.

Contributions to the Fund's 1950 appeal were received from individuals in 43 states and several foreign countries, including England, Norway, Germany and Japan. More than 3400 business firms and corporations and 257 philanthropic foundations contributed to the campaign, and students of 80 preparatory schools, colleges and universities located in both the South and the North gave through their Campus Welfare Chests. Students attending the 32 participating colleges in the Fund also conducted campus campaigns for the Fund.

Formally organized appeals were made in 76 cities and towns throughout the country, in 1950, including New York City where $323,530.55 was raised by 3 divisions of the Greater New York Committee, including the New York Men's Committee headed by Lt. General Leslie R. Groves, vice-president, Remington Rand Research Laboratory, the New York Women's Division, under the leadership of Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell and the Uptown Committee, under the chairmanship of William H. Brown, manager of the Hotel Theresa.

NEGRO FUND—Contributions

Students from more than 100 educational institutions have contributed to the 1951 appeal to the United Negro College Fund. Now in the eighth annual nation-wide campaign, the fund is seeking $1,500,000 in support of the educational budgets of thirty-two private, accredited Negro colleges and universities. The money raised is used to provide scholarship aid for students and to supplement the operating budgets of the colleges.

1950 College Fund Exceeds $1 Million

NEW YORK — In a final report on the 1950 campaign results of the United Negro College Fund, William J. Trent Jr., executive director, announced last week the total of $1,200,113 represents the largest amount raised in any one year by the Fund since it was established in 1944, and exceeds the 1949 total by $50,000.

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Students attending the 32 participating colleges in the Fund also conducted campus campaigns for the Fund.

College Fund Day Sunday in churches

Churches of the city will observe tomorrow (Sunday) as College Day, according to announcement by the Rev. G. W. Reed, president of the Interdemoninational Ministerial Alliance.

Special programs are arranged for the churches in cooperation with the local United Negro College Fund committee, which is conducting a campaign to benefit the 32 participating colleges and universities.

Prominent alumni from each of the schools represented will address the congregations on the "Importance of Education" and explain the operation of UNCF.

Over 70 cities in the nation are conducting drives now for UNCF. Local headquarters are at 4824½ S. Avalon, ADams 5602.

College Fund And Urban League On Radio Program

NEW YORK—Two large service organizations—United Negro College Fund and the National Urban League were represented on the ABC Public Affairs Department series, Negro College Choirs broadcast Sunday.

Announcing the joint representation, Robert Saudek, ABC Vice President, said: "ABC is proud to present a series designed to call attention to the talents of one-tenth of the American people. The purpose of the United Negro College Fund is to provide higher educational opportunity for Negro youth. The Urban League takes the talented youngsters past another hurdle, trying to locate them in skilled and professional work."

Since last April ABC has been bringing the best in choral music by presenting the choral groups of accredited Negro colleges. The choral groups will continue to participate on the broadcast, and in addition, members of the Urban League will present dramatizations and reports of Negro life in America.

Negro College Choir Series Set For ABC Radio Hookup

LOS ANGELES—A new Negro choir series will get underway here Sunday with the backing of two service organizations, the United Negro College Fund and the National Urban League.

The two organizations will be jointly represented on the ABC Public Affairs Department series, "Negro College Choirs," according to Robert Saudek, ABC vice president.

Saudek said the major network is "proud to present a series designed to call attention to the talents of one-tenth of American people." The purpose of the United Negro College Fund is to provide higher educational opportunity for Negro youth, while the National League takes the young people over another hurdle, that of trying to locate them in skilled and professional work.

The choir series will feature choral groups from accredited Negro colleges participating as members of the Negro College Fund.

95th Infantry Donates $984 To College Fund

NEW YORK — The officers and men of the 95th Infantry Battalion, stationed at Fort Campbell, Ky., have given $984 to the 1951 campaign of the United Negro College Fund, it was announced here last week by William J. Trent Jr., executive director.

The gift was made, according to battalion commander Maj. George R. Roth, because the men realized "the necessity of supporting private educational institutions." The collection was made through the efforts of Lt. Lloyd J. Stark, of 150 Clark avenue, Moorestown, N. J.

Mr. Trent also announced the receipt of similar contributions from other units of the Armed Forces. Army of Occupation troops in Wurzburg, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Munich and Nurnberg, Germany, and in Austria sent a first installment of $712 to the fund. Capt. Cecil W. White, president of the European Tuskegee Club, promised that further contributions would be forthcoming at an early date.

* * *

A PREVIOUSLY announced gift from the men of the 24th Infantry Regiment in Korea was augmented by an additional contribution which brought the total for that group to $6,545. The officers and men of the 710th Tank Battalion and the 317th Engineer Combat Battalion, both at Fort Campbell, Ky., sent checks for $360 and $273, respectively.

The United Negro College Fund supports the educational budgets of 32 private, accredited Negro colleges and universities located in 12 states. The goal of the 1951 nation-wide campaign is $1,500,000.

Calls Upon Society To Provide Opportunity

NEW YORK CITY — John D. Rockefeller, Jr., chairman of the National Council United Negro College Fund, appealed Friday night for contributions for the fund's eighth annual drive to extend educational opportunities for Negroes in this country.

In a speech over Station WNBC and the National Broadcasting System, Mr. Rockefeller appealed to the public to contribute $1,500,00 to help support thirty-two private colleges and universities of the United Negro College Fund. That sum, according to Mr. Rockefeller, would supply the 10 per cent of operating expenses not met by tuitions and fees.

"A SMALL PRICE"

"In my opinion," Mr. Rockefeller asserted, "this is a small price to pay for more trained citizens, more trained minds and hands to help build the nation's economy, to improve its health, to raise its educational level, and to bring about a greater understanding and unity among its people.

Mr. Rockefeller spoke of youth rising above the difficulties to his rightful place in society as one phase of American democracy, but he emphasized that an "obligation" of our society is to provide "the freedom of opportunity."

Turning to the lack of educational opportunities for Negro youth," Mr. Rockefeller declared:

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"The extension of greater opportunities to our Negro population becomes, therefore, a matter of not only national but international im-

portance. And it is urgent. We do not have another century to wait. The sands are running out."

Negro Fund Drive Gets Under Way

The United Negro College Fund's eighth annual campaign was under way today with a national goal of $1,500,000. The New York quota is $350,000.

C. D. Jackson, publisher of Fortune magazine, is local chairman of the men's division, and the fund supports 32 Negro institutions of higher learning with an enrollment of 25,000 students.

Charles Wilson Endorses United Negro College Fund

NEW YORK — Charles E. Wilson, Director of Defense Mobilization, has endorsed the 1951 campaign of the United Negro College Fund for $1,500,000, it was announced recently by Thomas I. Parkinson, chairman.

In a letter to Mr. Parkinson, Mr. Wilson stated:

"I have the highest regard for the contribution that the thirty-two colleges and universities devoted exclusively to Negro education are making to the people of this country. In serving these institutions, the United Negro College Fund is a necessary instrument for American unity."

Mr. Parkinson also announced that endorsements of the aims and objectives of the Fund have been received from 21 governors from Maine to Oregon and from Wisconsin to Texas. The mayors of 19 cities where the Fund is conducting campaign appeals have issued proclamations urging their citizens to support the Fund, he said.

"I am particularly pleased," Mr. Parkinson said, "with the statement of the City Manager of Marshall, Texas, where two Fund colleges, Bishop and Wiley, are located. His statement reads in part as follows:

'(These schools) are doing much toward higher education for the Negro people, which is one of the chief concerns of all of our people in this section. There is no tribute that we could make that would be adequate to the place that these two Negro colleges fill in this section of the country.'

Rockefeller Asks Cash for Colleges

NEW YORK—John D. Rockefeller Jr. will make a radio talk in behalf of the 1951 campaign of the United Negro College Fund, Friday, June 15, from 10:45 to 11 P. M., EDT, over the facilities of the National Broadcasting Company.

Mr. Rockefeller has been chairman of the College Fund's National Council since its organization in 1945. The Fund is seeking to raise $1,500,000 in support of

14j 1951

Six Awards of $1,000 Each On National Basis

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Nineteen scholarships totaling $12,500 will be awarded to high school students throughout the country to enable them to enter Howard University in September, it was revealed last week by University officials.

The recipients of the scholarships will be selected through national competitive scholarship examination which will be given to high school students by field representatives of the university.

Six scholarships, worth $1,000 each will be awarded to students on a national basis, with twelve scholarships worth $500 each being awarded to students in twelve areas of the country. In addition, one scholarship worth $500 a year for four years, given annually to Howard University by District Theatres, Inc., of Washington, D. C., will be awarded to one successful competitor.

Scholarships will be awarded to students, who based on national or area competition, best qualify in view of (1) rank on the Howard University National Competitive Scholarship Examination; (2) superior scholarship; (3) specific abilities; (4) need, and (5) personality.

The recipients may enter any of the following four schools and colleges of the University: College of Liberal Arts, School of Engineering and Architecture, School of Music and College of Pharmacy.

F. D. Wilkinson, registrar of Howard university, in discussing the scholarship examinations, stated:

"Any high school senior who plans to graduate in June, 1951, or any person who has graduated from high school since 1948 who is an applicant for admission to the freshman college class, and who has not previously matriculated at a college or university, is eligible to participate in these examinations.

Mrs. Holley Initiates Home And American Study in Indian University

WILMINGTON, Del.—Mrs. Allie Miller Holley, instructor of homemaking and family relations in the Howard High School, here, left for India, Tuesday, where she will spend a two-year leave as a visiting professor.

Mrs. Holley has been invited by the Maharaja Sayaji Rao University of Baroda, India, to initiate a program in home management and conduct extensive field in family research within the Baroda area.

She sailed on the S. S. Independence for Naples. She will fly from Rome to Bombay, and then travel 200 miles north along the coast to Baroda.

Mrs. Holley is a graduate of Virginia State College at Ettrick, Va. She received her M. A. degree from Columbia University and has done post graduate at the University of California at Berkeley and the University of Delaware.

Prior to coming to Howard in 1942, she was director of the division of home economics and teacher trainer in home economics education for five years. He work with youth and family groups in her many civic endeavors affords Mrs. Holley a wealth of experience and training which will serve as background for a comparative study of Asian and American family cultures.

MRS. HOLLEY

HOME FOLLOWING a year's experiences as a teacher in Liverpool, England under an exchange program is Mrs. Vera Hemingway Sumner of 137 N. Fifth st., Lovejoy, Ill. She is planning to resume her American teaching career in the Dunbar Grade School at Madison, Ill.

Signal Honor Given Young Race Student

NORWOOD, Mass.— Donald A. Tanneyhill, a resident of Norwood High School, has been elected president of the sophomore class, it was announced last week.

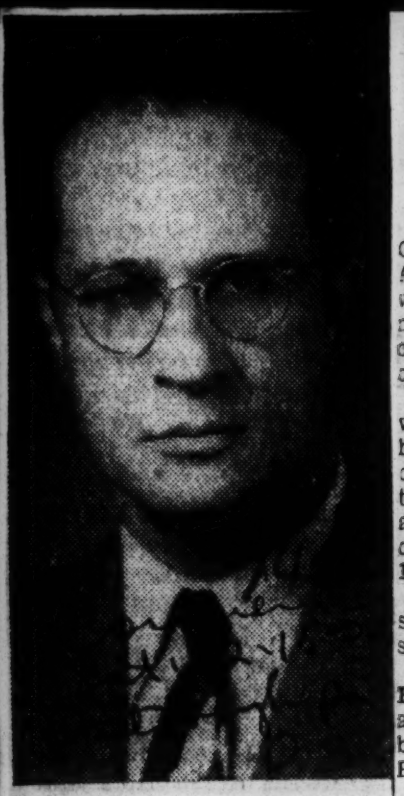
Donald is a member of the Student Council, Red Cross and the Committee on Ways and Means. He won a Junior Varsity letter for playing basketball for the past three school seasons and expects to make the senior team this year.

He has chosen mechanical engineering as a career, and hopes

DONALD TANNEYHILL
. . . wins distinct honor

to enlist in the Navy's NROTC program.

Donald is the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Clayton Tanneyhill of 34 Day Street, and the nephew of Misses Ann Tanneyhill, director of vocational guidance of the National Urban League, and Gertrude Tanneyhill, program director of the Urban League of Greater New York.



Carnegie Fellow— Robert J. Courtney, state agricultural agent with headquarters at Southern University in Baton Rouge, La., has received a Carnegie Fellowship for a year's study at Harvard. He was among ten persons to receive the grants out of 150 applicants. — USDA Photo.

Phi Beta Kappa Elects 2 Alphas At Indiana Univ.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—(ANP)—Gamma Eta chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity at Indiana University last semester achieved the most outstanding scholastic record of any Greek-letter organization on the campus.

Two members of the fraternity were elected to Phi Beta Kappa, highest scholastic society for undergraduate students, and the fraternity had the highest over-all average of 31 fraternities on the campus during the spring semester 1951.

It received the Indiana University Pan-Hellenic council scholarship cup for this achievement.

The two Alphas elected to Phi Beta Kappa were John P. Ward, and Jesse D. Hayes. Frank Hayes, brother of the latter, received a Phi Beta Kappa scholarship.

Since the formation of the local chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha in 1946, Gamma Eta has consistently been among the uper one-third of the fraternities on the campus.

During the last four semesters it ranked second, third, fourth and first respectively among the 31 fraternities.

At the fifth annual Founders Day celebration, two loving cups were presented to the chapter by representatives of Iota Lambda chapter of Indianapolis.

Theodore H. Randall, secretary of Iota Lambda, presented one cup and Alfred Grayson, chairman of the committee on extension and internal development, presented the Henry J. Richardson cup.

Principal speaker at the Founder's Day ceremonies was Bennie D. Brown, Chicago, general secretary of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, Inc.

Another speaker was Walter Smith, Gary, Indiana, regional director.

Other events in connection with the program included a dinner in the Union building, and a reception at the Alpha house.

Lincoln (Mo.) Profs Named To Directory

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Seven members of the faculty at Lincoln University, Mo., are represented in the second edition of the "Directory of American Scholars" which was recently published.

Swelling the list to eight is the late Norval P. Barksdale, former chairman of the department of modern languages.

Other faculty members listed in the directory are Dr. Oliver C. Cox, professor of sociology; Dr. Lorenzo J. Greene, professor of history; Dr. Richard Clyde Minor, head of the department of sociology; Dr. Thomas D. Pawley Jr., associate professor of English; Dr. Armistead S. Pride, Dean of the School of Journalism; Scovel Richardson, Dean of the School of Law, and Dr. W. Sherman Savage, chairman of the department of history and government.

Atlanta, Ga. 14/

SHAKES HANDS WITH ROYALTY—One of the great moments of many people's lives is to meet royalty in the flesh. Charlie Brown, clerk-messenger at the British Embassy since 1888, met Princess Elizabeth and her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh during their recent visit to Washington, D. C.

For Brown, however, meeting royalty is nothing new. In 1939 he was presented to the King and Queen of England and received the British Empire Medal. During his 64 years at the British embassy, Brown, 83, has seen 15 British ambassador come and go.

In the above picture, Brown is shown shaking hands with the Duke of Edinburgh. He is said to be the only Negro to personally meet the royal visitors during their recent trip to the nation's capital.—(ANP).

PRINCESS ELIZABETH A DOCTOR OF LAWS—LONDON, England—Princess Elizabeth and her husband, Prince Philip (right) are shown chatting with Jamaican ~~Runner~~ Arthur Wint, who was presented to them after the Princess and her Prince had been given Honorary Doctor of Laws degrees at London University, Dec. 11. In left background is the Earl of Athlone, Chancellor of The University who presented the degrees.

Negro Girl Elected Queen At University Of Illinois

Daily Worker Wed. 11-7-51 Arrests 9a.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. - (INS) - A pretty, 20-year-old Negro girl from Chicago has been elected queen of the 42nd annual homecoming celebration at the University of Illinois.

She is Miss Clarice Davis and the first of her race to win the honor in the history of the school's colorful homecoming festivities. Miss Davis won out over a field that originally included 53 nominations.

She said Tuesday:

"It is a great honor. I am very happy."

Miss Davis also is the first Negro to be named a homecoming queen in the history of the Western (Big Ten) Conference.

University officials announced that more than 5,000 ballots were cast in the campus-wide election. The total vote mustered by Miss Davis was not announced. Officials explained that by tradition the count is a secret.

Miss Davis will serve as "Miss Illinois" over a court of beauty including the nine prettiest co-eds from other Big Ten schools.

The homecoming program next Saturday will be featured by the gridiron clash between undefeated Illinois and Iowa. It will be climaxed by a gigantic dance Saturday night.

Miss Davis won the honor on the basis of her personality, poise, posture, carriage, walk, beauty of face and figure.

She said:

"It was something I had dreamed about. But I never believed it would come true."

Miss Davis was graduated from the Immaculate Conception High School in Dubuque, Iowa, and attended the Navy Pier branch of the University of Illinois in Chicago before coming to the main campus in Champaign, Ill.

She is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and a student in the College of Education where she is majoring in teacher training curriculum in social studies.

Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Clarence R. Davis. The father is employed by the Chicago Transit Authority.

Nominees for queen were selected by each sorority on the Illinois campus. A committee of five faculty members and five student body representatives then screened the 53 nominees.

The screen process reduced the nominees to 16. Their photographs then were published in the student daily newspaper and copies of the pictures were placed in business and campus buildings.

The election was held last Tuesday and Wednesday.

CLARICE DAVIS ROSA L. BERNSTEIN

CHICAGO—CLARICE DAVIS, 19-year-old senior majoring in social studies at the University of Illinois, was elected by a general student vote to reign as "Miss Illinois" at the University of Illinois Homecoming celebration this weekend. A native of Chicago, Miss Davis attended Immaculate Conception Academy at Dubuque, Iowa, where she worked on the school paper, was a member of the Glee Club, the Theater Guild and the national Catholic School Press Association. At the University of Illinois, she is a member of the Navy Pier Alumni Association, the University Chorus, and the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority. She lives at the Lincoln Avenue Residence Halls in Urbana, Ill.

Inside Story How 'Miss Illinois Of 1951' Was Chosen By Students

Clarice Davis, 19, a coed from Chicago's famous and infamous Southside, was cheered by 60,000 people Saturday, Nov. 10, as she reigned queen of the University of Illinois homecoming festivities, becoming the first Negro girl to hold the honor.

For a brief, but happy, interlude Clarice lived in a land that most girls are content to dream of. But how many of the 60,000 fans, or the 60,000,000 or more interested people throughout America asked themselves: "How did she get there?"

Behind Clarice Davis' hour of triumph — in the background of fame and honor — is a heart-warming tale of devotion and confidence which led to the realization of many dreams.

She Had Friends

The Big Ten conference's first Negro queen had beauty, high intelligence, shape, poise and personality and good grooming. But most important, she had friends who believed in her.

The story of Clarice's surprising rise to nationwide acclaim begins in early October at the regular meeting of Gamma chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority. News was brought to the chapter that each organized house on the Illinois campus could enter a candidate for Miss Illinois. The AKAs, as a matter of formality, discussed the possibility of entering a candidate in the race and, as usual, it seemed to be the general consensus that they would not enter the contest There had been no success in the past.

Make Decision

Finally, after much deliberation, the sorority decided to enter a representative. Clarice Davis, attractive daughter of a CTA conductor and a dress shop manager, was selected to represent the AKAs.

Informed on Oct. 8 that Clarice had been selected as one of the finalists, the girls prepared to push her campaign to the utmost. Evelyn Murphy was named publicity chairman and the drive to throne a "sepia queen' was on. A committee, composed of A. Burke Jean Ann Pierce, Florence Cunningham, Doris Jean Wilson and Cynthia Supples was named to coordinate the drive.

Instrumental in the election of Miss Davis was her friend, Rosa Lee Bernstein. Miss Bernstein talked up her friend's qualities, approaching every interest group on the campus.

"First time I met her was at the Navy Pier branch of the University of Illinois," Miss Bernstein said. "Most people recognized Clarice and liked her attractiveness, scholarship, extra-curricular activities and good grooming."

Deserved Honor

"Clarice is one of the finest persons I know, and the honor and success she is now experiencing, she deserves," she ended.

On the first day of election, when the beauties were paraded in sleek convertibles gone was the pessimism of Clarice's sorority sisters as they marched beside her car singing the sorority marching song with conviction.

And then the month of working and waiting was over. Clarice Davis had been elected Miss Illinois. She would shine in the glory of success. But basking in the reflection of that glory were the tireless workers people seldom think of — her sorority sisters, Rosa Lee Bernstein, and 5,000 students who said with their vote: "We want Clarice!"

Howard Professor Gets $15,085 Research Grant

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The Public Health Service recently awarded a research grant to Edward W. Hawthorne of Howard University, according to Oscar R. Ewing, Federal security administrator.

The $15,085 grant will enable Hawthorne to study the status of kidney and heart function in chronic kidney hypertension experimentally produced in animals, with and without heart lesions.

U. Of Illinois Honors Negro

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. — Student leaders at the University of Illinois picked Pearl Gregory, of East St. Louis, Ill., to reign over Dad's Day activities on the campus last weekend.

Gregory's son, Vincent, is an Illini pre law student. The elder Gregory's name was drawn from a list of fathers of Illini students. He was crowned "King for a Day" between halves of the Illinois-Michigan football game Saturday.

Alabama Masons Give Scholarships To 37

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Dr. H. Council Trenholm, chairman of the Committee on Education of Alabama Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M., Prince Hall affiliation, reported that during the past year 37 students received tuition scholarships.

All qualified sons and daughters of deceased Master Masons can, upon applying, receive tuition scholarships to any Alabama college of his or her choice.

The Grand lodge held its 81st communication on the campus of Alabama state college in Montgomery, July 24-26. Reports showed that the Grand lodge is in the best financial condition of its history. The net is $2,318,000 of which more than $1,533,000 is invested in United States government bonds.

The income of the Grand Lodge through all departments during the past 12 months was $452,585 while operating expenses were but $239,373, leaving a surplus of $217,212.

The Grand Lodge approved a recommendation, of Grand Master Charles V. Hendley, that in the future a part of surplus funds will be invested in government guaranteed first mortgages. This means that funds will be made available to lodge brothers who desire to build and who can qualify.

All Grand Lodge officers were re-elected. The brothers voted to hold the 82nd communication at Florence, Alabama in July, 1952.

18 Students From 2 Colleges Named To Who's Who

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Some 18 students from two other Negro colleges have been elected to Who's Who in American colleges and universities, it was announced last week.

North Carolina college in Durham, N. C., has 14 representatives and Lincoln university (Pa.) has contributed four students to Who's Who.

The students elected are:

Lincoln university—James Bell, Jersey City, N.J.; James A. Scott, Ardmore, Pa.; Ngwobia Uka, Nigeria, West Africa, and Walter T. Webb Jr., Baltimore, Md.

North Carolina college—Misses Joyce A. Daughtery, New York; Alethia Dixon, Asheville; Gloria Grant, Windsor; Gwendolyn Haywood, Raleigh; Cecilia Isham, Jacksonville, Fla.; Frances R. Peele, Ahoskie; Frances Fannie E. Reynolds, Cofield: Berlie M. Ray, New Bern; Doris J. Scipio Chadbourn; Carrie D. Thomas, Ahoskie.

Also Howard Love Jr., Gastonia; Calvin Norman Jr., Jamaica, N.Y.; Elwood J. Streeter, Greenville; and Johnnie M. Wooten, Durham.

Students from American colleges and universities throughout the country are selected to Who's Who on the basis of scholarship and leadership ability.

Chicago Herald-American

Queen: At the University of Illinois last week, the homecoming queen was Miss Clarice G. Davis, 19, a senior whose father is a Chicago transit conductor. She is the first Negro to reign as queen at a Big Ten conference school.

14j 1951

HUSBAND, WIFE GET
MASTER'S DEGREES

Houston-Professor Pickney S. Simms and wife, Mrs. Bernice D. Simms, received their Master's Degree when Texas Southern University held its fourth annual commencement on the 26 of this month.

Professor Simms received his Master of Science degree while Mrs. Simms received a Master's degree in Education.

Professor Simms has taught 35 consecutive years in the State of Texas. Twenty-three of these years he has served as principal of the LaMarque Colored High School of which he is now principal.

Mrs. Simms, a native of Louisiana, received her undergraduate training at Southern University and Leland College and taught 21 consecutive years in the DeSoto Parish Training School, Mansfield, Lousiiana. During this time she served in the capacities as elementary teacher 13 yrs. Social Science Instructor two years, Home Economics instructor two years, Mathematics Institute two years, and two years as Supervisor of the School Lunch Program. Mrs. Simms has also taught four consecutive years in the state of Texas, one year at El Campo and three years in the LaMarque Colored High School where she is presently employed as mathematics teacher.

Informer
Sat. 9-1-51
Houston, Texas

Negro Boy Among 12 Youths Congratulated By Truman

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Bernard Chavers of Ocala, Fla., was among the young artists congratulated by President Truman at the White House last Monday for submitting one of the 12 prize-winning cartoons in the "Draw the Dream You Save For" contest, co-sponsored by the National Cartoonist Society and the Savings Bonds division of the United States Treasury.

The 12-year-old fourth grade student of Madison Street School, has the distinction of being the first colored student winner of a national cartoonists' contest. He was accompained on his trip to Washington by Mrs. Weida S. Marsh, his classroom teacher and James W. Anderson his art teacher.

The winning students and their teachers met in conference with members of the Cartoonists' society at the Treasury department Monday morning. A luncheon followed in the private dining room. After the group visited the East Wing of the White House where the prize-winning and honorable mentioned drawings were on exhibit.

It was here that they were greeted by President Truman, given an opportunity to shake his hand and permitted to have pictures and news reels taken with him.

All of the youngsters were apparently impressed with the broad smile and the warm hand-shake of Mr. Truman. After the reception Bernard said, "The President is all right, he's a nice man."

Vidal Casiquito Jr., a little Indian boy from the Jemez day school in Jemez Pueblo, N. M., said: "The President is a good man," he seems so kind and friendly."

Vidal made this observation after he had taken the liberty to present the President with a "peace belt" which he said was symbol of "prosperity and good luck." The belt was hand woven by the women of Jemez and brought greetings in Indian symbols from the Pueblo.

The 10-year-old Indian boy whom Washington reporters called "Checko" because of the difficulty in pronouncing his name, was very colorful in his native costume. He wore a long blue velvet blouse which he called a "elatete," white trousers, and natural tan, handmade indian moccasins. A wide red silk band was tied about his head, and he wore a triple string of white and blue beads around his neck. A wide tan leather belt with insets of hand carved silvery oblong pieces was worn around his waist.

Bernard was neatly dressed in navy blue suit, white and dark tie, His complete wardrobe together with diary, travelogue, camera and all fixtures necessary for travel were gifts from the merchants of Ocala.

He and his two teachers were taken on a sightseeing trip of Washington on Tuesday where they were guests on Capitol Hill of Sen. Holland and Rep. Herlong of Florida. They departed by plane Wednesday morning for their return trip to Florida.

CHICAGO—(ANP) — Eighteen students from two colored colleges have been elected to Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities.

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Students elected are:

Lincoln — James Bell, Jersey City, N.J.; James A. Scott, Ardmore, Pa.; Ngwobia Uka, Nigeria, West Africa, and Walter T. Webb Jr., Baltimore.

North Carolina—Misses Joyce A. Daughtery, New York; Alethia Dixon, Asheville; Gloria Grant, Windsor; Gwendolyn Haywood, Raleigh; Cecilia Isham, Jacksonville, Fla.; Frances R. Peele, Ahoskie; Frances E. Reynolds, Cofield; Berlie M. Ray, New Bern; Doris J. Scipio, Chadbourn; Carrie D. Thomas, Ahoskie; Howard Love, Jr., Gastonia; Calvin Norman Jr., Jamaica, N.Y.; Elwood J. Streeter, Greenville; and Johnnie M. Wooten, Durham.

Students from American colleges and universities throughout the country are selected on the basis of scholarship and leadership ability.

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Students from American colleges and universities throughout the country are selected to Who's Who on the basis of scholarship and leadership ability.

They Made College Who's Who At Lincoln U

Above are the Lincoln University (Pa.) seniors who have been selected for listing in "Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities." They are(left to right) Ngwobia Uka, Nigeria, West Africa; Walter Webb, Baltimore; James Bell, Jersey City, N.J.; and James A. Scott, Ardmore, Pa.

60,000 Hail First Negro Queen At Illinois University

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Miss Clarice Davis, 20-year-old Negro and first of her race ever chosen queen of University of Illinois homecoming festivities was cheered Saturday by 60,000 persons.

The throng packed Memorial Stadium in Champaign and saw Miss Davis, a senior in the Liberal Arts College, lead a colorful parade before the undefeated Illin and Iowa University clashed in a Big Ten Conference football game

Miss Davis was formally crowned queen Friday night at the homecoming dance. The crown was placed on her head by Chuck Studley, captain of the Illini gridiron warriors.

The Chicago girl won out in a field that originally included 53 nominations for queen. More than 5,900 students voted in the election.

The winner was chosen for her personality, poise, and beauty of face and figure.

The parade ended at the Queen's Box. On the stadium wall behind the box hung the flags of all schools in the conference.

Miss Davis smiled and waved to the crowd. She said:

"This is the happiest day of my life."

Davenport, Iowa

Catholic College Has Scholarship

DAVENPORT, Iowa—The Student Council of St. Ambrose College, for the first time in its sixty-eight-year history, has established a one-year tuition scholarship for a worthy Negro student, according to an announcement by the college committee on scholarships.

This scholarship has been inaugurated by the student council to aid in combating racial discrimination, and to comply with the wishes of His Holiness, Pope Pius XII. None of the other scholarships awarded annually by St. Ambrose College discriminate against any student as to race, creed or color, the committee asserted.

To be eligible for the scholarship the applicant must be a freshman student, a citizen of the United States, need financial assistance and must have scholastic ability and qualities of leadership.

CONDITIONS GIVEN

Applicants must also submit a transcript of their high school grades and credits, a letter of recommendation from their high school principal, and two letters of reference as to their character, financial need and general worthiness, with their personal letter of application.

This material must be sent to Bernard R. Cahill, president, Student Council, St. Ambrose College, Davenport, Iowa, by Thursday, Jan. 18, as the scholarship will be awarded for the spring semester opening Feb. 5, 1951. Announcement and notification of the scholarship winner will be made on Jan. 22.

As the scholarship provides for tuition only, the St. Ambrose Bureau of Student and Alumni Placement and Personnel will aid the student in finding a part-time job during after-school hours to help in payment of room and board, the committee announced.

This is the first and only announcement of the scholarship award, and interested parties are urged to file application at once.

Wins Honor On Basis Of Scholarship

LOS ANGELES — For the first time since Ralph Bunche was a student commencement speaker in 1927, a Negro graduating senior will speak at the University of California at Los Angeles' commencement exercises June 15.

University officials announced last week that Miss Joan Garland had been selected a commencement speaker on the basis of scholarship, participation in extra curricula activities and public speaking ability.

Miss Garland is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Jay Garland of Long Beach. The Garlands came to California five years ago after having resided in Muskegon, Mich., for almost 20 years.

Make College Who's Who

BOSTON, Mass. — (ANP) — Pretty Joan Smith and William B. Lott, local seniors at Suffolk university, were among those elected to Who's Who Among American Universities and Colleges, it was announced this week.

Report 25 Win John Hay Whitney Fellowships

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Twenty-five Negroes were included among the 53 Opportunity Fellowship recipients announced this week by the John Hay Whitney foundation. The fellowship winners will receive grants for training and study totaling $100,000.

These awards are being made to American citizens of exceptional promise who, because of arbitrary barriers such as race, cultural background, or region of residence, have not had the opportunity to develop to the fullest extent their abilities and make their fullest contribution to society.

Among this year's fellows are Negroes, American Indians, Spanish Americans, Japanese-Americans, Displaced Persons, and Filipinos. Men and women from Guam, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Canal Zone, the District of Columbia and 16 states will be enabled, under these grants, to continue their training or pursue creative work.

The grants, ranging from $1,000 to $3,000, will aid the winners to study in 22 different fields. The greatest concentration of study is in Law, Education, Sociology, Music, Painting, Literature, and History. For the most part, Opportunity Fellows are young people between the ages of twenty and twenty-seven.

This year's Negro fellows are:

Samuel Clifford Adams, Jr., 30, of Houston, Tex.; student at the University of Chicago: To continue study in Sociology at the University of Chicago.

Dr. Theodore Edward Bolden of Montclair, New Jersey, Research Fellow in Dentistry at the University of Illinois: To continue graduate study in Anatomy.

C. Philip Butcher of Washington, assistant professor of English, Morgan State College: To continue graduate study in English at Columbia University.

Miss Helen Elizabeth Colbert of Philadelphia, student at Juilliard Sshool of Music: To continue study in Voice.

Miss Alma Collins of Los Angeles, student at the University of Paris: To continue graduate study in French Literature.

Calvin O'Neil Dash of New York City, student at Juilliard School of Music: To continue study in Voice.

Alexander A. Farrelly of Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, student at St. John's University: To enter law school.

Jose Ferrer of Santurce, Puerto Rico, instructor of Spanish Languages and Literature, Dillard University: To continue graduate study in Spanish.

Miss Marie Fielder of Los Angeles, institute leader, Los Angeles Board of Education: To continue graduate study in Education at the University of Chicago.

Charles B. E. Freeman of Richmond, Va., student at Boston University Law School: To continue legal education.

Richard Gibson of Philadelphia, writer: creative writing.

Miss Carol Jocelyn Graham of Washington, student at Sarah Lawrence College: To pursue graduate study in Biology and Secondary Education.

Miss Theresa Goldie Green of Baltimore, Md., student at Juilliard School of Music: To continue study in Voice.

Evena Grillo of Oakland, Calif., director of Alexander Community center, Oakland Recreation department: To pursue graduate study in social work.

Orlando Sterling Hobbs of Brentwood, Md., student at Dartsmouth College: to enter Yale University School of Law.

Lloyd Leroy Hogan of Chicago, student at University of Chicago: To continue study in Economics at the University of Chicago.

George Thomas Jones of Baltimore, Md., student at Columbia University: To continue graduate study in Philosphy.

John Clay Leak, Jr., of Washington, a student at University of Illinois: To continue graduate study in Chemistry at University of Illinois.

Roy Nathaniel Moore of Jamaica, N. Y., Mechanic's helper. To continue creative painting.

Miss Norma Morgan of New York City, painter: To continue creative painting.

William Albert Robinson, Jr. of Phoenix, Ariz., student and writer: To continue creative writing.

Miss Linda Radora Samuels of Gambra, Canal Zone, student at Fisk University: To pursue graduate study in Sociology.

Rawn Spearman of Tallahassee, Fla., student at American Theatre Wing: To continue study in Voice.

Miss Lucretia West of New York City, singer: To continue study in Voice.

Samuel James Cullers of Chicago, fellowship renewed to continue graduate study in City Planning at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

High School Principal's Son Wins Oratorical Contest

William H. Pitts, jr., whose father is principal of Parker-Gray High School for colored in Alexandria, has won a regional oratorical contest sponsored by the Independent, Benevolent, Protective Order of Elks of the World.

W. H. Pitts, jr.

Young Pitts, 16, who graduated in June from Parker-Gray, earlier had won the city and State contests, sending him to the second region contest at Huntington, W. Va., yesterday.

He received as first prize a $1,000 four-year scholarship to the college of his choice. Mr. Pitts said his son planned to use the scholarship at Howard University, where he would study medicine. William graduated last month from Parker-Gray as valedictorian of his class

In August William will compete with winners of the six other regions in the national contest at Buffalo, N. Y.

Law Student Becomes Prexy Of Northwestern Forum

CHICAGO — (ANP) — David S. Minor, a law student at Northwestern and DePaul Universities, last week was elected president of the Northwestern University forum.

He is believed to be the first Negro ever elected to head a major campus organization at Northwestern, although the school is 100 years old.

While a member of this organization, Minor has accomplished a number of achievements — regular member on NU Forum's radio broadcasts; moderator of these air shows; winner of oratorical contests two years in succession, and last year winner in the citywide contest sponsored by the Lake Shore Drive Speakers Club.

In other student activities, Minor also has been honored by membership in the national law fraternity. In this group, he will be an active delegate at the national convention to be held in Chicago, June 29, at the swank Sheraton Hotel.

Minor also belongs to the National Junior Bar Association, a subsidiary of the American Bar Association and the junior division of the Illinois Bar Association.

Whenever he passes the bar, Minor will automatically become eligible for membership in both senior organizations.

With the NU Forum, Minor also has held the positions of vice president, sergeant at arms, and chairman of the awards committee.

BISHOP RICHARD ROBERT WRIGHT, JR. is being congratulated by Harold E. Stassen, president of the University of Pennsylvania, at a special program in his honor recently. The first Negro to receive the Doctor of Philosophy degree from the university (in 1911), Bishop Wright has had a creditable career in education, business and religion. At left is Dr. Arthur Boyer who received his medical degree from the university in 1901 and at the right is a successful Ph. D. candidate of 1950.

can Board as a teacher in their schools and in each instance an admirable piece of work has been done.

Mr. Murray is the brother of Mrs. George Butler, Fayetteville, N.C., and the nephew of Charles W. Murray of Newport News, Va.

A. & I. Professor Gets Scholarship

Nathaniel A. Crippens, Tennessee department of education consultant for in-teacher training and associate professor of education at A and I State College, has been granted a $3,000 fellowship by the General Board of Education for 12 months of graduate study in education at the University of Chicago.

Crippens, a staff member of the state division of Negro education under W. E. Turner, will concentrate his study at the University of Chicago on curriculum and methods used by various public school systems in America including the study of research findings on the use of subject matter areas in leading students toward worthwhile objectives.

Before joining the A and I faculty in 1948, he was principal of the high school for Negro students at Jefferson City, Tenn., and an instructor and athletic coach at the high school in Newport.

Crippens is a past president of the East Tennessee Teachers Association, and a member of the honorary education society Phi Delta Kappa.

Dr. Russell W. Brown Gets Iowa State College Honor

AMES, Iowa—(SNS)—Dr. Russell W. Brown, professor of bacteriology and chairman of the graduate school, Tuskegee Institute Tuskegee, Ala., was honored at Iowa State College on Saturday, June 16, when he received the Chicago Alumni Merit Award.

Inaugurated in 1932, the award is bestowed upon outstanding alumni for meritorious service in their fields and contributions to their fellow men.

In addition to his departmental work and his duties with the graduate school, Dr. Brown is also director of the Carver Foundation and Agricultural Research and Experiment Station, Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Brown was born on January 17, 1905, at Gray, La. He received his bachelor of science degree in 1926 from Howard University, then came to Iowa State College. He was granted a master of science degree in 1932 and a doctor of philosophy degree in 1936. While at Iowa State College, he was a research fellow in the department of bacteriology from 1933 through 1936. From 1942 to 1943, he was a research assistant in the department of bacteriology on leave from Tuskegee Institute.

In 1930 and 1931, Dr. Brown was an instructor in biology at Rust College Holly Springs, Miss. In 1932 and 1933, he was associate professor of biology at Langston University, Langston, Okla. Since 1936, has has been a member of the faculty of Tuskegee. He started as instructor and head of the department of bacteriology in 1936. From 1944 to 1947 he was head of the division of natural science. In 1947, he stepped into his present position as professor of bacteriology and chairman of the graduate school.

Dr. Brown is the third man of his race to receive the Alumni Merit Award. Others were Dr. George Washington Carver, class of '94, and Dr. Fred Patterson, class of '23.

Hampton Man Turkey Bound

Has Staff Position at American College

NEW YORK

Harold E. Murray, son of Mrs. Cora M. Barkley, Johnson City, Tenn., has been appointed by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions for a three-year term as a teacher of mathematics in American College, Tarsus, Turkey.

Mr. Murray hopes to sail for his new post on the SS Conte Biancamano Aug. 25. For the past year Mr. Murray has been a teacher of secondary mathematics in the Bruton Heights School, Williamsburg, Va.

Born in Johnson Cith 22 years ago and educated at the Langston High School, Class of 1946, and Hampton Institute, (B.S. 1950) Mr. Murray was a student assistant in the social science department at Hampton in 1949-50.

Went To Antioch College

During his sophomore year at Hampton he was an exchange student at Antioch College and was chosen for the World Study Project by Virginia Union University in 1950.

During the summer of 1949 Mr. Murray was a statistician at the Arrowhead Health Center in Duluth, Minn.

Young Mr. Murray is the third American educator of his race to be sent to Turkey by the Ameri-

Testimonial Dinner, At Waldorf Hotel Given Colored Official of N. Y. Schools

New York—The elevation of Prof. John B. King to the position of Assistant Superintendent in Schools 26 and 28 in Brooklyn, was the occasion for an interesting testimonial dinner for the colored educator, held in Waldorf Astoria Hotel on Monday, November 26.

The well-attended dinner featured Dr. William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools and Dr. Lewis A. Wilson State Commissioner of Education as speakers, while the Hon. Maximillian Moss, President of the Board of Education and recently elected Supreme Court Justice, State of New York, was toastmaster.

Supt. Jansen told among Mr. King serves as an assistant, after complimenting the colored educator on his worth and labors which have carried him to the highest position any colored person has ever held in the New York School System, made a timely reference to race and religious discrimination and how good it is that so much is being accomplished to promote brotherhood among all human beings in his city and elsewhere. A part of the superintendent's address along this line was as follows:

"John King is a Negro. Only in the City of New York has it thus far been possigle for a Negro to reach so high a position in a public school system devoted to the education of all children. New York City may have its faults, but it ranks among the foremost cities of the country which have faced the problem of discrimination and done something about them.

"Frequently discrimination does not appear to be present in a community for the simple reason that minority groups are not there to be discriminated against. I shall never forget an incident in such a community where I was discussing some of our problems and what we were doing about them. After I had finished, a man leaned over and observed how fortunate his community was in that it did not have the problem of minority groups. A wise clergyman who overheard the remark countered by saying: 'Yes, I am afraid that although we don't have the problem, we have all the prejudices.'

"You know, it's regrettable—but only too true—that there are many places, even in the democracies, where a statute—a law on the books—must be changed or suspended in order to permit a Negro to hold a public office such as the one so well merited by John King. As some one has put it, there are places where the law must be changed in order that we may be brothers. It it were not so tragic, it would be merely ridiculous. For, if ever I saw a head-on collision between God's law and man's law, between "love thy neighbor" and "persecute thy neighbor," it's in the statutes that rob men of their heritage because of race or creed. Unfortunately, too, the bars are still high in some communities that don't have the blunt barrier of a law.

"Why do prejudices remain so strong? I suppose beliefs and attitudes change slowly; and probably prejudices are related to a false sense of security. People fear the loss of something when they extend their rights to minority groups, yet they should realize that they are in greater ultimate danger of losing their rights by their refusal to grant equal rights to all.

"Not with pride—since there is no reason for pride—but with a sense of relief I view the great City of New York with its progressive spirit. We know that there is plenty of room for progress and improvement wherever men are found. But when, in the world's greatest city, the spirit of justice is found to mingle with the spirit of brotherhood, it seems to be an augury that our City will remain the world's greatest for a long time to come.

"John King has indeed made a direct and notable contribution as teacher, as supervisor, and as an altruistic man to the Bedford-Stuyvesant community and to the City of New York which has publicly recognized his talent and his magnitude of soul by elevating him to his present position.

"To conclude, let me answer the question: "What does magnitude of soul mean when applied to John King?" It means that his affection has reached through and beyond ordinary limits—to warm and inspire people who may perhaps never know him. It means that he has done fine deeds that others will imitate. It means that he has spoken words that will be heard again. I find myself repeating some words spoken by him that not only are a testimony to the man, but a far better statement of all that I have been trying to say tonight. Here it is:

"'Perhaps universal peace and understanding are not elusive after all. Maybe it only seems so. Maybe we have been looking with our heads—and in faraway places. Let us look with our hearts—and in our own community, here and now.'

"I am not able to think of a higher compliment to pay him."

Wins TB Essay Contest Award

Miss Dorothy Armstead, right, Morgan State College student is shown receiving the $25 AFRO award as first prize in the annual contest sponsored by the Maryland Tuberculosis Association. The check is being presented by Mrs. Rosetta D. Williams, AFRO personnel secretary.

L.U. Faculty Names Listed In Directory

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Seven members of the faculty at Lincoln Univesity (Mo.) are represented in the second edition of the "Directory of American Scholars" which was recently published.

Swelling the list to eight, is the late Norval P. Barksdale, former chairman of the Department of Modern Languages.

Other faculty listed in the directory are: Dr. Oliver G. Cox, Professor of Sociology; Dr. Lorenzo J. Greene, Professor of History; Dr. Richard Clyde Minor, head of the Department of Sociology; Dr. Thomas D. Pawley Jr., associate professor of English; Dr. Armistead S. Pride, dean of the School of Journalism; Scovel Richardson, dean of the School of Law; and Dr. W. Sherman Savage, chairman of the Department of History and Government.

Both editions of the "Directory of American Scholars" were sponsored by the Council of Learned Societies through a grant from the Carnegie Corporation. Approximately 20,000 names are contained in the second edition according to the editor Dr. Jaques Cattell.

Names are listed in alphabetical order. An annotated biography gives schools attended, degrees obtained, positions held, societies or organizations in which membership is held, and works published for each individual entry.

FILM ON TB SHOWN

On Thursday, December 6, "Rodney," the latest film on tuberculosis will be shown to the Beaumont Health Club No. 5, one of five adult health clubs sponsored by the Tuberculosis and Health Society of St. Louis. The meeting will be held at the Curtis School. Mrs. W. F. Houston is president; and Mrs. Clara Lynch is secretary.

Educational Research Unit Admits Dr. Greene

INSTITUTE, W.Va. — Dr. Harry W. Green, professor of educational research and director of teacher training of the West Virginia State College, has just been notified by Dr. Frank W. Hubbard of the American Educational Research Association that he has been elected to active membership in the organization.

Dr. Green's choice was based upon his publications in the field of educational research conforming with the association's ruling that such "highest type of membership is open to those who can supply evidence of sufficient experience and competence on the doctoral level in educational research."

College Honors Near-Blind Pastor

By the United Press.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 6. — The totally blind Negro pastor of an all-white church has received an honorary doctorate of divinity from American International College.

The degree was presented last night to Rev. Roland P. Heacock, a World War II Army chaplain, who is pastor of the Congregational Church in Stamford, Conn. Pastor Heacock is suffering from glaucoma which has deprived him of nearly all his sight.

Associated Press Wirephoto

'MARGARET'S A GOOD COOK, TOO' . . . President Truman receives a cake that Elizabeth Montgomery, Washington, baked from Mrs. Truman's recipe in United Nations cookbook. He bragged about the cooking abilities of Mrs. Truman and daughter, Margaret. In the center is William W. Waymack, former member of the Atomic Energy Commission, who headed the group presenting the cake at the White House.

In Tar Heel Family

Father, Daughter Both Win Degrees

WILSON, N. C.—Miss Frances E. Williams was awarded the B. S. degree in physical education by Virginia State College at commencement and a key by the band organization for having participated in it for four years. She is employed this summer in a nursery school in Brooklyn, N. Y. Next winter she will teach physical education at the Virginia Randolph School near Richmond, Va.

Malcolm D. Williams, her father, was awarded the Doctor of Education degree by Columbia University. Dr. Williams, while attending Columbia University, served as assistant to Dr. L. Thomas Hopkins, his major adviser, served as the first Negro president of the Student Council of Teachers College and was elected a member of Kappa Delta Pi and Phi Delta Kappa honorary societies.

ACTIVE LEADER

He is president of the Wilson Cavalier Social Club, vice president of the Men's Civic Club, a Mason, Shriner, an elder in Calvary Presbyterian Church, co-chairman of the Council of Men in Cape Fear Presbytery and vice chairman of the Council of Presbyterian Men of Satawba Synod.

Dr. Williams has served as principal in the Wilson city schools for a number of years and as general supervisor of schools for the past two years. He has taught at Hampton Institute and Shaw University.

Mrs. Rosa Kittrell Williams, the wife and mother, is a graduate of Virginia State College and Columbia University. She is employed as a teacher in the Darden High School of Wilson, N. C.

Richmond Girl, 19, First Negro At MCV

RICHMOND — A 19-year-old Richmond girl, Jean L. Harris, became the first officially enrolled colored student in the Medical College of Virginia this week.

The daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Vernon J. Harris, she is a graduate of Virginia Union University where she was a chemistry major, and an "A" student.

The breakdown of barriers, which formerly prevented colored students from attending Virginia's all-white institutions came after a Federal Court ruling ordered the University of Virginia to admit Negroes to its graduate school of law, because no State supported school for colored offered the course.

BECAUSE THERE is no state supported medical school for colored, Miss Harris' entrance to MCV falls in the same category as entrances gained by others to the University of Virginia.

Although colored nurses have trained at MCV since 1920, there have been no colored medical students to receive schooling there.

Booker Washington Birthplace, Va., October 12, 1951—According to information received from Assemblyman Leroy J. Simmons of the Wisconsin Legislature, Virginia Lamar Phillips, salutatorian of the Class of '51, Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, North Carolina, entered the School of Journalism of the University of Wisconsin under a Legislative Scholarship. He further stated that because of Virginia's unusual record, she has been granted permission to take sophomore subjects although she is in her Freshman year.

For the past three years, young Miss Phillips has had varied experience in working in the Public Relations and Publicity Programs of the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial. On the basis of this experience, she has excellent background for the field which she has chosen.

Booker Washington Birthplace, Va., October 12, 1951—According to a story which appeared in The Ann Arbor News, leading daily of the Michigan City, Bettye Jeane Phillips of Booker Washington Birthplace, Virginia, is one of the four new staff members who was added to the Perry Nursery School for Children of working mothers, located in Ann Arbor.

Miss Phillips is a graduate in Child Development of the University of Wisconsin, and has had Nursery School experience at the Chicago Commons Association, Chicago, Ill. She states that she is interested in the conditions which provide for good environments for children, together with their mental, social and emotional behaviors which effect their development.

Teach in Lebanon—Among the seventy-five new instructors for the Near East this year are Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Hope, who lived at 1252 Talbert Street, N. E., Washington, D. C. They are now teaching at the American University of Beirut, Lebanon, under the Technical Cooperation Administration program. Mr. Hope is a Morehouse graduate. Mrs. Hope was graduated from Howard University.

Lincoln Professor Gets Study Grant

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa.—Dr. John A. Davis, professor of Political Science at Lincoln University, has just been awarded a grant for additional study by the Faculty Fellowship Program Fund for the Advancement of Education.

The grant of $5,635 awarded to Dr. Davis can be used at any university of his choice during the school year of 1951-52.

A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Williams College, Dr. Davis obtained his master's degree from the University of Wisconsin and his doctorate at Columbia University.

Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln University, also revealed that Dr. Davis has been a Visiting Professor of Political Science at Ohio State University during the last school year.

Dr. Davis has been a member of the Lincoln University faculty since 1936. Married to Mrs. Mavis Davis, they are the parents of two young sons.

During the World War II, Dr. Davis was on leave from the university serving as Director of Review and Analysis for the President's Committee for Fair Employment Practice in Washington, D. C.

Atlanta Students Win Fellowships

ATLANTA, Ga.—Three Atlanta University students have received research fellowships from the Sigmund Livingston Memorial Fund of Chicago. They are Lois Johnson of Atlanta; Eula M. Jones of Chattanooga, Tenn.; and Leatrice Traylor also of Atlanta. All are first-year graduate students in Atlanta University's department of sociology.

According to Dr. Mozell C. Hill, chairman of the department, who is also director of the project on which the young women will work, the fellowship grant for research in the field of inter-group relations, bears the name of the founder of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. In directing the project, Dr. Hill will have the assistance of Dr. Hylan G. Lewis and Albert N. Whiting, his sociology department associates.

Va. Medical Class Elects Race Prexy

RICHMOND, Va.—Henderson A. Johnson III, one of the first Negro students to be admitted to the Medical College of Virginia, has been elected president of his therapy class, which is made up of forty-two white students and two Negroes.

Johnson, who is 22, is from Nashville, Tenn., and is studying on a scholarship awarded him by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

FISK U. GRIDDER

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Johnson II, of Nashville, and was graduated last year from Fisk University, where he won his B. S. degree in physical education. While at Fisk he was halfback on the football team for four years, played basketball and was a member of the track team.

The only other Negro enrolled in the therapy school is Miss Marjorie Vaughan, of Lawrenceville, Va. In all, three Negroes are students at MCV. The third is Miss Jean Harris, of Richmond, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Vernon Harris.

Howard Univ. Faculty Members Given Grants

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The Howard University Medical School faculty members have been awarded grants by the Microbiological Institute of the National Institute of Health, Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing announced Thursday (August 23).

These grants are among a total of 102 grants amounting to $1,088,952, which were awarded to non-Government scientists by the National Microbiological Institute with the approval of Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, on the recommendation of the National Advisory Health Council.

The grant to Dr. Howard M. Payne, a tuberculosis specialist, in the sum of $16,041 is for a study of the therapeutic efficacy of hydroxyethyl sulfene in pulmonary tuberculosis.

Dr. Raefel A. Toro was awarded $7,5900 for a study of allergic aspects of mycology, season and cyclic variation in gungous spores and their allergenicity.

Four Chosen To Study Effects Of Radiation

WASHINGTON-(ANP- Four Negroes at three different schools were among these selected by the National Institute of Health, Federal S ecurity Agency, to study the effects of radiation among children of personnel who work with radiation.

Persons selected and their schools are:

K. A. Harden, Howard university, $3,594, to study long-term effect of chronic pulmonary disease; Landry E. Burgess, Meharry Medical college, $4,500, to study the physiological role of three poterine isolated from the egg of the grasshopper; Harold D. West Meharry Medical college, $8,100, to study from metabolism using the radioactive iron tracer technique, and Edward G. High, Prairie View, $5,059, to study kidney vitamin A, its state, factors, affecting it, and its possible physiological function.

The study is aimed at determining effective measures for combating radiation from atomic warfare, and may reveal how protective present measures for workers in radiological laboratories really are.

Results of these studies will be compared with studies taken of children of personnel who do not come in contact with radiation of any type.

Exchange Teachers Run Into D. C. Race Bias

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Three exchange teachers from England, Canada and France are marking time here until the District of Columbia Board of Education decides whether they may be assigned to colored schools in the local segregated public school system.

Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of schools, was requested by the school board last Wednesday to restudy assignment of the teachers from the three countries to positions in the local schools.

One of the three teachers, Miss Dorothy Eveline Gardner of London was exchanged for Miss Maxine Daly, English teacher at Cardozo high school for colored students.

Colored members of the school board held up a move by Corning to use Miss Gardner as an "in-service" teacher in various schools.

The other two exchange teachers were to replace Miss Marion Stevens, French teacher at Woodrow Wilson high school, and Miss Mary Elizabeth Smith, English teacher at Roosevelt high school. Wilson and Roosevelt are white schools.

Miss Daly, Miss Stevens and Miss Smith have gone to their foreign assignments. But the three exchange teachers sent here spent their first weeks of school in "orientation" consultations with department heads and members of the teaching staff at Woodrow Wilson.

Dr. Corning last Wednesday proposed that the English and Canadian women, both English teachers, be used for "itinerant programs" in both white and colored schools. Under the plan, they would apparently do no classroom teaching but would spend their time going from school to school giving lectures and consulting with student and teacher groups.

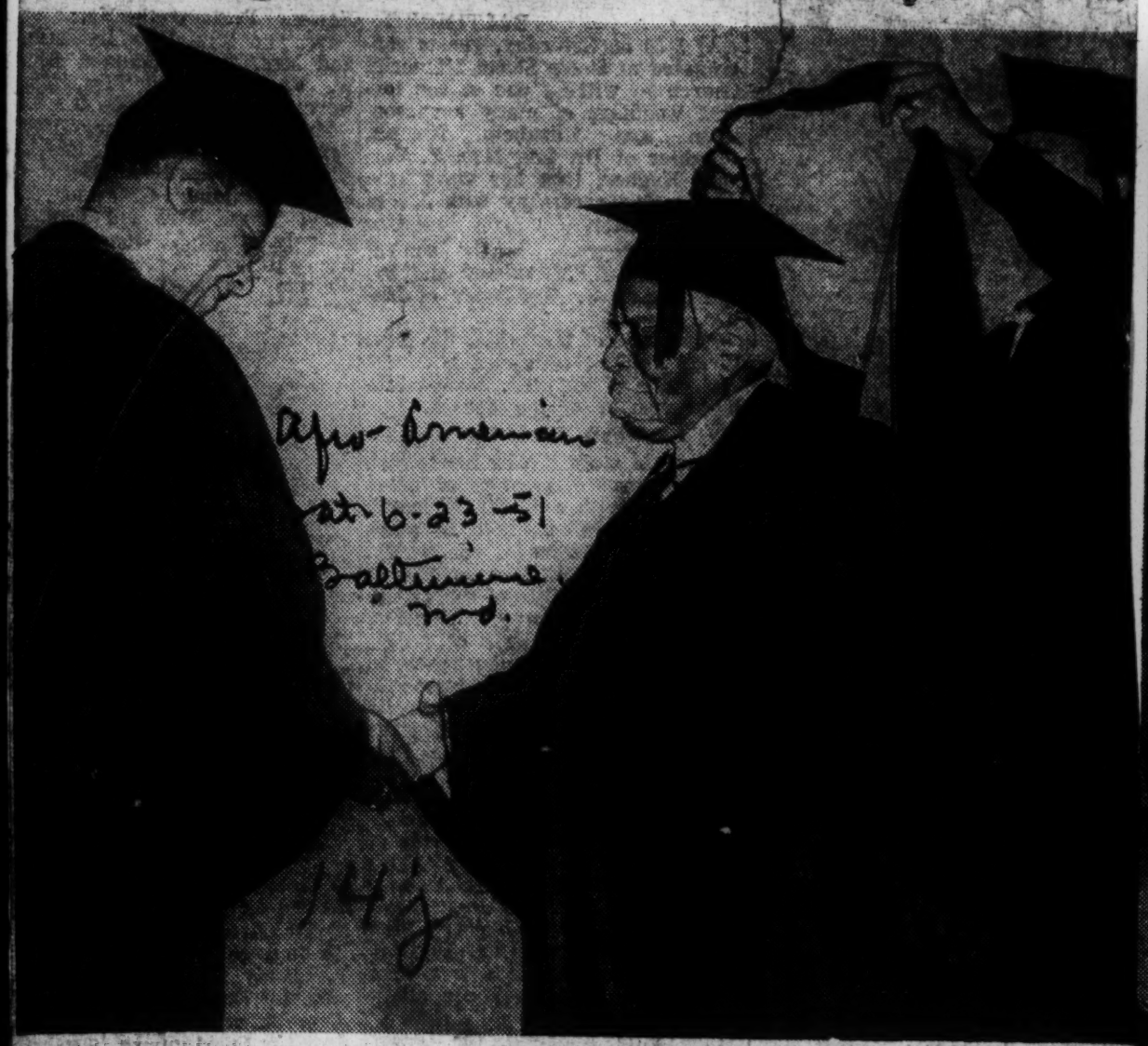
The school board last fall voted to approve the teacher exchange plan, a State Department program, for local schools leaving assignment of the teachers up to the superintendent. On June 20 a 4-to-3 vote ordered reconsideration of the action.

C. Melvin Sharpe, president of the school board, voted with the three colored members for reconsideration, in order that Corning could make a careful study of the act of Congress authorizing exchange teachers, and the legal question of whether white teachers may teach in segregated schools here.

Two cases attacking the legality of segregation in local public elementary and high schools here are pending in the United States Court of Appeals.

14j 1951

Virginia Union Honors Veteran Lawyer



Thomas C. Walker of Gloucester County, Va. is shown getting an honorary doctor of laws degree at the 52nd Commencement exercises of Virginia Union University. He was admitted to the bar in 1888 and has been a pioneer as lawyer, educator, social worker, and orginizer and promoter of welfare movements" the citation stated. (Brodnax Photo)

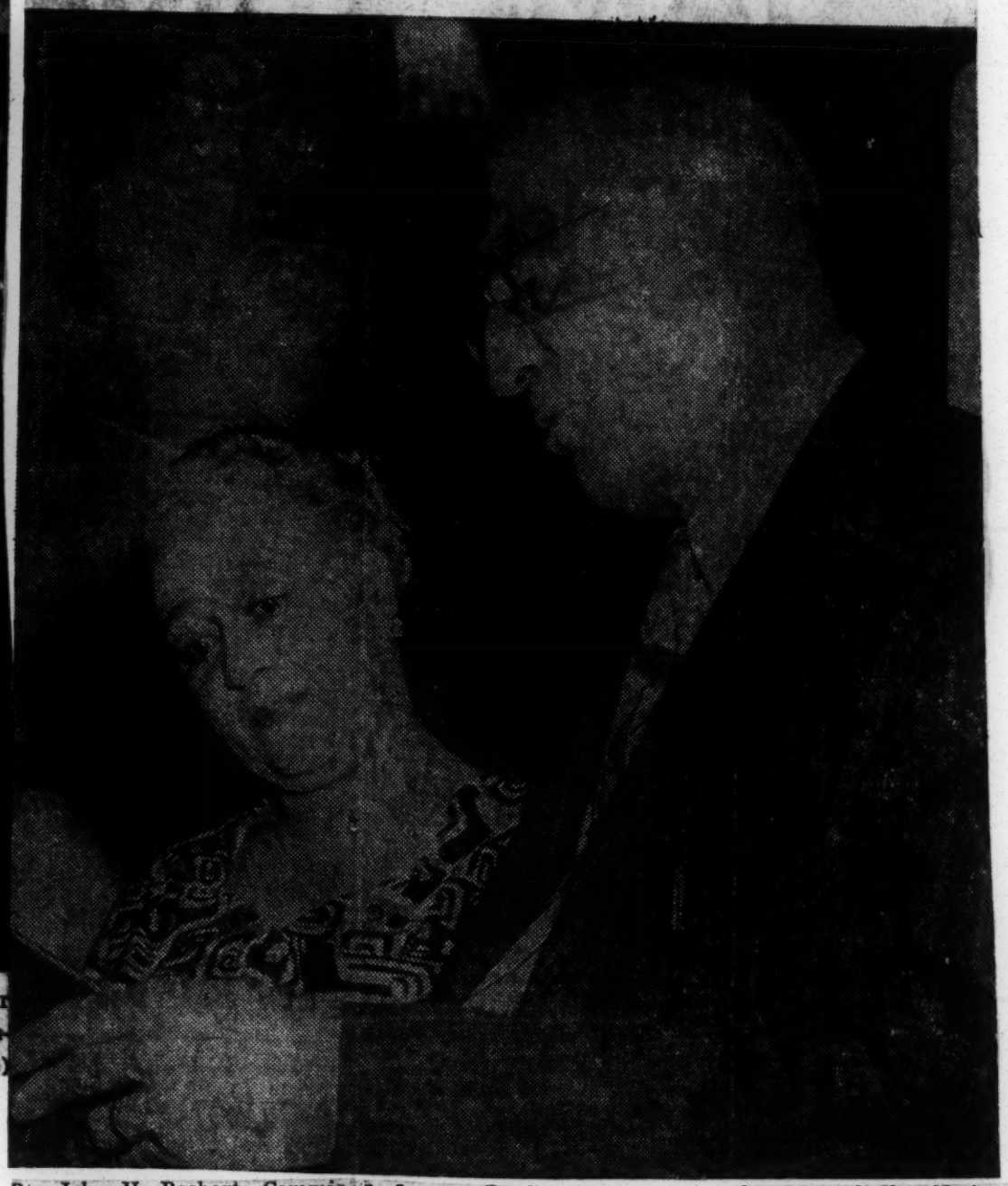
A. & T. Professor Awarded Fellowship

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Dr. F. D. Bluford, president of A. and T. College, revealed last week that James Pendergrast, professor of chemistry, was awarded a fellowship by the Fund for the Advancement of Education for the 1951-52 academic year in the faculty fellowship program.

The committee on administration of the faculty fellowship program of the Fund for the Advancement of Education votes upon the qualifications of each person who receives the owship award.

Mr. Pendergrast has been very active in educational spheres for a number of years. Upon graduating from A. and T. College in 1939, with a major in chemistry, he was awarded a fellowship to Howard University to pursue his studies in this field. In 1942, he was awarded the master of science degree in physical chemistry, with honor.

In Appreciation of Job Well Done



Dr. John H. Boshart, Commissioner of Education for New Jersey, presents a Scroll of Appreciation to Mrs. Harriet Lane Granger at a testimonial reception held Friday in the Little Theatre at the RCA Victor executive offices in Camden, N.J. Mrs. Granger, wife of Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, was honored by an Interstate Committee, representing educational, civic and industrial organizations in New York, New Jersey and Philadelphia, after 35 years of service to Bordentown Manual Training School at Bordentown, N.J.

Mrs. Granger Feted Upon Retirement

CAMDEN — Retiring after 35 years of service at Bordentown Manual Training School, Mrs. Harriet Lane Granger, wife of Lester Granger of the National Urban League, last Friday, was feted at a reception held at the RCA Building, Cooper and Front Sts.

Joe Baker, of Philadelphia, was master of ceremonies. Mrs. Granger was given a scroll signed by guests, with John H. Bosshart, New Jersey Commissioner of education, making the presentation.

Mr. Bosshart, who represented Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll, told the guest of honor: "The State and the state board of education appreciate what you have done. Your kind of contribution, which does not die, is something which warrants appreciation."

Speakers Listed

Among those sending telegrams

of congratulation were Lloyd Garrison, Dwight Palmer, of the Urban League, Senator Robert Hendrickson, of New Jersey; Congressman Alfred Siemenski, and Charles Walerton, also of New Jersey.

Speakers included Dr. William Valentine, former president of Bordentown; Walter F. Terrick, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Camilla Lockwood, president of the New Jersey State Teachers Association; Mrs. William H. Gray, teacher and wife of the former editor of the Philadelphia AFRO;

Mrs. Ada Cater, executive secretary, Bureau of Colored Children; E. Rudolphus Clemens, Pioneer Institute; Alfred Flournoy, Camden YMCA; Mrs. Edna N. Griffin, secretary Philadelphia Teachers' Theodore Spaulding, lawyer, and Mr. Granger.

Journalism Scholarship For Nigerian

Simon Obi Anekwe, of Nigeria, West Africa, will enter Columbia university this fall to study journalism under the Smith-Mundt act.

The 30-year-old student was graduated from St. Johns college in Brooklyn last June where he majored in economics. Prior to entering St. Johns, Anekwe spent one year at Lincoln university (Pa.) he attended both institutions on scholarship.

This summer Anekwe attended the Institute on Contemporary Africa at Northwestern University.

Upon completion of his studies at Columbia, Anekwe plans to return to Nigeria and go into newspaper work.

P. V. Graduate Gets Fellowship

PRAIRIE VIEW — The University of Pittsburgh has awarded a Fellowship to Miss Helen Celesta Kirk, a May graduate of Prairie View. The fellowship provides free tuition and a stipend of $800.00 for living expenses, and will permit Miss Kirk to attend the School of Social Work of the University. It is renewable for the second year.

Three Atlanta University Students Get Fellowships

By CLAUDE GEORGE SR.

Three Atlanta University students have received research fellowships from the Sigmund Livingston Memorial Fund of Chicago.

Eula Jones

They are Lois Johnson and Leatrice Taylor of Atlanta and Eula Mae Jones of Chattanooga, Tenn., first-year graduate students in Atlanta University's department of sociology.

Mozell C. Hill, chairman of the department who is also director of the project on which the young women will work, said the fellowship grant bears the name of the founder of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Dr. Hylan G. Lewis and Albert N. Whiting will assist Dr. Hill.

They explained the project will bear the title "Organizational Dynamics: An Inventory with Special Reference to Inter-Group (Negro-White) Problems and Social Action in a Southern Metropolis." The three young women will make an inventory of the interracial organizations in the community which are concerned with race relations.

Leatrice Taylor

Lois Johnson

AU Staff Member Gets Doctorate

At the August, 1951 Convocation at the University of Chicago, the Ph. D. degree in sociology was awarded to Hylan Garnet Lewis, a member of the Department of Sociology of Atlanta University. A native of Washington, D. C., Dr. Lewis joined the faculty of Atlanta University in September, 1949. He previously had taught on the faculties of Howard University, Talladega College and Hampton Institute.

Atlanta U. Teacher Gets Ph.D. Degree

ATLANTA — Hylan Garnet Lewis, a member of the department of sociology at Atlanta university, was awarded the Ph.D. degree in sociology from the University of Chicago in August. A native of Washington, D. C., Dr. Lewis previously taught at Howard university, Talladega college and Hampton institute.

Applications Accepted For Fellowships

RAHWAY, N. J.—(ANP) — Applications now are being accepted for the Merck Postdoctoral Fellowships in the Natural Sciences for 1952-53, the National Research Council, Washington, announced this week.

All fields of chemistry and biology, including the preclinical medical sciences, are open to applicants. The fellowships carry stipends ranging from $3,000 to $5,000, in addition to travel expenses.

The program is open to citizens of the United States with training in chemistry or biology equivalent to that represented by a Ph.D. degree.

Applications must be filed with the research council before Jan. 15, 1952.

Youth Elected Class Prexy at Medical College of Va.

RICHMOND, Va.—Henderson A. Johnson 3rd, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Johnson 2nd of Nashville Tenn., was recently elected to the presidency of his class at Medical College of the University of Virginia here.

Johnson is one of two colored students attending the School of Therapy, his class being composed of 44 students. He is studying on a scholarship awarded by the National Foundation of Infantile Paralysis.

This is the first year that colored students have been enrolled in the medical division of the famed Virginia institution, which only last year opened its lily-white doors to them.

The first member of her race to be admitted as a full time medical student is Miss Jean Harris, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Vernon Harris of Richmond. The other colored student in the School of Therapy is Miss Marjorie Vaughan of Lawrenceville, Va.

A native of Nashville, 22-year-old Johnson in 1950 received a B.S. degree in physical education from Fisk University.

While at Fisk, where he excelled in sports, Johnson played on the college basketball team, was a member of the track team, and for four years was a halfback on the football team. He was also active in campus affairs.

H. A. JOHNSON

14j 1951

Honored as Outstanding Citizen

Dr. Elmer A. Henderson, assistant superintendent of schools who is retiring after 45 years of service in the city school system, was presented with an official certificate of merit, this week, by Mayor D'Alesandro. The certificate hailed Dr. Henderson, who is shown here being congratulated by the Mayor, as an "outstanding citizen of Baltimore," for his "contribution to the civic welfare of our municipality by your years of faithful service."

LIBRARY OF FORMER SLAVE DEDICATED TO INDIANA UNIVERSITY

Gary, Ind.(ANP) The Library of a great Negro educator and business man, born a slave, last week was dedicated here to the Gary center of Indiana University.

Turned over to the university was the collection of the late Dr. James H. Garnett, a man who founded two Negro colleges and headed five others.

His daughter,Mrs. Ida Guy, a speech teacher in Gary Public Schools, delivered the main address at the opening ceremonies. During her talk she recounted how her father fought his way out of slavery, She said:

"When he was a slave on a Georgia plantation during the Civil War some Union soldiers came along the road and asked for horses. Although the slaves had orders to say no, he gave the soldiers three horses, and then ran off and joined the Union army himself."

More than 600 personal volumes belonging to Garnett form the nucleus of the new Garnett library. Presentation was made by the Anselm Human Relations Forum here. Arthur R. Todd headed the Library Committee. The library is open to students with the beginning of the second semester of the school year here.

Dr. Garnett died here five years ago when he was nearly 100 years old after he had led a distinguished career as an educator.

He was the founder and president of the following schools: Arkansas Baptist,1886-87; Guadalupe, Seguin, Texas 1887-91; State University; later Simmons, Louisville,Ky., 1891-95 Houston College,1895-99 and Western College, Macon, Mo. for 10 years. He also taught at Lincoln(Mo). for 10 years was dean of theology and Chaplain, Kansas I and E Institute 1922-25, and teacher, American Baptist Theological seminary, East Nashville,Tenn., after 1925.

Born in 1847 as a slave on the Carter Plantation, Gordon County, Ga., he joined the Union army in 1864. After being honorably discharged from the army. He later began to get an education.

In 1875 he entered Oberlin in the prep department. In 1881 he was graduated. Then came several degrees from other colleges.

He founded in Gary an insurance firm and held large real estate properties including an apartment house. He also served as a welfare officer for Gary.

The Gary center of Indiana Univ., is a branch of that school

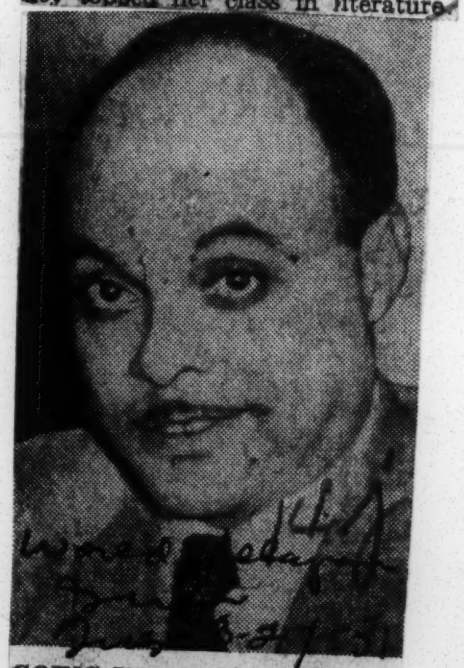
Daily World
Tues 2-6-51
Atlanta, Ga.

Negroes Get Scholarships Panama Univ.

COLON, R. P.—(ANP)— Three Negro students to Abel Brave college here won scholarships to the National university last week in the college's competitive examinations.

Clarence Beecher, Beryl Evering and Hazel Loney were the three scholarship winners, taking first, second and third places, respectively, in the term-end examinations.

Beecher and Miss Evering earned top marks in science, and Miss Loney topped her class in literature.



GOING UP: John E. King, the first Negro in this city to be nominated as an Assistant Superintendent of Schools.

John King Boosted For $13,500 Job

Defender

By ARNOLD de MILLE

NEW YORK — Dr. John B. King, principal of Public School 25 in Brooklyn, was nominated last week for a post as an assistant superintendent of the New York City public school system.

Dr. King, who has been in the New York public school system for 23 years, was nominated to the post by Dr. William Jensen, superintendent of N. Y. schools.

The nomination goes before the board April 12 and it is expected that Dr. King will be accepted along with two other nominees. They are Miss Trude T. Weil, now assistant administrative director in the elementary school division, and Dr. Jacob H. Shack, junior high school principal now assigned to headquarters of the Board of Education. The post pays $13,500 yearly.

Nominated Once Before

The nomination of Dr. King came almost a year and a half after his name had been suggested to Dr. Jensen by Board President Maximilian Moss to fill another vacancy as assistant superintendent.

President Moss then strongly endorsed the new candidate by saying that King was "an eminent and highly capable principal with more than 20 years experience."

Dr. Jensen stated then that while he had high regards for Dr. King's ability, he felt that the suggested nominee should "have broader experience before going higher." He then advanced his own choice to the post.

The President of the Board of Education publicly denounced Dr. Jensen's promotional requirements as "anachronism" and assailed the Superintendent's selection to fill the vacancy.

The Board however upheld Dr. Jensen's nominee by a 7-1 vote.

Made Principal

Not long after the dispute between the Superintendent and Board President Moss, however, Dr. King was made principal of the school he presently heads.

Dr. King, 42, is a native New Yorker, having attended Boys high school in Brooklyn and earned the Bachelor of Science, Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy degrees at New York university.

He joined the New York public school system in 1928 as an elementary school teacher in P. S. 26. He remained there until he was granted licenses to teach in junior high school. In 1939 he was assigned to Brooklyn Technical high school. The next year, however, he was sent back to P. S. 26 but as assistant principal.

While still serving as assistant in P.S. 26, Dr. King was also working in the office of the district assistant superintendent. He was appointed principal of Public School 70 in 1946 where he remained until assigned to P. S. 25 in December of 1949.

Ohio Girl Wins $6800 Scholarship

XENIA, Ohio — Meet a first rate winner, Billikens. Who? She is Geraldine Vivian Henry, a senior student at St. Brigid High school who was awarded a $6,800 scholarship to Manhattan college.

The award is divided into four years at $1,700 per year.

Geraldine, to win the award, has held a high average in her studies during the past four years. In addition to her top scholarship ranking she has been organist at the daily Masses for five years, won the Bishop Till cup for oratory and placed first in the American Legion Essay contest in 1948.

Other Activities

That's not all Billikens. Geraldine served as recording secretary for the Catholic Students' Mission crusade during the year 1949-'50 and was elected Prefect of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 1950-51.

Next year, Geraldine Henry will enter the New York college.

She is the daughter of Prof. and Mrs. James T. Henry of Wilberforce State college.

WINS SCHOLARSHIP—Weldon Williams, Jr. of Tuskegee Institute High School, was named the winner of a $625 per year scholarship to Talladega College following a nation-wide competitive examination.

NATHANIEL LaMAR

Howard Gets 2nd Honorary LL.D.

WASHINGTON — Perry W. Howard, attorney, returned to his native State of Mississippi this week and received the honorary degree of LL.D, from Rust College, Holly Springs, where he had received his A.B. long years ago.

Mr. Howard delivered the alumni address, Tuesday, on the day prior to receiving the honor. He already held an honorary LL.D., and the A.M. from Campbell College, also in Mississippi.

He did graduate work at Fisk University, then went to the University of Chicago for further graduate work and earned an LL.B. from De Pau University, later to the University of Illinois for the LL.B. degree.

First Negro Wins Tying Scholarship To Williams College

WILLIAMSTON, Mass. — (ANP) A Cleveland high school graduate was named last week as the first Negro student ever to win a 2-year Tyng scholarship to Williams college here.

The winner is Herbert E. Kinds, honor graduate at Glenville high in Cleveland. His award is worth more than $10,000. A young man who always has wanted to be a doctor said after learning of his sports achievement.

"It just proves that dreams can come true."

Atlanta Youth Wins Honors At Phillips Exeter

EXETER, N. H.-(SNS)-Nathaniel LaMar, an Atlanta youth and a form student of the D. T. Howard Hi School, also in Atlanta, is one of ten Senior Class Officers to take part in the 170th Commencement Exercises at the Phillips Exeter Academy during the weekend of June 17. LaMar is one of 229 seniors who will graduate in the traditional ceremonies.

The Senior Class Officers who are elected by the members of the graduating class will conduct the Class Day exercises on Saturday, June 16, and will lead the Senior Class in the Academic procession in the graduation ceremonies on Sunday afternoon, June 17.

Elected Class Poet by the members of the graduating class, LaMar is now completing his second year at Exeter. He will deliver his original Class Poem at the Class Day exercises on Saturday, June 16.

LaMar is a member of the editorial board of THE REVIEW, the student literary magazine, having received high honors for the past two terms, an honor given to those boys among Exeter's 745 students who achieve an average grade of B in their subjects.

He was an honor student in Atlanta, where his former principal, C. L. Gideons wrote of his splendid achievement as a student. He is the son of the late Dr. N. LaMar, a leading Atlanta physician.

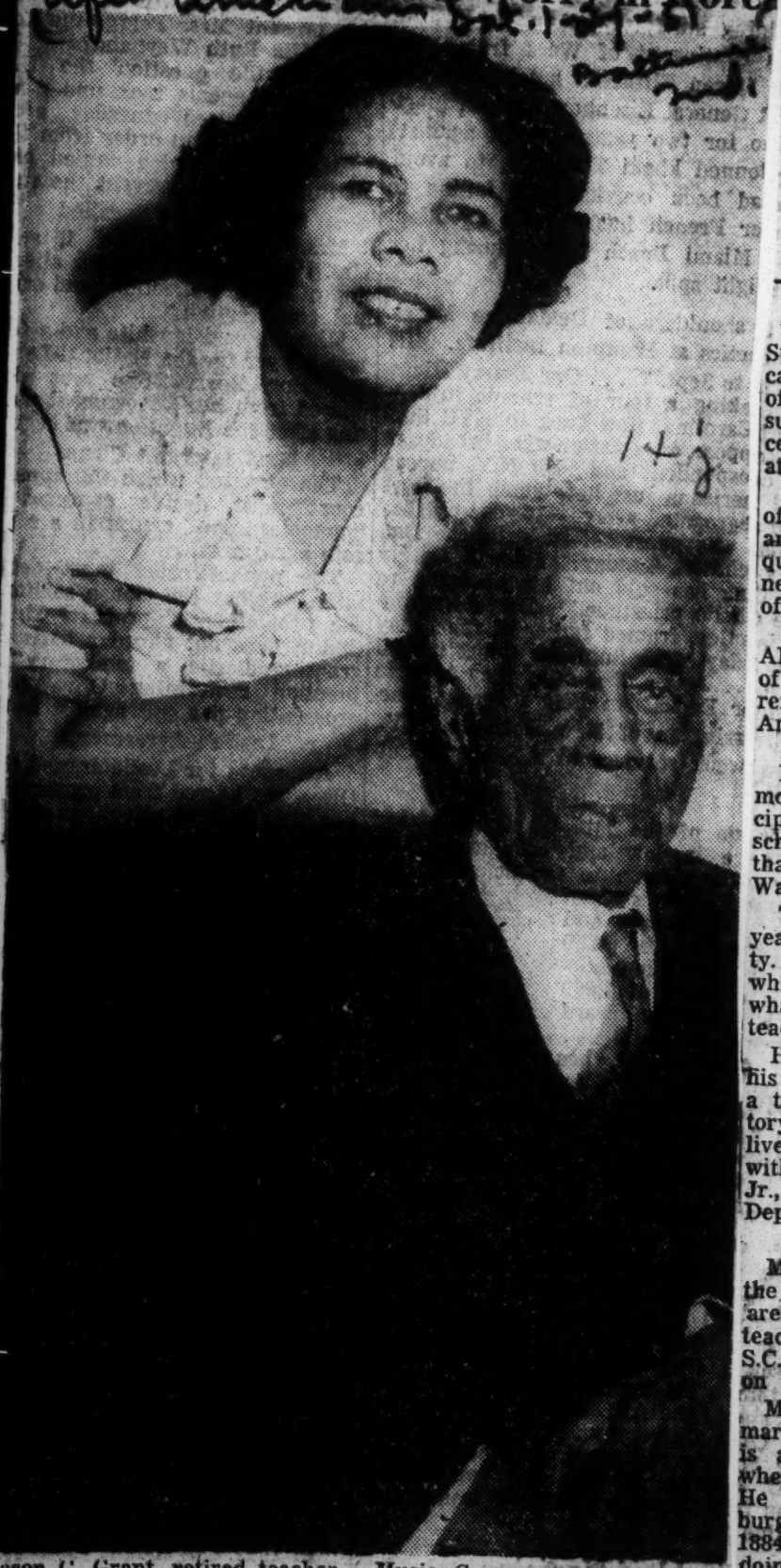
LaMar intends to enter Harvard this September.

Lincoln Professor Gets $5,655 Grant

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — Dr. John A. Davis, professor of political science here has been awarded a $5,655 grant for additional study by the Faculty Fellowship Program Fund for the Advancement of Education, to be used at any university of his choice during 1951-52.

A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Williams College, Dr. Davis obtained his doctorate at Columbia University. He was a visiting professor of political science at Ohio State University during the last school year.

Nonagenarian Sees No Worry in Kore



Jason C. Grant, retired teacher, who celebrated his 90th birthday last week, and his daughter, Miss Caroline Grant, teacher in the Music Conservatory at Howard University, Washington. They live at 2215 Fourth St., N.W. (Kay-Dee Photo)

HAS FAITH IN AMERICA:

Ex-Teacher Observes 90th Birthday Here

WASHINGTON

Jason C. Grant, 2215 Fourth St., N.W., with a long useful career as a teacher and principal of schools in Rappahannock and surrounding counties in Virginia, celebrated his 90th birthday quietly at home on Tuesday, Jan. 9.

If Mr. Jason's faith in the ability of this country to survive this or any other war is of any consequence, America and its allies need not worry about the outcome of the current or any other war.

Mr. Jason when queried by an AFRO reporter on what he thinks of the Korean War said, "the current conflict is unfortunate, but America will never get whipped."

Taught for 30 Years

Mr. Grant taught for 30 years, most of which he served as principal in Fredericksburg at the school which bears his name and that of another old teacher, the Walker-Grant High School.

The nonagenarian taught for 12 years in other schools in the county. He now lives off a pension which he says is exactly twice what he got when he first started teaching at $25 per month.

He also receives support from his daughter, Miss Caroline Grant, a teacher in the Music Conservatory at Howard University, who lives at the Fourth Street address with him and his son Jason C. Jr., an instructor in the English Department at Howard University.

Has 2 Grandchildren

Mr. Grant has two grandchildren, the youngsters of son, Jason. They are Miss Duane Grant, librarian-teacher at Morris College, Sumter, S.C., and Jason 3rd, an engineer on the Coulee Dam project.

Mr. Jason Sr. possesses a remarkable memory for dates. He is a native of Ontario, Canada, where he was born Jan. 9, 1861. He was naturalized in Fredericksburg as an American citizen in 1884. After working in hotels and doing other odd jobs, he became a Fredericksburg teacher in 1882.

He attended the public schools in Ontario, Wilberforce Institute in Chatam, Ontario, and public schools in Michigan where he lived for a time.

He retired from teaching in 1924. Mr. Grant said that if he had his life to live over he probably would still be a teacher.

Never Been in A War

He has never been in a war, but he served in the Virginia National Guard with Company D, First Battalion before the Spanish American War.

He said his father ran away from Kentucky in 1847 and went to Canada where he later married. His mother Mrs. Sarah E. Stevens Grant was a native of Mt. Holly, N.J. Mr. Grant said his maternal grandfather, Samuel Stevens immigrated to Canada in 1854.

At present Mr. Grant is just sitting around taking it easy. He is recuperating from a serious illness from which he was not expected to survive in June.

Thigpen Awarded Law Scholarship

NEWARK — Phil Thigpen, former national indoor 1,000-yard champion, and king of the ICAA half-milers, early this week became the first recipient of the John Marshall College scholarship to Seton Hall University law school.

Announcement of the selection of Thigpen for the honor was made Sunday by Msgr. John L. McNulty, president of Seton Hall. In conferring the honor, Msgr. McNulty declared that Thigpen, a science degree graduate "has been a splendid example of a real Setonian both in the classroom and in athletic competition."

The affable Thigpen has won numerous track championships while at Seton Hall, and is a former captain of the cross-country and track teams.

The John Marshall College scholarship was set up by the trustees of that school when it was disbanded last summer and its facilities were acquired by Seton.

Madison, Wis.—Bettye Jeanne Phillips, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Phillips was the only graduate of the University of Wisconsin, majoring in Home Economics this year.

She received her B. S. degree at the university June 15, with her parents and sister, Virginia, in attendance.

Bettye was an honor student at Hyde Park High School, Chicago, and on the basis of her record, went to Wisconsin four years ago on a Legislative Scholarship.

During the summer she will gain valuable experience in the field of home economics at an interracial nursery school in Chicago.

In the fall she plans to return to Wisconsin to continue her studies leading to a Master's degree.

S. J. Phillips, her father, is president of the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial.

$6,800 SCHOLARSHIP to exclusive Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart in New York City goes to attractive Geraldine Vivian Henry, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. James T. Henry of Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio. Miss Henry is a senior at St. Brigid High School in Xenia, Ohio.

TOPS: The Police Athletic League's boy and girl of the year came down to police headquarters today to meet Commissioner Thomas F. Murphy. Selected for their character, personalities and interest in PAL were Louis Keeby, 14, of 672 Beck St., Bx., and Yvonne Berry, 13, of 3 W. 108th St. Photo by Stieglitz.

Top Honors

Miss Pauline Wright (above), sophomore at St. Mary's Academy, New Orleans, holds the trophy awarded for first place in the annual oratorical contest sponsored by the New Orleans Conference of the Catholic Students' Mission Crusade. Topic for the event was: "Catholicity Is Measured by Mission Interest." (NC Photos)

Negro Girl, Persuaded To Enter Essay Contest, Wins 3 Prizes

A Central High School senior who had to be persuaded to enter the 1951 tuberculosis-essay contest for city, county, and state Negro students won three first prizes.

She is Marguerite Mack, 1208 Oldham. The 18-year-old said she entered the Louisville Tuberculosis Association contest only after an instructor at Central read her essay and advised her to submit it.

The essay won $5 in the school contest, $25 in the city-county contest, and $50 in the state contest.

X Rays Are Stressed

Its subject was "What Can Be Done To Prevent The Spread of Tuberculosis?" The winner said she stressed the importance of school X rays, tuberculosis social workers, and community participation in prevention of the disease.

Five other Louisville girls and four girls from schools over the state won prizes and honorable mention.

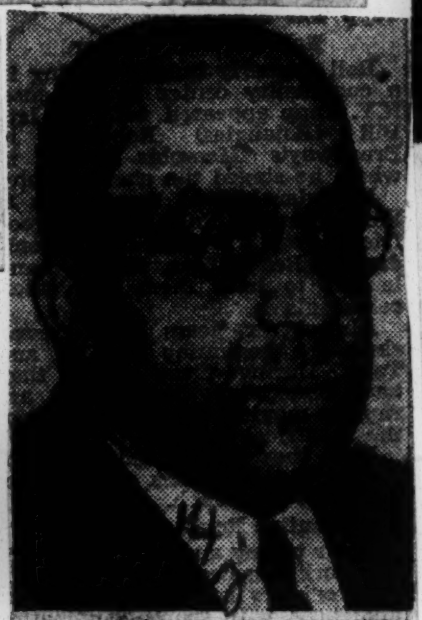
State winners were:

First, Miss Mack; second, Anna Pearl McClain, Jackson Junior High School, $25; third, Faith Elaine Wilson, Madison Junior High School, $10; Kathryn McGuire, Corydon School, Henderson, $5; Dorothy Parrish, Smiths Grove, $5; Dolores Thompson, Douglass High, Henderson, $5, and Anna Banks, Douglass High, Henderson, $5.

City-county winners were Miss Mack, first; Miss McClain, second, $15; and Miss Wilson, third, $10.

School winners, each receiving $5, were Miss Mack, Miss McClain, Tressie Horace of Madison Junior High, Mary Ida Compton of Catholic High, and Annie V. Simpson of Newburg School.

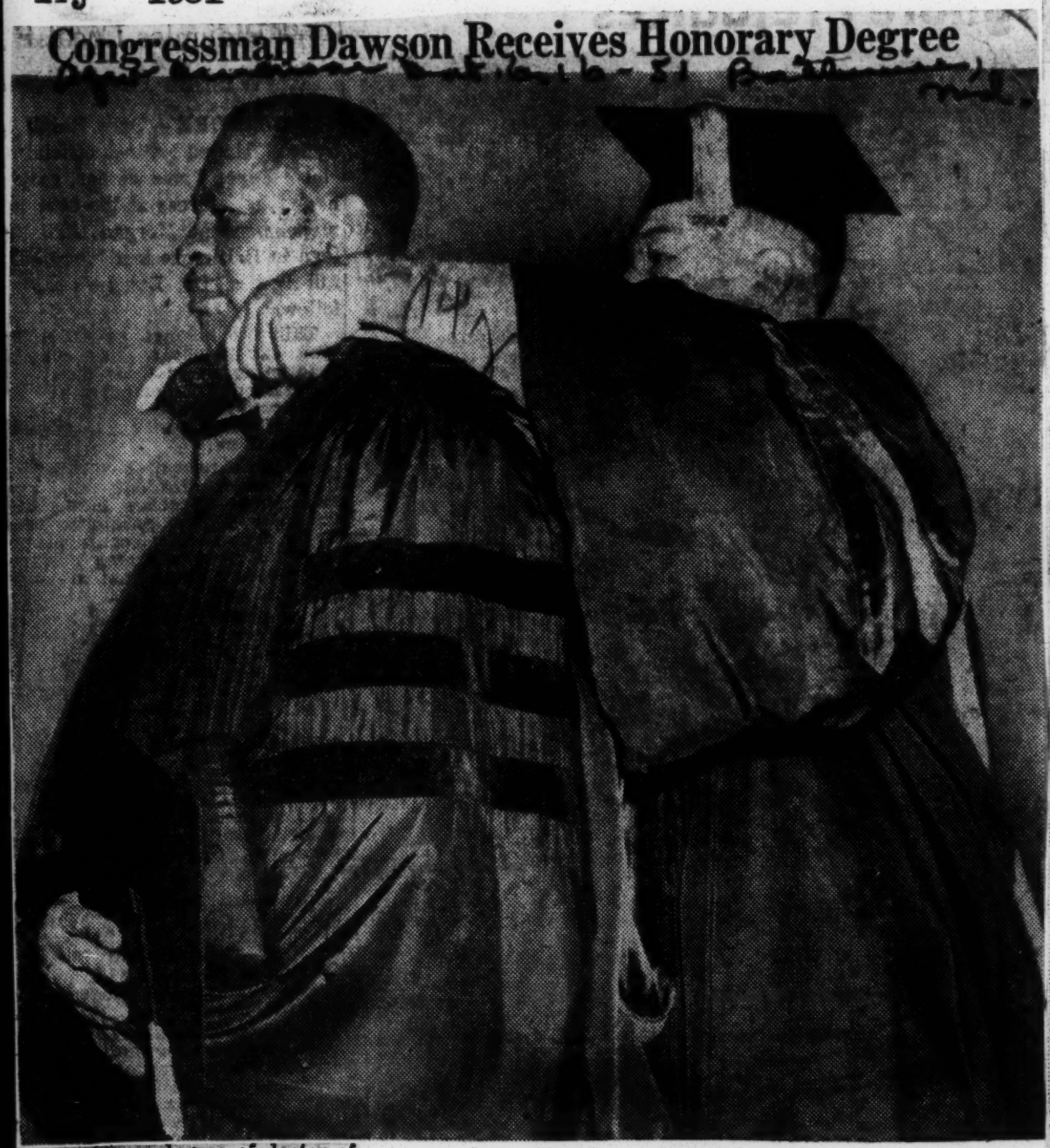
Courier-Journal Photo
MARGUERITE MACK
It paid to compete.



Dr. Eugene A. Clark, president of Miner Teachers' College, Washington, who will be awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Catholic University at commencement exercises to be held on June 6.

14j 1951

Congressman Dawson Receives Honorary Degree



An honorary degree of doctor of laws was presented to Congressman William L. Dawson of Chicago, Monday, by Morgan State College. Here, the hood is placed on Congressman Dawson by Dr. Edward Coleman, head of the history department. Morgan's commencement speaker was Dr. Ralph J. Bunche.

Wins $2,000 Scholarship

Miss Lois Baldwin, Dunbar High School senior who will attend the wealthy and exclusive Sarah Lawrence College on a $2,000 scholarship next fall. Announcement of Miss Baldwin as winner of the award was made to the AFRO by Charles Lofton, principal, Washington, D.C. Miss Baldwin is a brilliant student at Dunbar, a Girl Cadet officer, and active in school, religious and community activities.

Negro Boy Among 12 Youths Congratulated By Truman

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Bernard Chavers of Ocala, Fla., was among the young artists congratulated by President Truman at the White House last Monday for submitting one of the 12 prize-winning cartoons in the "Draw the Dream You Save For" contest, co-sponsored by the National Cartoonist society and the Savings Bonds division of the United States Treasury.

The 12-year-old, fourth grade student at Madison Street School, has the distinction of being the first colored student winner of a national cartoonists' contest. He was accompained on his trip to Washington by Mrs. Weida S. Marsh, his classroom teacher and James W. Anderson his art teacher.

The winning students and their teachers met in conference with members of the Cartoonists' society at the Treasury department Monday morning. A luncheon followed in the private dining room. Later the group visited the East Wing of the White House where the prize-winning and honorable mentioned drawings were on exhibit.

It was here that they were greeted by President Truman, given an opportunity to shake his hand and permitted to have pictures and news reels taken with him.

All of the youngsters were apparently impressed with the broad smile and the warm hand-shake of Mr. Truman. After the reception Bernard said, "The President is all right, he's a nice man."

Vidal Casquito Jr., a little Indian boy from the Jemez day school in Jemez Pueblo, N. M., said: "The President is a good man, he seems so kind and friendly."

Vidal made this observation after he had taken the time to present the President with a "peace belt" which he said was a symbol of "prosperity and good luck." The belt was hand woven by the women of Jemez and brought greetings in Indian symbols from the Pueblo.

The 10-year-old Indian boy whom Washington reporters called "Checko" because of the difficulty in pronouncing his name, was very colorful in his native costume. He wore a long blue velvet blouse which he called a "elatete," white trou-

sers, and natural tan, handmade Indian moccasins. A wide red silk band was tied about his head, and he wore a triple string of white and blue beads around his neck. A wide tan leather belt with insets of hand carved silvery oblong pieces was worn around his waist.

Bernard was neatly dressed in navy blue suit, white and dark tie. His complete wardrobe together with diary, travelogue, camera and all fixtures necessary for travel were gifts from the merchants of Ocala.

He and his two teachers were taken on a sightseeing trip of Washington on Tuesday where they were guests on Capitol Hill of Sen. Holland and Rep. Herlong of Florida. They departed by plane Wednesday morning for their return trip to Florida.

LAW S CHOOL SENIOR
IS ELECTED TO BUFFALO
UNIVERSITY BOARD OF
TRUSTEES.

Buffalo,N.Y.- Leeland N. Jones, Jr., senior student in the University of Buffalo Law School, has been elected to the school's University Council which functions as the Board of Trustees of the 105 Year old institution according to Chancellor Raymond McConnell.
This marks the first time a colored person has been named to the University's governing board and the first time a student has been so designated. The term is for four years.
Mr. Jones, who was graduated from the school with a B.A. in 1947, was nominated and elected by graduate students in all sections of the country eligible to vote.
....

Afro-American
Sat. 6-12-51
Baltimore,Md.

ROBERT H. deCOY
... *exceptional Yale grad*

Outstanding Grad

Yale Degree To 'Orleanian

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Robert H. deCoy, New Orleans, La., was awarded the Master of Fine Arts degree in drama during Yale University's 250th graduation ceremony, and was the only Negro graduate majoring in dramatic interpretation.

In 1948 deCoy was the recipient of many awards including the Sphinx Club plaque for "outstanding work in drama" and the Certificate in Drama from the Alpha Kappa Mu honorary society. He was also selected as the most outstanding Negro collegiate actor of that year.

He had led a varied career and won signal honors as radio announcer, dramatic reader, and also as master of ceremonies in New Orleans night club circles. In the past three years at Yale he has received the highest praise for his work there. He was also a recipient of the Louisiana Out-of-State Scholarship grant.

Bishop Wright, First Negro Grad Of Chicago U., Returns

Daily World. Fri. 6-22-51

By ALBERT ANDERSON

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Bishop R. R. Wright Jr., prelate of African Methodist Episcopal District No. 13, celebrated his 50th anniversary as a graduate of the University of Chicago Divinity school last week. On being interviewed in his room at the Stevens Hotel on the eve of his class reunion last Friday the bishop recalled many of the early days in the University of Chicago quadranales.

"I graduated from the divinity school in June, 1901, 50 years ago. I remember the commencement quite well and the millions in gifts from John D. Rockefeller announced by the President that day, and how Mr. Rockefeller beamed and how we were all thrilled.

"I was the only Negro in the class and President Harper, who had just recommended me as a teacher of Hebrew at Wilberforce university in Ohio, put his hand upon my shoulder and said. "Wright, I expect no man in this class to excel you."

"You know he was a great inspirer of [illegible] all these years I've never seen his superior." The bishop, who looks well for his 73 years, added that he was anxious to see the 'old grads.' "I doubt if I shall know any of them; for I don't remember meeting a single one during the past 40 years," he mused.

Bishop Wright is the oldest living Negro graduate of the University of Chicago Divinity School. He received his B D. in 1901 and A. M. in 1904. He studied in the University of Berlin and the University of Leipsig, Germany, in 1903 and 1904, and received his Ph. D. Degree from the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia in 1911. He was scheduled to attend his 40-year class reunion on Saturday. He has the distinction of being the second oldest Negro to hold a doctor of philosophy degree in America—the oldest being, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, of New York.

He wrote two thessis which were accepted by the University of Chicago; "The Industrial Condition of Negroes in Chicago." For his bacnelor degree and "The History of the Acts of the Apostles" for his master's. The first Negro to receive a research fellowship in a large university, he did outstanding work in the fields of religion and social service, and published more than a dozen books and pamphlets while at University of Pennsylvania.

PHILIP HOGGARD
... *going to Britain*

Newark Teacher Going to England

NEWARK, N. J.—Philip Hoggard, son of the late Rev. J. M. Hoggard and Mrs. S. C. Hoggard of this city, has been selected by the U. S. State Department through the FSA as one of the American teachers who will exchange positions with a British teacher for a year. He will sail July 26 for England where he will teach at the Hunslet-Carr C. P. School, Leeds, for the 1951-1952 school year.

Mr. Hoggard received his B. S. degree from State Teachers College, Jersey City, and his master's from Rutgers University where he was elected to Kappa Delta Pi, national honor society for educators. He has taught here since 1946. His father was pastor of Clinton Memorial AME Zion Church here prior to his death.

14j 1951

First Negro To Graduate In Divinity

By ALBERT ANDERSON

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He wrotes two these which were accepted by the University of Chicago; "These Industrial Condition of Negroes in Chicago," for his bachelor degree and "The Historocity of the Acts of the Apostles" for his master's. The first Negro to receive a research fellowship in a large university, he did outstanding work in the fields of religion and social service, and published more than a dozen books and pamphlets while at University of Pennsylvania.

In fact, in the early years of this century, Bishop Wright was one of the most prolific writers on race problem subjects. Since 1918 he has been listed in Who's Who in America. He and his father, Maj. R. R. Wright.

Bishop Wright's ministerial career began in Elgin, Ill., in 1904. Soon afterwards in Chicago, he founded Trinity Mission and culture center. Among his friends in these early days were Dean Shailer Mathews of Chicago. Misses. Jane Adams and Mary McDowell, and Mrs. Potter Palmer, who were prominent figures in Chicago life.

In 1907, he was elected editor of the Chrisitian Recorder, and official organ of the AME church. In 1932 he was chosen as president of Wilberforce university in Ohio.

He was named bishop in 1936 and assigned to South Africa, where he and his wife did notable work, building three school buildings and a medical clinic in the transvaal, and over 50 churches in different parts of South Africa. When he left, there were over 450 pastors and 400 teachers, and 65,000 members in a territory reaching from Capetown to the Congo, and from Lorenzo Morgues in Portuguese East Africa to Luderitz South West Africa.

The bishop lives with his wife in Little Rock. They have four children and three grandsons.

Teacher Elected

Mrs. Edna Westbury Griffin recently became the first colored teacher to be elected to an office in the Philadelphia Teacher's Association. Mrs. Griffin is an outstanding community worker, and formerly won an AFRO-AMERICAN citation for outstanding service to the community.

Edna Griffin Gets Association Post

PHILADELPHIA

Mrs. Edna Westbury Griffin, former winner of the AFRO-AMERICAN citation for outstanding community work, recently became the first colored officer elected to an office in the Philadelphia Teacher's Association.

Mrs. Griffin, who is a member of the NAACP, Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, Philadelphia Fellowship Commission, and the fashion section of the National Council of Negro Women, has worked in the Philadelphia Teacher's Association since the start of her professional career.

Mrs. Griffin, who earned her bachelor's degree at the University of Pennsylvania, and later received her master's degree at Columbia University, is married to William E. Griffin Jr., assistant director of the James Weldon Johnson Housing Project.

Texas College Graduate Is First Woman Medical Graduate At Harvard

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — The Medical Department of Harvard University had its first Negro woman ever to graduate from the Medical Department of the University to step forth to the world here this week. Upon her graduation from the Medical School of Harvard University this week she said: "Decide what you wish to do m-o-s-t— then set out to do it."

In these terms were the words and sentiments of the first Negro woman ever to graduate from the Harvard University Medical School.

Texas-born and Texas-reared Dr. Mildred F. Jefferson, 24, was awarded the highly coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine at Harvard University's 300th Commencement exercises here Thursday. She said she plans to take her internship at Boston City hospital, beginning July 2.

Dr. Jefferson is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. M. T. Jefferson. Her father is now stationed somewhere in the South Pacific with the United States Army as Chaplain. Her mother has been making her home at Carthage, Texas. Dr. Jefferson's father was for several years the Presiding Elder of the C.M.E. church in the Central Texas and East Texas Annual Conferences.

Dr. Jefferson's reception of the Doctorate of Medicine degree at Harvard has been the occasion of numerous congratulations to come to her from former Texas schoolmates, friends and acquaintances.

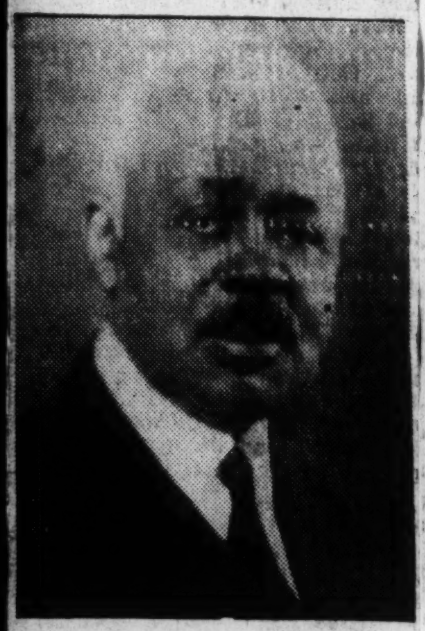
Dr. Jefferson was born at Pittsburg, Texas, 24 years ago. She was educated in the public schools of Carthage, Texas. She graduated from Texas college, Tyler, Texas, a college that is sponsored by her father's church, the Colored Methodist Episcopal church. Following graduation from Texas college, she took a Master of Science degree from Tufts college, Medford, Mass., at the age of twenty years old. She has been recipient of widespread congratulations for her great achievement.

Baton Rouge, La.—MISS GLADYS CHILDRESS, native of Colorado Springs, and Assistant Professor of Music at Southern University who has been granted a Ford Foundation Faculty scholarship will work toward her doctorate at Columbia University and Juilliard School of Music in New York City. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Colorado College, Miss Childress holds a Master's degree from the University of Southern California and a diploma in piano from Julliard. She has been on the faculty at Southern for the past four years.

Story Of Success

All Chicago Hails Bishop R. R. Wright

Alumni of the University of Chicago this week joined with church leaders everywhere in paying tribute to Bishop R. R. Wright, first of his race to be graduated from the University of Chicago Divinity school.



BISHOP R. R. WRIGHT

Marking his 50th anniversary as a divinity school graduate, Bishop Wright was guest of the alumni for the week long University of Chicago commencement celebration.

The only Negro in the class of 1901, Bishop Wright recalls that President William Rainey Harper told him upon his graduation: "Wright, I expect no man in this class to excell you." The Bishop's record proves that perhaps no man did.

The bishop is the oldest living Negro graduate of the U. of C. Divinity school. He received his B. D. in 1901 and his A. M. in 1904. He studied in the University of Berlin and the University of Leipsig, Germany, in 1903 and 1904, and received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania. He has the distinction of being the second oldest Negro Doctor of Philosophy in America, the oldest being W. E. B. DuBois, Harvard, now of New York.

Bishop Wright's ministerial career began in Elgin, Ill., where he was pastor the latter part of 1904, and in Chicago, where he founded Trinity Mission and Culture Center. Among his friends in these early days were Dean Shailer Mathews of Chicago, Jane Addams and Mary McDowell and Mrs. Potter Palmer, prominent figures in Chicago life.

In 1932, he was chosen president of Wilberforce University, Ohio, oldest Negro college in America. In 1936, he was elected an AME Bishop and assigned to South Africa, where he and his wife did notable work, building three school buildings and a medical clinic and more than 50 churches in different parts of South Africa.

When he left, there were more than 450 pastors, 400 teachers, and 5,000 church members in a territory ranging from Capetown, to the Congo and from Portuguese East Africa to South West Africa.

Now 73, Bishop Wright's literary works include "The Encyclopedia of African Methodism," said to be the largest book ever published by a Negro in the history of America. He wrote "The Teachings of Jesus," "The Negro Problem in a Sociological Treatment," "Mission Study Courses," "Guide for Church Members," "The Negro in Pennsylvania in a Study of Economic History," and others.

He was a member of the Ecumenical Conference of Methodism in 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1947; also executive secretary of the Negro Fraternal Council of Negro Churches, U. S. A. Bishop Wright has four children and three grandchildren. He is the only Negro whose daughter received her Ph.D. from the same institution as her father.

Morehouse Educator Awarded Generous Fellowship Grant

Professor G. Murray Branch of the faculty of the religion at Morehouse College has been awarded a fellowship of $4,200 by the Fund for the Advancement of Education. The brilliant Morehouse professor of religion will use this generous grant for study towards the doctorate at the Hebrew Union-Jewish Institute of Religion in Cincinnati, Ohio(the other branch of this institution is in New York City).

The present field of specialization of Professor Branch is Biblical archeology; and he will make use of his fellowship to study some phase of Old Testament, beginning with the fall term, October, 1951.

Hebrew Union College-Jewish of Hebrew Union College-Jewish Inst. of Religion is the oldest Jewish institution of higher learning in the U. S. and it has a long record of excellence in Biblical archeology. The president of the institution, Dr. Nelson Glueck, is one of the foremost scholars in the field.

Professor Branch is a graduate of Virginia Union University, Richmond, Virginia, with the B. S. degree; of Andover Newton Theological School, with the B. D. degree; and of Drew University, with the M. A. degree. Before coming to Morehouse, he was on the staff of the national YMCA.

Teacher Home From Yr. In Eng.

A school teacher recently returned from England where she taught school for a year in an exchange program declared this week that she felt the American system of education is the best and the best for Americans.

Preparing to enter her eleventh year of teaching in the Dunbar School, Madison, Ill., Mrs. Vera Hemmingway Sumner, of 137 N. Fifth St., told the Argus she hoped to get another chance to go abroad on the same program.

Under the exchange program the American government sends so many instructors to England for a year in exchange for the same number from that country to teach in our schools. Mrs. Sumner was among the 100 American teachers who left the States in August of last year.

Describing the English system Mrs. Sumner said there are three divisions through which a child might pass in getting his early education in England. First there is the Infant School which might be related to our Kindergarten. Children enter the Infant School between the ages of five to seven.

From the Infant School they go to the Junior School which accepts them from seven to eleven. Eleven years old are given an aptitude test before they may continue in school to determine whether they may go into higher education and if so in what direction.

According to the scores made on this test the child may be sent to grammar school which takes children from 11 to 15 years of age. If the aptitude test score does not qualify the child for grammar school which prepares him for professional education he may be sent to a technical school to study trades.

After the age of 15 a child is no longer compelled to attend school and many drop out at this age.

14j 1951

BTW Scholarships, Awards Announced

The following Scholarships and Awards were announced here Thursday evening by C. N. Cornell, principal of the Booker T. Washington high school for members of the 1951 graduating class. The list of names and donors follow below:

SCHOLARSHIPS AND AWARDS

Spelman College: Mary Lanes, Wilhelmenia Mitchell, Betty Ruth Taylor, Annie Mae Wilson, Reba Wilson, Barbara Yancey, Mary Whatley, Essie L. Jewell, Roberta Wall, Betty Pender.

Morris Brown College: Bertha Lee Atkins, James W. Brown, William Leroy Duncan, Hilda Holt, Helen Jean Ivory, Jean Loraine Johnson, Jacques Lightsey, Annie B. Mitchum, Marvin Neal, Effie Lee Patrick, Betty Pender, Annie Ragin, Ruth Grace Riley, Annie M. Roberts, John Simmons, Roberta Wall, Ruby Ward, Lawrence S. Weaver, James Wyatt, Barbara Jean Hill, Charlotte Davis, Betti Jo. Fielder, Mary Ruth Jones, Howard Sullivan, Edwin Breed, Robert Cotton, Betty Ann Clifton, Cecil H. Harrison, Mary Talmadge, Christine Walker, Dahlia Louise Glover, Alnita Mayfield, Tommie Surrett, Frank Hardaway, Abraham Butler, Jr.

Clark College: Edwina Banks Ruby Griffin, Robert Anthony, William Campbell, Goldie Culpepper, Annie Wilson, Roberta Walls, Jacqueline Laughlin, Ralph Richardson, Juanita Ware, Lucille Bailey, Jane Odum, Betty Joe Fielder Music), Mary Talmadge (Music).

One full scholarship to Clark College given to Jacquelyn Laughlin by Mr. J. R. Wilson, Sr., in memory of Mrs. J. R. Wilson.

Tuskegee Institute: Richard Benton, Richard B. Dickerson, Norris Farmer, James Ross, Cecil Merkerson, Charlie Mae Dean, Miles McAfee.

Morehouse College: Frederick McLendon, Frank Wallace Gibson, John Wesley Simmons, Robert Thomas, Milliard Collier, Athaniel Hill, Robert Leroy Anthony.

Atlanta Mutual Building and Loan Association Scholarships: William Hill, Douglas Burch; Bailey Theatre, Inc. Scholarships: Ernestine Kelsey, Wallace Wall, Mollie Myrick, Joan Randolph.

Sears Roebuck Scholarships: William Brawner, Mary Elizabeth Allen, Calvin Champney Franklin.

State Vocational Rehabilitation Department Scholarships: Barbara Meredith, Helen Charleston, Jean Dooley, Eugene Perry.

Florida A. and M. College: Norris Farmer, Ernest Brown, Marcus Rowland. T. I. Club Scholarship: Ruby Griffin, Mary Lela Whatley; Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority Scholarship: Effie Lee Patrick, Roberta Wall. Griffin College of Barbering and Beauty Culture: Juanita Sarton, Emma Lou Harris, St. Clair Benham. Art Scholarships: Marvin Neal (Morris Brown College); James Jackson, Jr. (Clark College). Epsilon Zeta Chapter of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority: Jane Odom. Atlanta Alumni Chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity: Frank Wallace Gibson. Kappa Omega Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority: Barbara Yancey. Dillard University: Annie Wilson.

The Grand Slammers Club: Lois Weaver; Delta Sigma Theta Sorority Scholarship: Reba Wilson; Nightingale School of Nursing: Josephine Mayo and Jean Randolph.

Johnson's Super Market Scholarship to any college: James William Brown, John Wesley Simmons, Mary Catherine Allen, Cecil Henry Harrison.

Best English Award: Frederick Earl McLendon; Best all-round student award: Frank Wallace Gibson; Valedictory Award: Frank Gibson and Mary Lanes (tied for honors in June class); Mary Elizabeth Allen, (January class); Salutatory Award; Frank McLendon, Edward Wallace Wall (Midterm). Home Economics Award: Jean Cecelia Terrill; Art Award: from Rich's and Foremost Dairies, Catherine Chester, Roland Lande, James Wyatt, Edward King.

Music Awards: Jane Odum, Jean Blackshear, Robert Jordan, Richard Jones, Mary Whatley, Thomas Surrett, Carolyn Smith, Alnita Mayfield, Regenia Acree, Barbara Yancey, Pearlie Dewberry, Gladys Morris, Mary Kate Brown, Estella Daniel.

National Essay Award: Reba Wilson. Iota Phi Lambda Typing Award: Jacquelyn Laughlin (second prize).

The Graham Jackson Award went to Marcus Rowland for outstanding achievement and participation in music. Rowland, who has been a guest artist with the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra, plays the piano, as well as two band instruments—the clarinet and the oboe. He is a member of the Washington High School Band and has also played with the school's glee club. Rowland likewise plays for the St. Paul AME Church.

A HARVARD GRADUATE

Dr. Mildred Fay Jefferson, first Negro woman to be graduated from Harvard Medical School. She is the daughter of Army Capt. and Mrs. Millard F. Jefferson of Boston. She was born in Texas and received her A. B. degree from Texas College and her Master of Science degree from Tufts.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Former Pittsburgh Nurse to Study In Europe on Fellowship

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Miss Mamie Odessa Hale, public health nursing consultant with the Arkansas State Board of Health, Little Rock, has been awarded a World Health Organization United Nations International Fellowship for study abroad this year. The World Health Organization, whose headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland, is the largest of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, and has a membership of seventy countries in all parts of the world.

Nine WHO fellowship awards for '51 went to physicians, scientists and selected personnel in specialized fields in health in the United States. Miss Hale is one of the two nurses in the United States receiving an award. The other nurse receiving an award for study is on the faculty of the University of Pittsburgh, Pa. Miss Hale will study the midwifery, maternal and child-health programs in England, Swcden, Holland, Norway and Denmark. Travel arrangements have been made by the WHO regional office in Washington, D. C., for Miss Hale to leave New York on Saturday, June 2 by way of Pan-American Airlines.

IS WEST VIRGINIAN

Miss Hale is a native West Virginian. She went to Arkansas in 1943 from the staff of the Public Health Nursing Association of Pittsburgh, Pa., where she worked seven years. She worked as a county public health nurse with the Crittenden County Health Department, Marion, Arkansas, for twenty months. She has worked on the staff of the Arkansas State Board of Health with her office in the State Health Building since July, 1945. She is the only Negro nurse on the state staff of the Arkansas State Board of Health and the first and only Negro Public Health Nursing Consultant in the State of Arkansas.

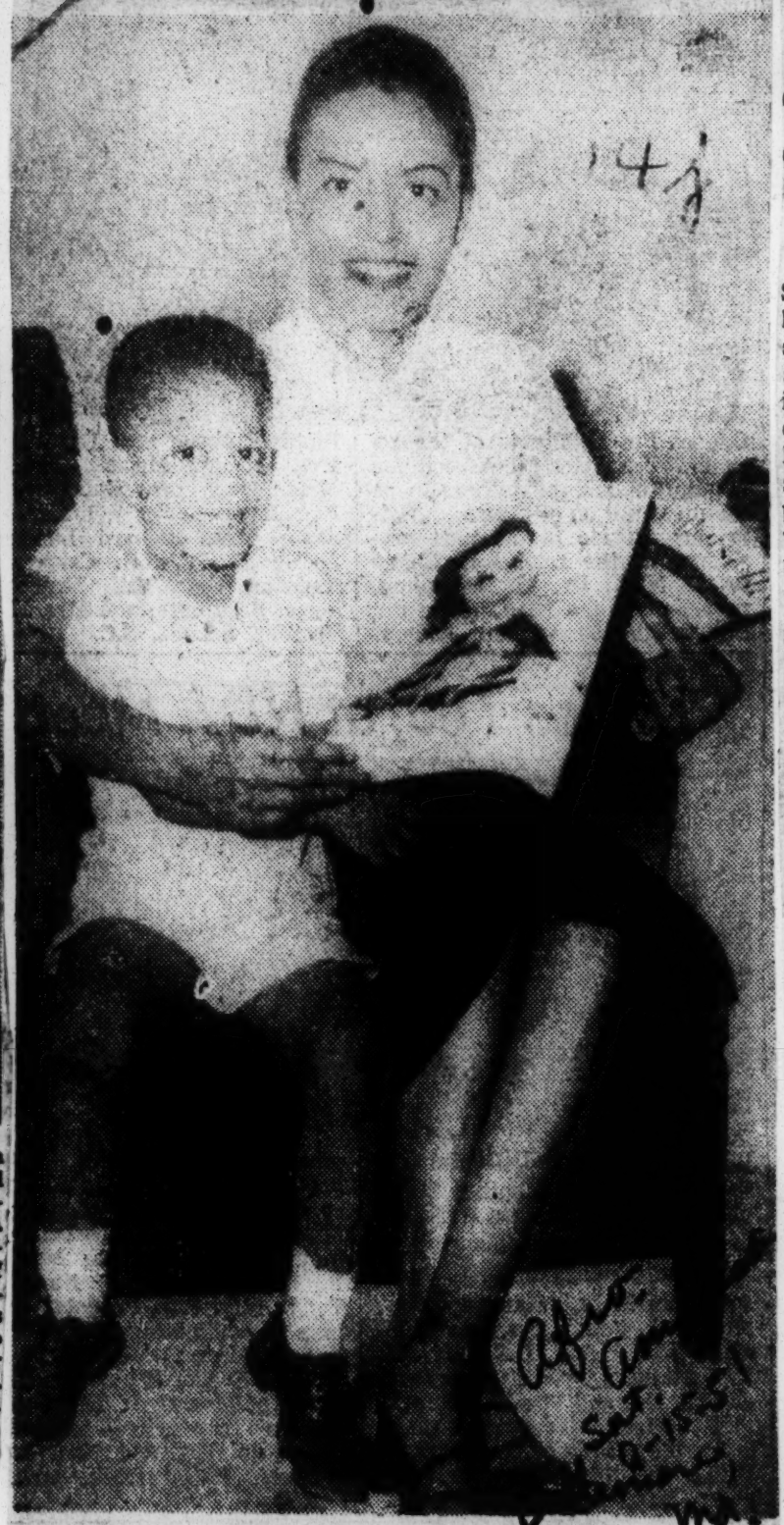
MRS. MAMIE ODESSA HALE
. . . in Europe

Miss Hale has had a rich experience in public health nursing and has a varied educational background. She is a graduate of Freedmen's Hospital School of Nursing, Washington, D. C., received her basic public health nursing preparation from Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, and her certificate in public health nursing from Simmins College, Boston, Mass. She holds a Bachelor of Science degree with a major in "Supervision in Public Health Nursing" from Teachers College, Columbia University, New York.

In addition to her public health training, she has had one year of special preparation in obstetrics. She holds a certificate in advanced obstetrical nursing from Chicago Maternity Center, Chicago, and a diploma in nurse-midwifery (obstetrics) from Tuskegee School for nurse-midwives, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

AT COLUMBIA - Working on her master's degree in Special Education at New York's Columbia university is Miss Alma Thomas Jones, first Negro teacher to be employed by the City of Massillon, Ohio. She was employed in July, 1950, and has a class of 68, of whom nine are Negro children, in the Massillon Junior high school. Miss Jones is a native of Oberlin, Ohio. She received her M.A. in Arts and Education last month from Columbia. Defender photo by deMille.

Breaks Bloomfield Barrier



Mrs. Emmalyn Tappan of Roselle, wife of Dr. Major Tappan, posed for this AFRO picture with her son Erie, 3, after her appointment as the first colored full-time teacher in the Bloomfield school system. She holds the M.A. degree from Columbia University and the B.A. degree from Howard, and will begin the 1951-52 term at Bloomfield Junior High as assistant librarian and instructor in library science for some 1500 pupils of all races and creeds.

NMA Wives Award Goes To Meharry

NASHVILLE—(ANP)—Frank Staggers, medical student at Meharry Medical college, was presented the Alma Wells Givens scholarship last Monday morning at the fall convocation exercises at Meharry Medical college, Nashville, Tenn., for exceptional scholarship and other mental, physical and moral qualifications which prove his aptitude for the medical profession.

The presentation was made by Miss Bennie V. Bell of Nashville Mrs. F. E. McLendon of Atlanta, Ga., formerly Miss Bennie V. Bell of Nashville.

This is the fourth scholarship given by the Women's Auxiliary of the National Medical Association to the medical student, who at the completion of his or her sophomore year, proved eligible.

This award is made annually, but alternately at Howard school of medicine, Howard university, Washington, D. C., and Meharry Medical college, according to the executive chairman of the scholarship fund, Mrs. Wilbur E. Pannell.

The fund is supported by contributions from the local and state units of the auxiliary. A gold cup is given as an achievement award to the local that has made the largest contribution in proportion to membership not later than 30 days prior to the national convention. The cup becomes the property of the organization that has been the winner three consecutive times.

The Women's auxiliary to the R. F. Boyd Medical Society of Nashville now holds the cup, having won it for two successive years.

EMILY VIRGINIA HAWKINS, New York nurse, is studying at New York university on a scholarship from the Hospital-Nursing education department. She is employed at Francis Delafield Memorial hospital. Mrs. Hawkins is working toward a MS degree while majoring in Nursing Management and Supervision.

Nurse Wins Scholarship

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Mrs. Emily Virginia Hawkins, R. N., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Campbell of Tuskegee Institute, who is now employed in the Frances Delafield Memorial Hospital, New York City, as supervisor of operating room services, has received a scholarship from the City Department of the Hospital-Nursing Education division.

14j 1951

March of Dimes Scholarship Winners

Left to right: Vilma Evans, New York City; Harold E. Potts, Newark, N.J.; Walter Givens, Buffalo, N.Y.; Ellen Marshall, East Lynn, Mass.; Ellie McDew, New York City and Arreta Edmonds, Cambridge, Mass., won National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis scholarships in Physical Therapy. March of Dimes funds provide scholarships in many fields. Join the March of Dimes, January 15-31.

Champ Spellers of Winston-Salem, Greensboro

Janet Hunter, 13, of Kimberley Park School, Winston-Salem and Patricia Favors, 12, of Lincoln St. School, Greensboro, N.C., emerged as the champion spellers in city wide contests, but were eliminated in the finals held April 28 in Winston-Salem. Only Greensboro and Winston-Salem entered in Chicago.

Both Races Vie in Spelling Bee

2 N.C. Cities Open Competition to All

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.— Janet Hunter, 13, pupil at Kimberly Park School here, and Patricia Favors of Greensboro were among the spellers representing thirty-seven city and county school units in the State at the eleventh annual Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel and WSJS spelling bee here April 28.

Miss Hunter represented the local school system, having won the city championship in competition with colored and white pupils from all local schools, while Miss Favors, Lincoln Street School pupil at Greensboro, had won the championship there in a similar contest.

All but ten of the top spellers, including Miss Favors, were eliminated in the first round which began with a written test of 100 words. Miss Favors was eliminated by the narrowest of margin, having missed fewer words than any of the other 26 participants who were automatically ruled out.

Miss Hunter Downed in 2nd

Miss Hunter survived the first round but was eliminated in the second, missing 5 words, while 4 pupils had perfect scores. The competition ended after 2 white pupils had identical scores on 6 successive rounds, Doril Caldwell of Caldwell County school system, white, being declared winner on the seventh round.

This was the first time in the history of the State championship event that two colored pupils participated in the finals. In 1949, Stella Bradshaw, also of Kimberly Park School, won the Winston-Salem city championship.

Thus, in two of the three years during which colored pupils have been permitted to participate in the contests, colored school pupils, both from the same school, have won the city championship. Miss Favors was the first of her race outside Winston-Salem to represent a city or county school system.

Meeting in Bethel Church, Wilmington, the conference, presided over by Bishop D. Ward Nichols, resident of the First Episcopal Dis-

IMOGENE FORD
... Southwest Society president

Race Precedent Set

P-V Student Heads Southwest Society

PRAIRIE VIEW, Tex.—For the first time a Negro student has been elected to serve as president of a major student professional organization in the Southwest. The history-making occasion happened recently in Austin when Imogene Ford, a junior at Prairie View A. and M. College, was selected by acclamation to serve as leader of the Southwestern students from the States of Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico and Texas.

Prairie View was the only Negro college represented.

At the society's meeting in Houston last year Miss Ford appeared as a member of a panel with several graduate students from Southern Methodist, Texas and the University of Texas. She was only a sophomore, but made a very favorable impression.

A student from the University of Texas who heard her last year nominated Miss Ford. He was joined in support of her by students from several other colleges, among them were some from Texas A. and M., Southern Methodist, and Trinity University. By election time all had agreed on her.

In addition to Miss Ford, the group selected Mrs. M. Rosenthal of Trinity University, San Antonio, and Dr. Dean S. Yarbrough of Prairie View as faculty co-sponsors. The sociology students of Prairie View will select a secretary to serve with Miss Ford.

The meeting was held in the Driskill Hotel, Austin. Miss Helen C. Kirk, Prairie View senior of Austin, read a paper on "Researches by Prairie View Seniors into Student Problems."

Dr. Yarbrough, head of the Department of Sociology at Prairie View, served as a member of the executive committee for the group, the Southwestern Sociological Society during the past year. He was also a co-sponsor of the student section, a position to which he was re-elected last year.

Salutatorian

VIRGINIA LAMAR PHILLIPS

Booker Washington Birthplace, Virginia, May, 1951—S. J. Phillips, President of the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial, and his wife, Mrs. Virginia H. Phillips, have been informed by the officials of Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, North Carolina, that their daughter, Virginia Lamar Phillips, climaxed her high school career there by maintaining an average of 91. 68 per cent for the four years spent at the institute. This average earned for her the honor of being Salutatorian to the graduating class of 1951. The officials stated that there was only a few hundredths of one per cent between her average and that of the Valedictorian, and that Virginia had made the honor roll every year since entering the school four years ago, and has been exempted from final examinations many times during that period. She will deliver the Salutatorian's Address on Saturday evening, June 2, on "The Power of Vision."

Young Miss Phillips' Elementary work was done at the Lewis Adams Public School, Macon County, Alabama, where she was graduated as first honor student prior to entering Palmer.

Assemblyman Leroy J. Simons of the Wisconsin Legislature, made known to this week that on the basis of Virginia's scholastic record and of her capablio h teisibfeneitf of her capabilities of benefitting by the educational advantages offered by the University as an out-of-state student, he has recommended her which has been granted, and she has been accepted to enter the UNIVERSITY of WISCONSIN this Fall for her college work.

It is Virginia's plan to enter the School of Chemistry to study to come a Pharmacist and Manufac- a Chemist.

3 Fisk Univ. Students Get Scholarships

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Three Fisk University seniors have been awarded scholarships for graduate study during the coming year, university officials announced last week. They are Charles W. Johnson, of San Antonio, Texas; John Vaughan, of Louisville, Ky.; and Linda R. Samuels, of New York City.

Johnson was awarded a $1,600 General Education Board scholarship for graduate study in mathematics. He expects to go to the Massachusettes Institute of Technology in the Fall.

Vaughan was awarded a $1,500 teaching and study fellowship at Dartmouth College. He will teach and do graduate work in physics at Dartmouth.

* * *

MISS SAMUELS, winner of several coveted scholarships while at Fisk, was awarded a tuition scholarship for graduate study in sociology at Cornell.

General Education Board scholarships are awarded a limited number of the most promising seniors in accredited southern colleges. The candidates are selected by the colleges on the basis of exceptional intellect, imagination, personality and scholarship.

The board expresses the hope that the students will obtain the best training available in their fields of study, and eventually pursue careers in southern colleges and universities, contributing to the improvement of education in the South.

Dr. Alain Locke Sole, Negro Rhodes Scholar

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Dr Alain Locke, professor of philosophy at Howard University, holds the distinction of being the only Negro American to be selected as a Rhodes scholar. He is one of 1,400 students to receive a Rhodes scholarship, which is used to study at Oxford univer-

Classroom Teacher of Year 1950-51

MRS. RUTH L. DOUGLAS

Mrs. Ruth L. Douglas, instructor at Central Junior high school, Shreveport, Louisiana, was named Classroom Teacher of the Year by the Negro Educational Review and the National Teacher Research Association.

Drs. W. H. Jernagin And Percy Julian Get H. U. Degrees

Washington, D. C. — Ernest K. Lindley, Chief of the Washington Bureau of News-week Magazine, and author of several books on Franklin D. Roosevelt will be the principal speaker at Commencement Exercises to be held on the campus of Howard University on Friday, June 3, at 4:30 p. m.

Honorary degrees will be awarded to Dr. William H. Jernagin, Pastor of the Mt. Carmel Baptist church for the past 39 years, who will receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity; Dr. Percy Julian, Director of Research and Manager of Fine Chemicals, Soya Products Division of the Glidden Company, who will receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Science, and Dr. Dantes Bellegarde, Chief of the Haitian Delegation to the United Nations, who will receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

All recipients of honorary degrees will speak at the Trustees' Dinner for Recipients of Honorary Degrees to be held in Frazier Hall following Commencement Exercises.

Baccalaureate Service, June 3rd

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, President of Howard University, will deliver the Annual Baccalaureate Sermon at services to be held on the campus, Sunday, June 3rd at 5:30 p. m. The invocation and benediction at this service will be delivered by the Rev. Gordon Crosby, Minister of The Church of The Saviour. A Scripture reading and prayer will be delivered by the Rev. Jerry A. Moore, Minister of the Nineteenth Street Baptist church.

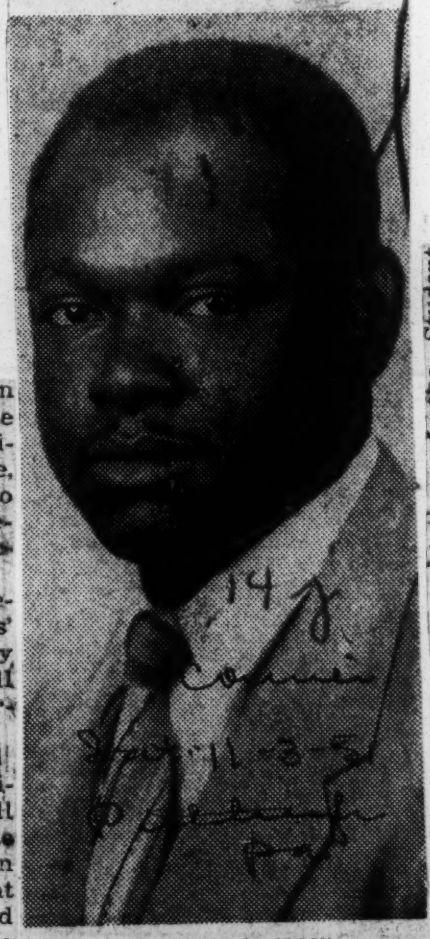
Dr. Alma Watkins Invited To Join Scholars' Society

Dr. Alma T. Watkins, professor of romance languages and head of the department, Tenn. State College, Nashville, has been invited to become a member of and participate in, the Fifth International Congress of the International institute in Spanish and Spanish American Literature.

The Congress will convene at the University of Mexiico in Albuquerque, New Mexico, August 29-31. The theme will be "The Latin American Novel: its past, present and future."

The invitation was extended Dr. Watkins by Albert R. Lopes, president.

Negro Student Heads Collegians



CLOYCE BURNS

... student body prexy

LEBANON, Ill.—Cloyce Burns, a Negro and senior at the 124 year-old McKendree College, has been selected as student body president for the first semester of the 1951-1952 school year.

Burns, who is majoring in physical education, has served as a representative of the Student Faculty Council one year, in addition to being a member of the Platonian Literary Society; the "M" Club, an athletic organization; the chorus, and the college's chapel choir. He lettered three years both in football and track.

14j 1951

Bloomfield College Honors Bunche, Governor Driscoll

Shown after they had received honorary degrees at the Bloomfield College founder's day rites Friday in Westminster Presbyterian Church, Bloomfield are left to right, Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll, the Rev. Lester H. Clee and Dr. Ralph J. Bunche.

Dr. Bunche Cited Again

Bloomfield College Bestows LL.D. Degree

BLOOMFIELD — Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll and Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Director of the Department of Trusteeship of the United Nations, received honorary Doctor of Laws degrees from Bloomfield College at its Founders' Day convocation exercises last Friday in Westminster Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Bunche spoke at the afternoon program, and the Governor at a dinner in the church dining hall on Thursday evening. Dr. Bunche's address was recorded for radio broadcast over station WPAT.

The Rev. Dr. Lester H. Clee, chairman of the New Jersey State Mediation Board, and a member of the Bloomfield College board of directors, also received an honorary degree of doctor of laws.

Other Leaders Honored

Honorary degrees of doctor of science were presented to Charles Eisler of East Orange, president of the Eisler Engineering Company, Inc.; and Eldridge Haynes of New York, president and publisher of "Modern Industry" magazine.

Governor Driscoll received his honorary degree from Dr. Clee, a friend and political ally of many years' standing.

Dr. Clee cited the Governor for his "statesmanship, and his tremendous contributions to state government in New Jersey; his courage in carrying on a program of reorganization of State agencies; his leadership in Constitutional and judiciary reform; and his personal character and integrity."

Dr. Bunche's Citation

Dr. Frederick Schweitzer, president of Bloomfield College, presented the honorary degree to Dr. Bunche, citing the Nobel Peace prize winner for:

"His monumental contribution to the solution of problems of race relations; his leadership in the effective employment of arbitration as an instrument for settling differences between nations; and his specific achievement in improving relations between the Jews and Arabs."

Bunche Scores Isolationists

Speaking on "The United Nations and the Prospects for Peace," Dr. Ralph Bunche warned the 1000 persons attending the convocation against a return by the United States to isolationism as advocated by former President Herbert Hoover and Senator Robert Taft.

He pleaded eloquently for collective effort and common purpose in backing the UN, through which security for peace and freedom-loving people today must come or come not at all.

"The great powers could perform a historic service," the UN statesman said, "if they would undertake intensive high level consultation for as long as necessary in a sincere effort to dissipate the imminent threat of war."

Tells Europe's Fear

On the question of isolationism, Dr. Bunche declared:

"Recent speeches by one of our elder statesmen and at least one of our leading politicians have no doubt accentuated the fear in Europe that the United States might return to its previous isolationism or semi-isolationism and withdraw from ts present acceptance of broad international responsibility.

"In my view the fear that might be stimulated by a serious reverse in Korea is not entirely lacking in substance."

Must Stand by UN

Implicit current proposals or a return of isolationism, Dr. Bunche emphasized, "is an attitude of giving up on the UN and on the idea of collective security.

"The suggestions advise we try to retire into our shell — a shell that in fact no longer exists — that we try to build a modern Chinese wall about ourselves with planes and ships.

People Against War

"Security today is a universal problem, and that security is a matter of friends as well as guns nd planes and ships.

"People will rally around ideas and will support friends but hardly will rally around guns handed them by someone who prefers to remain aloof."

2 Negro Children Among Spelling Bee Champions

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—(ANP)—Two Negro chuldren are among more than 30 finalists in the North Carolina statewide spelling bee sponsored by the Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel, morning and evening newspapers.

They are Janet Hunter, 13, of Kimberley Park school in Winston-Salem, and Patricia Favors, 11, of Lincoln Street School in Greensboro.

This spelling bee is quite different from others in the south in which either no Negro students are allowed to enter or jimcrow bees are held with the white winner being declared the champion.

This is the eleventh year in which the two Winston-Salem newspapers have sponsored the contest. The finals are heard from radio station WSJS.

Janet is the second Negro student to ever win the Winston-Salem championship. Stella Bradshaw, then a student at Kimberley Park, won in 1949. She missed only three words among 50 to defeat three other finalists. Among the losers was Leonard Conrad, also a student at Janet's school.

The Winston-Salem champ is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus Hunter. She is an eighth grade student who entered the spelling bee for the first time this year.

Patricia is in the seventh grade at her school. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Favors.

SCHOOL HERE PLANS TO ASSIST NEGROES

Social Work Institution Lists Fellowships to Be Available to U. S. College Students

To help relieve the shortage of trained Negro social workers, several fellowships valued at $600 to $1,600 each have been opened to college graduates in the United States for study at the New York School of Social Work.

The awards will be made for two semesters beginning in September but applications must be filed by June 1. The fellowships cover tuition for a full academic year, with the possibility of renewal for the remainder of the two-year degree program.

The fellowships will be offered by the Harlem district committee of the Community Service Society —an interracial group of women interested in the welfare of the Harlem community. Formed in 1939, the committee has raised $26,000 and has awarded fellowships to thirty-two colege graduates, according to Mrs. Floyd R. Banks Jr., the chairman.

The number of fellowships to be awarded this year will be determined by the amount of money raised by the group in the coming weeks, she said. The fund drive will be started by the committee on Sunday at the thirteen annual scholarship meetnig and tea to be held at the school, 2 East Ninety-first Street. The session will be addressed by Dr. Harold Taylor, president of Sarah Lawrence College, and Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman, former professor at the school.

Need for Workers Cited

"The need for profesionally trained Negro social workers has never been greater," Mrs. Banks declared. "Our fellowship program wil make it possible to finance the education of at least a few additional students. However, much depends on the public's support of our fellowship fund."

The fellowships are open to Negro men and women between the ages of 21 and 35 who have baccalaureate degrees in arts, letters, philosophy or science from an institution approved by Columbia University. At least two of the four years of college work must have been in liberal arts studies and an applicant must have completed a minimum of twenty semesterd hours in social and biological sciences.

Recipients of the awards are to be selected by the scholarship subcommittee of the Harlem committee in consultation with the admissions committee of the school. The subcommittee is headed by Mrs. Oscar H. Williams, a trustee of the Community Service Society. Under the fellowpship plan supplementary grants may be allotted toward student maintenance and other expenses, varying according to the needs of the applicants.

Former fellowship students hold positions with the Veterans Administration, the New York Urban League, the Community service Society, the Bureau of Child Guidance, the Department of Welfare, the Jacob Riis Community Center, Youth House and varoius other public and private welfare agencies.

MAGNA CUM LAUDE — Miss Mary Louise Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence E. Thomas, of Little Rock, Ark., a magna cum laude graduate of the May, 1951 class at Dunbar Junior college. Miss Allen received French, Thespian, Reader's Digest awards and a two-year scholarship to A. M.N. college, Pine Bluff.

Cited For Research In Agriculture

AMES, Iowa — Dr. Russell W. Brown, professor of bacteriology and chairman of the graduate school, Tuskegee institute, will be honored at Iowa State college Saturday when he receives the Chicago Alumni Merit award.

Inaugurated in 1932, the award is bestowed upon outstanding alumni for meritorious service in their fields and contributions to their fellow men.

In addition to his departmental work and his duties with the graduate school, Dr. Brown is also director of the Carver Foundation and Agricultural and Research and Experiment station at Tuskegee.

Dr. Brown was born January 17, 1905, at Gray, La. He received his bachelor of science degree in 1926 from Howard university, then came to Iowa State college. He was granted a master of science degree in 1932 and a doctor of philosophy degree in 1936.

While at Iowa State college, he was a research fellow in the department of bacteriology from 1922 through 1936. From 1942 to 1943, he was a research assistant in the department of bacteriology on leave from Tuskegee institute.

Dr. Brown has been actively engaged in research during the 15 years he has been associated with Tuskegee institute. He has made a number of contributions to the literature in bacteriology and biochemistry. His greatest contribution has been his effort toward developing research at Tuskegee through the Carver foundation.

When he was appointed director of the foundation in 1944, there was no staff and no active research projects, but there was a budget of $2,500 allocated by Tuskegee institute. Since that time, the growth of the research program and development of the Carver foundation has been noteworthy.

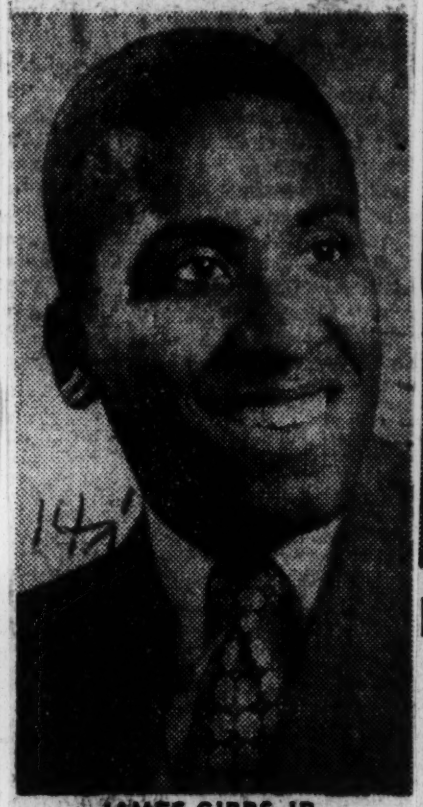
From 1944-1945 through 1950-1951, more than $100,000 has been received from 15 industries, government agencies and foundations for research and an equal amount appropriated by Tuskegee institute for research and an equal amount appropriated by Tuskegee institute for salaries, equipment and supplies. The staff now consist of 11 senior members and eight graduate fellows in addition to the director and secretary.

Dr. Brown is the third man of his race to receive the Alumni Merit award. Others were Dr. George Washington Carver, class of '94, and Dr. Fred Patterson, president of Tuskegee, class of '23.

Ithaca Youth Heads Cornell Senior Class

ITHACA, N.Y.—James L. Gibbs Jr., 19-year-old junior at Cornell University and son of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Gibbs of 512 S. Plain St., was elected president of next year's senior class at the university during student council elections Thursday.

Young Gibbs, a State scholarship student, is majoring in anthropology in the university's College of Arts and Sciences. Before enrolling at Cornell, he was prominent in student affairs at Ithaca High School here.



JAMES GIBBS JR.

He was president of the junior class at Ithaca High and in 1948, his senior year, he was president of the student council. He was a delegate to Empire Boys' State at Colgate University, a member of the congress and played drums in the Ithaca High orchestra and band.

At Cornell, he is chairman of the university chapter of the NAACP, a member of Water Margin, was elected recently to the board of governors of the Independent Council and plays in the Big Red band. He is employed part-time at the Johnny Parson Club.

In addition to James Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs have one younger child, Hulda Anne, 11, a fifth grade pupil at Henry St. John School.

Honored—Dr. James B. Oliver of Ocala, Fla., last week was awarded a doctorate in Anglo-Saxon philology at the University of Montreal, and at the same time given the Atherton Memorial Award for "superior scholarship" and outstanding research in the field of Old English philology.

Admits First Negro To Royal Statistical Society In London

BY A. E. VILLERS

COLON, Panama — (ANP) -Ashley Bertrand Spence, 26, a Panamanian, last week was announced as the first member of his race from Latin America to be elected as a follow of the Royal Statistical Society of London, England.

He received the following announcement from an official of the society last week:

"I have the honor to inform you that at the ordinary general meeting held on Nov. 22, 1950, you were elected a fellow of the Royal Statistical society, London."

Only a week earlier, Spenche had been elected a fellow of th American Statistical association with offices in Washington, D.C. He is one of the youngest members of either organization.

Born here in Colon, Spence is the son of Gordon Spence. He was graduated from the Calabar high school in Jamaica in 1942. The following year he became a fellow of the Institute of Bookkeeping while attending the Durham College of Commerce.

He enlisted in the Royal Air Force and went to the rank of lieutenant. Following his discharge he studied economics under Prof. Eric Patterson, now professor of economics at the University College of the West Indies in Jamaica.

Spence then went to work in the collector general's office in Jamaica. In 1948 he returned to his native Panama to work with Young and Young, certified public accountants. Later he worked as office manager and accountant for the Butler Construction company.

Last year he accepted a position with the Pacific Steam Navigation company in Cristobal.

Being elected to the two great statistical societies is one of the greates honors over besowed upon any American.

Junior Elected to Head City College Newspaper

Vincent Harding

The staff of The Campus, one on City College's undergraduate newspapers, has elected Vincent Harding of 856 Dawson Street, the Bronx, as editor in chief for the spring semester.

Mr. Harding is a junior in the College of Liberal Arts and Science, majoring in History and Economics. He has been news editor and managing editor of the paper.

Others elected to the paper's managing board are: managing editor, Gabriel Gelb; news editor, Arnold Workman; features editor, Morton Weiser; sports editor, Jerome Jacobson; business manager, Gerald Reice.

Hunter College Girl Admitted To Biology Society

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Miss Glenda Hunt has been admitted to Alpha Kappa chapter of Phi Sigma national honorary society in biology at Hunter college, it was revealed here recently. She was one of seven students recently initiated.

A senior, Miss Hunt is 20 years old. She is majoring in biology and minoring in education. She hopes to use the education minor to begin teaching in New York when she graduates in June.

With the money she earns she expects to take graduate work in biology. Her hobby is the study of plant and animal life. She said:

"I like to hike off in the trees studying and observing plant and animal life."

Her greatest ambition is to go to the Michigan Biological station to study birds and insects."

Miss Hunt is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, a member of the Countee Cullen '51 house plan of Hunter, and at home a member and Sunday School teacher at St. James Presbyterian church.

CHICAGO U. HONORS DR. CHARLES JOHNSON

CHICAGO (ANP) — The University of Chicago sponsored an informal "Charles Johnson" luncheon in honor of the president of Fisk University at the Downtown Center here Tuesday. Dr. Johnson, who is a Sidney Hillman Foundation lecturer for 1951, spoke at the university Tuesday evening.

Admitted to Biology Honor Society

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Miss Glenda Hunt has been admitted to Alpha Kappa Chapter of Phi Sigma national honorary society in biology, at Hunter College, it was revealed here this week. She was one of seven students recently initiated.

A senior, Miss Hunt is 20 years old. She is majoring in biology and minoring in education.

Miss Hunt is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, a member of the Countee Cullen '51 house plan of Hunter, and at home a member and Sunday school teacher at St. James Presbyterian Church.

Ambassador to Liberia Gets Honorary Degree

CHARLOTTE, N.C. — The first colored American to be named ambassador in the United States Foreign Service, Edward R. Dudley was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of laws at Johnson C. Smith University last week. He graduated from the institution in 1932.

The degree was conferred by Dr. Hardy Liston, president.

Negro Women's Council To Honor Dr. Butcher

Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, a Howard University English professor, will be honored by the Washington chapter of the National Council of Negro Women at a reception from 4 to 6 p.m. Sunday in the Council House, 1318 Vermont avenue, N.W.

Dr. Butcher has just returned from France after delivering a series of lectures on American literature at three French universities.

Cleveland Lad Wins $10,000 Scholarship to Study Medicine

WILLIAMSTON, Mass. (ANP) —A Cleveland high school graduate was named last week as the first colored student ever to win a 7-year Tyng Scholarship to Williams College here.

Kinds honor graduate at Glenville High in Cleveland. His award is worth $10,000. The young man, who always has wanted to be a doctor, said after learning of his achievement:

"It just proves that dreams can come true."

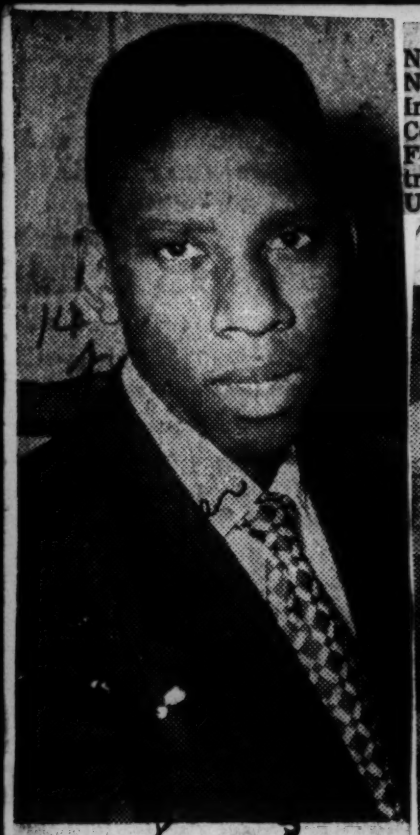
Reciting Spanish Verse Wins Columbia Prize

Joseph D. Clemmons

First prize in an annual intercollegiate poetry recitation contest, conducted in Spanish by the Hispanic Institute of Columbia University, has been won by Joseph D. Clemmons, 21-year-old senior at Long Island University. The prize is a volume of poems.

Mr. Clemmons lives at 851 Park Place, Brooklyn, and is the youngest of five children of the Rev. and Mrs. Frank Clemmons. His father is pastor of the Pentecostal Church of God in Christ at 1745 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

Born in Washington, D. C., and graduated from Boys High School, Brooklyn, Joseph Clemmons is majoring in languages. He intends to become a teacher.



Precedent—Herbert Kinds, 18-year-old Cleveland high school graduate, is the first Negro to win the coveted Tyng $10,000 scholarship, good for seven years' study. Young Kinds plans to study medicine at Williams College in Massachusetts. — Myers Photo.

Howard University Washington, New School for Social Research, NYC; New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, and Education Foundation for the Apparel Industry, NYC, $2,000 each and Fisk University Nashville, Tenn. $1000.

In $2,000 National Contest

Sylvia Marie Hill a 12-year-old student at Dunbar School, Richmond, has been notified by Miles Laboratory Corporation sponsors of the Quiz Kid Program that her letter entered in their contest to find the "teacher of the year" has been submitted to the scholarship commitee. Here she shows her teacher, Spingarn D. Brinkley, graduate of Virginia Union and teacher for 13 years, the honor certificate sent by the company to present to him. The contest, which will end in May, takes in the entire US and Hawaii and carries prizes from $2,000 to $250. Sylvia is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard H. Hill.

$29,500 Given in Hillman Awards

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—(ANP) Sidney Hillman scholarships and awards to several colleges and organizations, including a grant of $5,000 to the University of Chicago for a text book study to "root out the teaching of prejudice and discrimination," were announced last week.

Other awards given annually by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO, went to the following:

Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, $5,000 for the Sidney Hillman Lecture Series and $2,500 for the improvement of race relations and social justice in the South; Chaim Weizmann Institute, Rehovoth, Israel, $5,000; Roosevelt College, $5,000; Brandin University, Waltham, Mass. $3000;

Student Becomes First Sociological Group Head

AUSTIN, Tex.—(ANP)— A Prairie View A and M College junior recently was elected as the first Negro president of the Southwestern Sociological Society, a group composed of students from schools in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, and Texas.

The new president is Miss Imogene Ford. She represented her school at the meeting and was nominated by a student from the University of Texas. Prairie View was the only Negro college represented at the meeting.

Dr. Dean S. Yarbrough of Prairie View along with Mrs. M. Rosenthal of Trinity University was elected a faculty co-sponsor.

Miss Helen C. Kirk, Prairie View senior, read a paper on researches by Prairie View seniors into student problems.

Meetings were held at the Driskill Hotel. Prairie View sociology students will select a secretary to serve with Miss Ford.

Girls' 5th Battalion of Cardozo Wins Cadet Corps Top Prize

A precision-stepping battalion of 159 teen-age girls in khaki yesterday won for Cardozo the annual Girls' High School Cadet Corps competition between Negro schools.

Marie Pearson.

Cardozo's 5th Battalion, under 17-year-old Maj. Marie E. Pearson of 2341 Hunter street S.E., won over other battalions from Cardozo, Dunbar, Washington and Armstrong High Schools.

Dunbar's 1st Battalion placed second for the second successive year.

Medals Presented.

Maj. Pearson was presented the first-place gold medal for her battalion by Dr. Gladys T. Peterson, administrative assistant to Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant school superintendent in charge of Negro schools.

Silver medals were presented the captains heading the two companies of the winning battalion by Mrs. Norford and Miss Jennie Mae Bowen, chairman of the girl cadet committee.

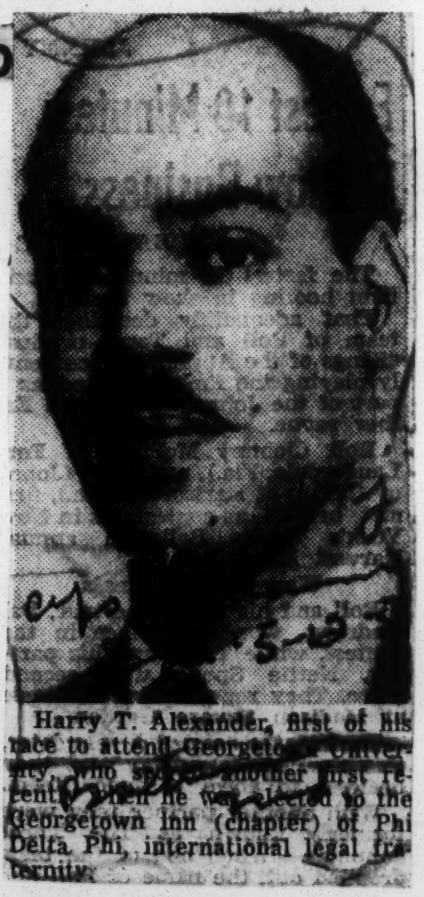
Staff officers of Cardozo's 5th Battalion are 1st Lt. Shirley M. Springs and 1st Lt. Bernice Jones. Company captains are Hazel L. Silgletary and Juanita S. Swann.

5,000 Watch Review.

More than 5,000 students watched the review at Dunbar's Brooks Stadium. One cadet collapsed on the field as the winning battalion stepped smartly forward to receive its award. She watched the rest of the parade from the reviewing stand.

Mrs. Thomasina W. Norford, minorities section chief of the United States Employment Service, was reviewing officer.

Judges were Capt. John D. Howard, 1st Lt. Theodore B. Conway and 2nd Lt. Clarence D. Howard all World War II combat veterans and former Cadet Corps officers here. All are members of the reserve 317th Airborne Infantry Regiment.



Harry T. Alexander, first of his race to attend Georgetown University who [illegible] another first recently when he was elected to the Georgetown inn (chapter) of Phi Delta Phi, international legal fraternity.

Lincoln Student Wins Abbott Journalism Award

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. —Nothing succeeds like success. That truism strikes early in the life of an 18-year-old School of Journalism senior at Lincoln University (Mo.)

Nina Redd, honor student since her arrival at Lincoln in 1948, grabbed a choice prize three years ago when she won a four-year all-expense-paid Pepsi-Cola Scholarship for journalism study at Lincoln at the conclusion of her high school work at Jaeger, West Virginia. This fall Miss Redd will add to her already sturdy educational support a $500 scholarship in Journalism—the Robert S. Abbott Memorial award given annually by the Chicago Defender for study at the Lincoln University School of Journalism. The award, usually $400, was increased this year by John H. Sengstacke, Defender publisher.

The 1951 winner, sixth to be so honored, was named editor-in-chief of the Lincoln Clarion last spring for the fall term.

Miss Redd is the third girl to win the Abbott scholarship. The two former [illegible] are married. Mamie Ruth Rhone, BJ '48, served two years as city editor of the St. Paul Record before joining her husband in Oklahoma, where she is pursuing graduate work in journalism at the State University. Mrs. Lela Knox Shanks, BJ, '49, serves the St. Louis News as a desk editor.

The three male winners are all employed by newspapers. Otis Thompson, BJ '50, has the assistant city editor spot with the St. Louis Argus. Kanu C. Okoro, who had earned both bachelor's and master's degrees before coming to Lincoln for journalism study, returned to his native Nigeria, British West Africa, to edit the West African Pilot after receiving the bachelor of journalism degree at Lincoln in 1950. The recent holder of the Abbott award, Spoffard Lee Blackwell, a 1950 Johnson C. Smith University graduate, gained his BJ at Lincoln in June and went to the Chicago Defender for a summer internship.

Open Abbott Scholarship Competition

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — The Lincoln University School of Journalism has announced that applications are being received now for the Robert S. Abbott Memorial Scholarship in Journalism for study at Lincoln. The award, which was increased this year from $400 to $500, is made annually by the Chicago Defender.

The applicant must have completed two years of college work in order to qualify for the scholarship. Deadline for entries is June 1, 1952. Further information about the scholarship may be had by writing the School of Journalism, Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo.

14j 1951

Alma Wells Givens Scholarship

Youth Wins Fourth Award

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (ANP)— Frank Staggers, medical student at Meharry Medical College, was presented the Alma Wells Givens Scholarship Monday morning at the fall convocation exercises at Meharry Medical College, for exceptional scholarship and other mental, physical and moral qualifications which prove his aptitude for the medical profession.

The presentation was made by Mrs. F. E. McLendon of Atlanta, Ga., formerly Miss Bennie V. Bell of Nashville.

This is the fourth scholarship given by the Women's Auxiliary of the National Medical Association to the medical student who at the completion of his or her sophomore year proved eligible. This award is made annually, but alternately at Howard University, Washington, and Meharry Medical College, according to the executive chairmen of the scholarship fund, Mrs. Wilbur E. Pannell.

The awardees at Howard University School of Medicine were: 1946, Dr. Katzman of Berkeley, Calif., and 1950, Dr. Drew, A.B., Harvard, Masters from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Ph.D. Cornell, now a junior in medicine at Howard University;

At Meharry, 1949, Mrs. Ramona Vaughn who was graduated from Meharry Medical College in the Spring of 1951 with an "A" rating.

AWARD MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIP.—The Women's Auxiliary of the National Medical association recently awarded its fourth annual Alma Wells Givens scholarship to Frank Staggers, a student at Meharry Medical college in Nashville, Tenn. The Auxiliary in alternate years honors a student at Meharry or at the Howard University Medical school. Next year's winner will be a Howard student. In the above picture Mrs. F. M. McLendon, who presented the award and Staggers admire the scholarship paper he received in special ceremonies.—ANP Photo.

14j 1951

American Association of University Women

Three New AAUWites

DR. ALMA T. WATKINS

DR. ELSIE M. LEWIS

DR. SUSIE O. BRYANT

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Three Tennessee A. and I. State University professors are listed among the new members of the American Association of University Women.

They are Dr. Alma T. Watkins, associate professor of romance languages and head of the department; Dr. Susie O. Bryant, professor of political science and head of the department, and Dr. Elsie M. Lewis, professor of history and head of the graduate department of history and geography.

The announcement was made this week by Mrs. F. W. Hinton, chairman of the membership committee of the Nashville branch.

14j 1951

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche Scholarship

Miss Anita Lyons To Oslo

St. Louisan Gets 'Bunche Award'

MISS ANITA G. LYONS

Miss Anita Lyons who will sail June 12 on the S. S. Stavangerfjord for the University of Oslo, in Oslo, Norway where she will study at the Institute for English Speaking Teachers.

Miss Lyons is the recipient of one of four "Dr. Ralph Bunche Scholarships", which have been made available through a gift from the Association of Electro-chemical and Electro Metallurgical Industries of Norway for American students and teachers.

The institute shall involve a comparative study of American, British and Scandinavian educational theories and systems, investigation of special education available in Norway and America, and a study of contemporary Norwegian culture.

Miss Lyons is presently engaged as a specialist in speech correction in the public schools of Kansas City, Mo. She is a graduate of St. Louis University and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Lyons, St. Louis, Mo.

To Speak Here

Miss Lyons will be the speaker at the 10:45 a. m. worship service of the Central Baptist church, in their monthly observance of Young People's Day on Sunday, June 10. The young people of the Church will be in charge of the services for the day and will serve in every capacity. Miss Lyons is a member of Central.

BUNCHE SCHOLARSHIPS

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Four Ralph Bunche scholarships of $350 each have been established by Oslo University for American students who desire to study in Norway.

Bunche Scholarships Created At Oslo U.

WASHINGTON. (ANP)—Four "Ralph Bunche scholarships" of $350 each have just been established by the Oslo University for American students interested in studying in Norway during the 1951 summer school session.

The scholarships have been made available by the Association of Electro-Chemical and Electro-Metallurgical Industries of Norway and were named in honor of Dr. Ralph Bunche, recipient of the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize award.

The Oslo summer school has several other scholarships according to an announcement made public by the Norwegian Embassy last week. The Norwegian American Line is offering one full scholarship to the American student whose main interest is in the field of economics. All expenses will be covered, including round-trip from New York to Oslo, room and board, tuition, student and excursion fees.

The summer school, itself, will grant 10 scholarships of $110 each, covering tuition, student and excursion fees. All awards will be made strictly on a merit basis.

American students who wish to apply for admission to the 1951 summer school will, upon request, be considered for either one of these scholarships.

Fixed fees for the six-week session, covering tution, room and board, student and excursion fees will total around $190. An additional $50 or $75 will be needed for books, supplies, amusements and incidentals. Round trip from New York to Olso arranges from $360 to $400.

Students interested in applying for scholarships should write immediately for application forms and descriptive catalog. Address the inquiry to the Oslo Summer School Admission Office, St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota. Applications must be received before March 15.

Ralph Bunche Scholarships Created At Oslo University

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Students interested in applying for scholarships should write immediately for application forms and descriptive catalog. Address the inquiry to the Oslo Summer School Admission Office, St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota. Applications must be received before March 15.

Anita Lyons To Norway On Bunche Fellowship

Miss Anita Lyons, a specialist in speech correction in the public schools of Kansas City, will sail from New York on Tuesday, June 12, on the S.S. Stavangerfjord for Oslo, Norway, where she will attend an Institute for English-Speaking Teachers at the University of Norway this summer.

Miss Lyons, 20-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Lyons of St. Louis, Mo., is the recipient of one of the four Ralph J. Bunche scholarships, which have been made available to American teachers and students through a gift from the Association of Electrochemical and Electro-Metallurgical Industries of Norway.

The institute will involve a comparative study of American, British and Scandinavian educational theories and systems, investigation of special education available in Norway and America and a study of contemporary Norwegian culture.

Four Negroes Going

Miss Lyons is one of the four Negroes who will be among the 200 Americans to make the trip to Norway for the institute. To qualify for the scholarship, Miss Lyons wrote an essay showing how study at the institute would help her in the work she is doing in the school system. Applications for the scholarships were filed from all parts of the country. Two of the other Negroes who will attend are from New York and the other is from North Carolina.

The announcement of the Ralph Bunche scholarships, named for the UN mediator in Palestine and 1950 Nobel peace prize winner, came from Dean Norman Nordstrand, dean of American admissions to the University of Oslo at St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn. The scholarships were established in Dr. Bunche's honor after he was presented the Nobel Peace prize in Oslo last winter.

At the close of the institute on August 4, the students will spend two weeks on a tour of the Scandinavian countries.

Miss Lyons was born in Chicago, but was reared in St. Louis where her parents live at 3319 Lucas Ave. She was graduated from Sumner high school in 1946 and entered St. Louis university in September of that year. She received the B.S. degree from St. Louis U. in June, 1950, the first Negro to graduate with honors. She was graduated magna cum laude.

Back in September

Miss Lyons was employed by the Kansas City board of education in September, 1950. She is a specialist in speech correction at six elementary schools, Bruce, Dunbar, Wendell Phillips, Yates, Banneker and Booker T. Washington.

She will return from Oslo in time to meet her classes in September. In Kansas City Miss Lyons lives with Mr. and Mrs. Percy Carruthers at 2410 Flora Ave.

Miss Lyons is a member of the Paseo Baptist church and of the Beta Omega chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority. She recently was elected vice president of the sorority.

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OSLO, Norway, is Walt Levi (2nd from left) of Washington, D. C., a Lincoln University student attending the Norwegian school on a scholarship. All except the student on the far left are from America. The University of Oslo is offering several "Dr. Ralph J. Bunche Scholarships" and five other types to about 250 college students from the U. S., regardless of race, creed or religion.—Defender photo by de Mille.

George Washington Carver Fellow

G. W. CARVER FELLOW TO TEACH AT DILLARD

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — (ANP)—Harold W. Lucien, a former George Washington Carver Fellow, recently received his doctorate at McGill University, and has accepted a position at Dillard University.

WILLIAM J. TRENT, JR., executive director of the United Negro College Fund, accepts a check for $25,000 from Miss Loula D. Lasker to set up the Florina Lasker Fellowship Fund for Negro Women. The fund, named for Miss Lasker's late sister, was established with an allocation from a special trust designated in her will. Annual fellowships of $2,000 and $1,000 will be awarded to two women graduates of private Negro colleges for graduate study. Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell, center, of the College Fund's Executive Committee, will also serve as a member of the committee to select the fellowship winners.

$25,000 Fund To Aid College Girls

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Trustees of the estate of the late Florina Lasket have named the United Negro College fund to administer a $25,000 fund to aid Negro college women to continue their graduate studies, it was announced last week by Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell, of the College fund's executive committee.

The announcement was made at a reception at the College Fund headquarters, which was attended by Miss Loula D. Lasker and Mrs. Samuel S. Rosensohn, sisters of the late social worker.

The fund, to be known as the Florina Lasker Fellowship Fund for Negro Women, was established with an allocation from a special trust designated under the terms of her will for social, civic, scientific and educational purposes, in which she was interested.

Fellowships up to $1,000 and $2,000, to be administered by the United Negro College fund, will aid two young women annually, by financing their first year of graduate study. Each fellowship holder will be free to study in the graduate school of her choice.

Candidates will be chosen from among the graduates of the 32 private, accredited colleges of the United Negro College fund. Nominations from each college will be made by a faculty committee and final selection will be made by a committee of four persons, it was announced.

The members of the committee were Miss Loula D. Lasker, Mrs. Waddell, Dr. Constance Warren, former president of Sarah Lawrence college, and Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of the United Negro College fund.

Fund To Handle $25,000 Grant To Aid Colleae Coed

NEW YORK — Trustees of the estate of the late Florina Lasker have named the United Negro college Fund to administer a $25,000 fund to aid Negro college women to continue their graduate studies, it was announced this week by Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell, of the College Fund's executive committee.

The announcement was made at a reception held at College Fund headquarters 22 East 54th street, which was attended by Miss Loula D Lasker and Mrs. Samuel S. Rosensohn, sisters of the late social worker. The fund, to be known as the Florina Lasker Fellowship Fund for Negro Women, was established with an allocation from a special trust designated under the terms of her will for social, civic, scientific, and educational purposes, in which she was interested.

Fellowships up to $1000 and $2000, to be administered by the United Negro College Fund, will aid two young women annually, by financing their first year of graduate study. Each fellowship holder will be free to study in the graduate school of her choice.

* * *

CANDIDATES WILL be chosen from among the graduates of the 32 private, accredited colleges of the United Negro College Fund. Nominations from each college will be made by a faculty committee and final selection will be made by a committee of four persons, it was announced. The members of the committee was Miss Loula D. Lasker, Mrs. Waddell, Dr. Constance Warren, former president of Sarah Lawrence College and Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of the United Negro College Fund.

Florina Lasker, prior to her death in September, 1949, was active in many philanthropic and social organizations, including the American Civil Liberties Union, the National and New York Consumers Leagues and the National Council of Jewish Women. She served, since the organization of the United Negro College Fund in 1944, as a sponsor of the Fund's New York Women's division.

Born in Galveston, Texas, Miss Lasker was educated in Galveston schools, and at the University of Texas and the New York School of Social Work. As president of the Consumers League of New York, she directed several important studies of working and living conditions among migrant workers in this state.

Talladega College; June 10, Lincoln University; June 17, Shaw University; June 24, Bennett College; July 1, Dillard University; July 8, St. Augustine's College; July 15, Knoxville College; July 22, Xavier University; July 29, Betnune-Cookman College.

ALSO AUGUST 5, Benedict College; August 12, Paine College; August 19, Hampton Institute; August 26, Dillard University; September 2, Spelman College; September 9, Xavier University; September 16, Bethune-Cookman College; September 23, Hampton Institute; September 30, Shaw University.

Additional dates will be released in the fall.

Tillotson College Professor Gets Ford Fellowship Grant

AUSTIN — It was announced here yesterday that W. Astor Kirk, a professor of Government at Tillotson College, has been awarded a fellowship grant by the Fund for the Advancemnet of Education.

.. W. ASTOR KIRK

The fellowships of this fund enable young faculty members in colleges and universities to improve their competence in undergraduate teaching by affording an opportunity for further study. The fund, set up by the Ford Foundation, awarded a total of 250 fellowships, amounting to $1,096,870 in addition to travel and tuition costs.

Of the fourteen Texas professors who received fellowships, Mr. Kirk is the only Negro to be so honored.

Mr. Kirk has been a member of the faculty at Tillotson college since September 1947. A scholarly person, he has been very active in civic work in Austin and throughout Texas. At present he is president of the Austin Branch NAACP, a member of the Research committee of the Texas Teachers Association and an officer of the Texas Council of Negro Organizations. Prior to his appointment at Tillotson college, he had an administrative position in the Federal Government in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Kirk is an honor graduate of Howard university. He is now enrolled in the University of Texas Graduate school He is 29 years old, married and has a three year old daughter.

Dr. Dent Hopes Continuation Of Ford Fellowship Award

HOUSTON —Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard University in New Orleans, said Monday, in an interview with an Informer reporter, "I hope the Ford Foundation will continue next year the program inargurated this year of awarding fellowships to teachers. Dr. Dent said that the excellent opportunities provided to teachers by these fellowships certainly warrant their being continued. A native of Atlanta, he is the only Negro member of the country-wide committee appointed to administer the faculty fellowship program, for which the Ford Foundation has appropriated $2,250,000.

The fundamental purpose of the fellowships is to provide opportunities for teachers of demonstrated ability who are not employed for next year, but who have assurances of employment beginning in September 1952, explained Dr. Dent. Teachers may be awarded the fellowships in two ways. A young teacher of ability may be awarded a fellowship to study for one year until he is employed in 1952, or he may be given a job next year in some college, the fellowship money being used to provide an opportunity for an older, established teacher of that college to study for one year.

Of the estimated 7,500 teachers who will be unemployed next year, Dr. Dent states that the Ford Foundation hopes to give fellowships to 250 of the "best qualified" of this number for study to improve themselves as teachers. They may just have contracts for employment as college professors in 1952, to be eligible for a fellowship.

The committee appointed to administer these fellowships is composed of 16 persons from all over the country, all of whom are either college presidents or deans. Dr. Victor L. Butterfield, pesident of Weslevan college in Middletown, Connecticut, is chairman.

There is nothing on the application for these fellowships, Dr. Dent said, to indicate the race of the applicant. Fellowships are awarded without regard to either race or religion.

The committee has been meeting periodically to consider applications. As of now all of the recommendations for fellowships have been made, and Dr. Dent says an announcement of the recipients by the Ford Foundation will appear shortly.

14j 1951

Ford Foundation Fund

27 Scholarship Students Pioneer— New College Plan At Fisk This Fall

NASHVILLE, — Twenty-Seven outstanding boys and girls, chosen through competitive examinations in 15 major cities, are pioneers in the new basic college of Fisk university, which began Oct.

All hold tuition scholarships and more than half, holds $800 all-expense scholarships provided by the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education.

The 14 boys and 13 girls, most of whom have just finished the tenth grade, will enter a study program similar in some ways to the undergraduate college program at the University of Chicago.

The four-year program at Fisk will lead to the junior year of the conventional four-year college, and the bachelor's degree will be awarded after the completion of the regular senior year.

The primary purpose of the new program is to enable unusually capable students to advance rapidly and to give these students more intensive and richer academic training than is possible in a large, unselected high school class.

The first-year basic college students will live in small houses under the direction of a housemaster and a housemother. Their classes and social life have been specially planned, and will be separate from the classes and general social life of older students in the university.

The dean of the basic college is George St. John, Jr., who came to Fisk in 1947, after 10 years as teacher and assistant headmaster at the Choate School.

The college of higher studies, including the junior and senior years and graduate study, is under the direction of Dean George N. Redd, head of the department of education at Fisk University since 1939.

The Students —

The students range in age from 14 to 16, and come from fifteen cities in the Northeast and Southeast.

The 27 students entering the university this fall under this new plan are Peggie Ann Alsup, Nashville; Andrew Long, Knoxville; Gloria Reeves, Chattanooga; John Blizzard, Shirley Jones, Charles Smith, Newport News, Va. Rupert Branker, Bronx, N. Y. Christine Brown, Joan Lightfoot, Baltimore, Md.; Naomi Bussey, Ethel Roberson, Ronald Swann, Washington; Joan Carpenter, Jersey City; Rufus Cook, Fairfield, Ala.; Eugene White, Birmingham; Jackqueline Cullers Amanda Wallace, Chicago; George R. Curtis, Otis Stanley, Ronald Tankard, Detroit.

Louis Garner, Pittsburgh; Bernard Graves, Rita Simmons, Gary, Ind.; Frank Hill, George Render, Atlanta; and Janice Whitley and Elois Wofford, Cleveland.

Ford Scholarships To Atlanta Students

ATLANTA, Ga. — (NNPA) — Three high school students of Atlanta have won Ford Foundation scholarships to Fisk University in competitive examinations with 27 other students.

The winners are Vivian Elinor Beavers, 13; Frank Hill, 15; and George Render, 16, all students at Washington High School.

The school principal, C. N. Cornell, said it was significant that Atlantans won three of the 25 Ford scholarships offered in competitive examinations in more than 15 large cities east of the Mississippi River.

BECAUSE OF HER age, Vivian will not accept her scholarship until 1952.

Washington High Students Win Awards

Three Negro high school students of Atlanta have won Ford Foundation scholarships to Fiske University in competitive examinations with 27 other students.

The winners are Vivian Elinor Beavers, 13; Frank Hill, 15, and George Render, 16, all students at Washington High School.

Vivian Beavers

George Render

Frank Hill

The school principal, C. N. Cornell, said it was significant that Atlantans won three of the 25 Ford scholarships offered in competitive examinations in more that 15 large cities east of the Mississippi.

Because of her age, Vivian will not accept her scholarship until 1952.

FULLBRIGHT FELLOWSHIP

BEAUTY AND BRAINS — Dr. Margaret Just Butcher of Washington, D. C., recently gave a series of lectures at the State College, Wilberforce, Ohio. Dr. Butcher was recipient of the Fullbright Fellowship to France which included lectureship at the University of Grenoble and visiting lectureships to other French universities.

N. C. French Teacher Wins fulbright Award

DURHAM, N. C. — Benjamin Hudson of the French department instructional staff of North Carolina college has received a Fulbright award. The award covers transportation and living costs for one year's foreign study.

Hudson will go to Paris during the summer to study at the University of Paris.

TALLADEGA STUDENTS TO STUDY IN ENGLAND

Robert B. Bailey, III, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bailey, Jr. of 524 Loudon Avenue, N. W. Roanoke, Va., a senior at Talladega college, is the recipient of a United States government grant for study in England.

Bailey was awarded this grant by the Department of State under the Fulbright Act. The Fulbright Program promotes international understanding by affording opportunities for Americans to have a significant educational experience abroad. Bailey will study sociology for one academic year at the University of Birmingham in Birmingham, England. The grant, valued approximately $2,000, provides for round-trip transportation, maintenance, tuition, fees, books, and incidentals.

Fulbright Program Accepts Applicants

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Persons who desire a Fulbright award for study overseas may apply now for applications, it was announced this week by the Institute of International Education, administrators of the program.

These awards, according to Kenneth Holland, president of the institute, are available for study in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Egypt, France, Greece, India, Iran, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

Established in 1948 by the Fullbright act, this program covers a student for one academic year including round trip transportation tuition, a living allowance and a small amount for necessary books and equipment. All grants are made in foreign currencies.

Applications for college students may be obtained through their campus program adviser before Oct 15, 1951. Persons not enrolled in college or university in the spring or fall of 1951 may secure necessary information directly from the Institute of International Education, 2 W. 45th St., New York 19 N. Y. Their requests must be made before Sept. 30, 1951.

Three Chosen To Study Overseas

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Three Howard university professors received awards to study in Europe under Public Law 584, the Fulbright Act, according to a release from the department of state this week. They are Anne Margaret Cooke, director of drama; William M. Cook, professor of French; and Rayford W. Logan, professor of history.

Miss Cooke, plans to do research in the theatre at the University of Oslo in Norway. Prof. Cook will conduct research in romance languages at the National Library in Paris. Logan plans to conduct research at the Institute of Political Studies in Paris.

Miss Cooke is a resident of Gary Ind. The other professors are residents of Washington, D. C.

Texas Prof. Gets Fullbright Scholarship

HOUSTON, Texas — Miss Thelma B. Watson, instructor in French and German in the Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures has been selected by the Board of Foreign Scholarships as a recipient of a Fullbright award to study in France during the academic year 1951-52. Miss Watson will spend four weeks at Sorbonne, then continue her studies in French Literature and culture at the University of Bescancon.

Miss Watson is a native of Nashville, Tennessee, a graduate of Fisk University and Iowa State University. She has taught at Texas Southern University for two years.

The Fullbright Scholarship is a United States Government grant to study abroad under the Fullbright act. Candidates are selected on the basis of their personal qualifications, academic record and on the value of the study or project.

The grant will cover transportation, tuition, books or equipment, and maintenance.

Howard Univ. Graduate Receives Renewal Fulbright Award

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Miss Doris Vallean Evans, 1226 Irving Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Evans, has been granted a renewal of a Fulbright Award to continue study at Oxford University in England, for the school year 1951-1952.

Miss Evans graduated from the School of Music at Howard University, summa cum laude in June, 1945, and in 1946 received the Bachelor of Arts degree from the College of Liberal Arts at Howard University. In June, 1947, she received the Master of Arts degree in Musicology at Radcliffe College. From 1947 through 1950 she taught as Instructor of History of Music and Theory in the School of Music at Howard University. She received a Fulbright grant to study in the field of History and Musicology at Oxford during the school year 1950-1951. Because of the brilliant record that she made, Oxford University recommended renewal of this grant for continued study in her major field.

She has maintained a brilliant scholastic record throughout her years of study and is considered by Howard University officials the most brilliant student to have graduated from the School of Music at Howard University. Normally Fulbright Awards are granted for only one year.

Fulbright Award Goes To Howard Univ. Professor

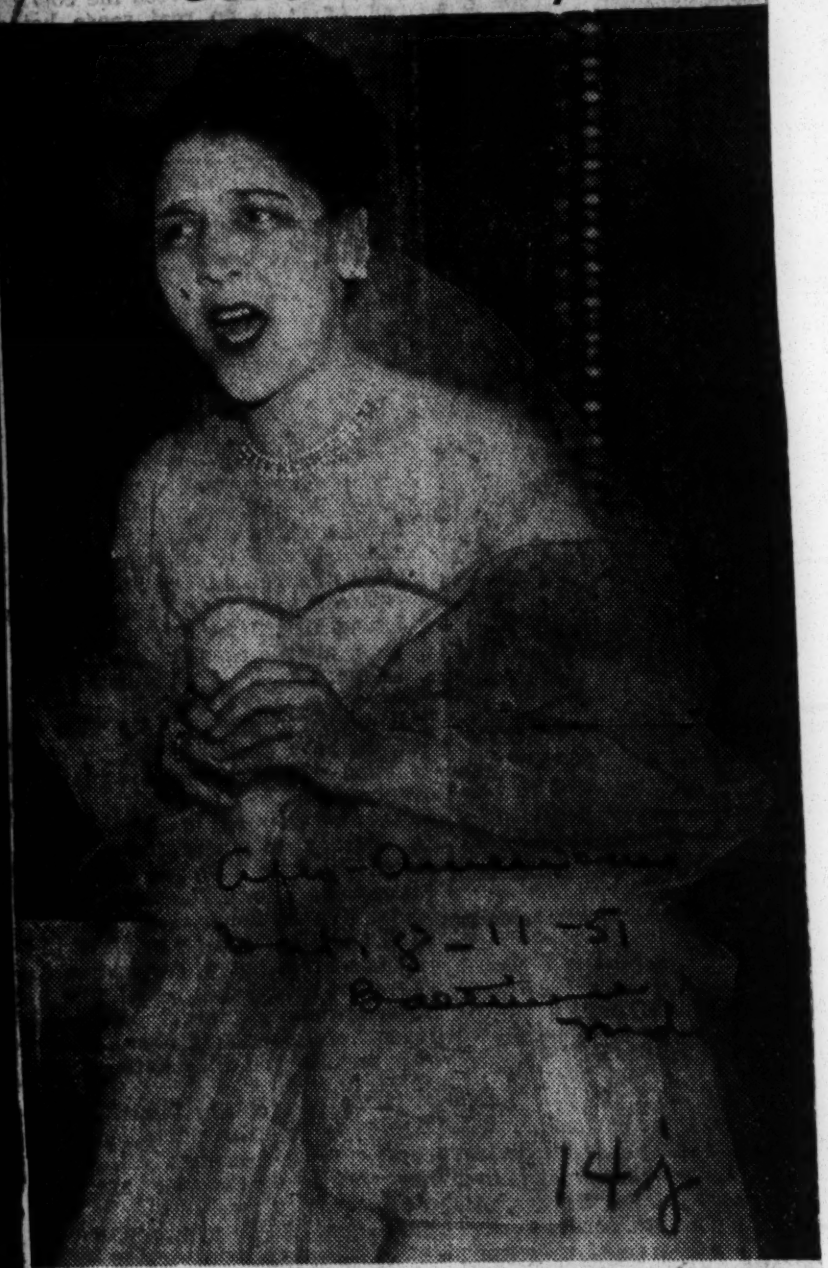
WASHINGTON, D. C. — (SNS) — Miss Doris Vallean Evans, 1226 Irving Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Evans, has been granted a renewal of a Fulbright Award to continue study at Oxford University in Eng-

land, for the school year 1951-1952.

Miss Evans graduated from the School of Music at Howard University, summa cum laude in June, 1945, and in 1946 received the Bachelor of Arts degree from the College of Liberal Arts at Howard University. In June, 1947, she received the Master of Arts degree in Musicology at Radcliffe College. From 1947 thru 1950 she taught as Instructor of History of Music and Theory in the School of Music at Howard University. She received a Fulbright grant to study in the field of History and Musicology at Oxford during the school year 1950-1951. Because of the brilliant record that she made, Oxford University recommended renewal of this grant for continued study in her major field.

She has maintained a brilliant scholastic record throughout her years of study and is considered by Howard University officials the most brilliant student to have graduated from the School of Music at Howard University. Normally Fulbright Awards are granted for only one year.

Concert in Italy



Mrs. Marian Downs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Keifer Jackson, Baltimore, Md. is shown as she appeared in a concert at the Pirelli Auditorium, Milan, Italy, recently. She is studying in Milan on a Fullbright scholarship.

14j 1951

Fullbright Scholarship

Roanoke Man Gets Grant For England Study

Special to Journal and Guide

TALLADEGA, Ala. — Robert B. Bailey 3rd, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bailey Jr., of 824 London Avenue, N. W., Roanoke, Va., a senior at Talladega College, is the recipient of a United States government grant for study in England. Bailey was awarded this grant by the Department of State under the Fulbright Act. The Fulbright program promotes international understanding by affording opportunities for Americans abroad.

MR. BAILEY

* * *

BAILEY WILL study sociology for one academic year at the University of Birmingham in England. The grant, valued at approximately $2,000, provides for round-trip transportation, maintenance, tuition, fees, books and incidentals.

The grantee is an honor graduate of Lucy Laney High School where he was president of the Hi-Y, editor of the Hi-Y newspaper, and active in the dramatics club and the National Honor Society.

He was runner-up in the Pepsi-Cola scholarship contest, and upon graduation from high school received entrance scholarships to Talladega College and Howard University. At Talladega he has been awarded a scholarship by the college each year.

BAILEY SPENT his junior year at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, as an exchange student. He is a member of the Alpha Theta Alpha social group and the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Bailey plans to leave for England around September 15 and will begin work towards a master's degree in sociology in early October.

He is interested in social work and international relations as a career.

Fulbright Award to NCC Teacher

DURHAM, N.C.—Benjamin Hudson of the French department instructional staff at North Carolina College, has received a Fulbright award. The awards are offered by the United States government to promote international understanding between American and foreign scholars.

The award covers transportation and living cost for one year's foreign study. Hudson will go to a week's refresher course at the Paris during the Summer. After a week's refresher course at the famous Sorbonne University, Hudson will study at the University of Paris.

D.C. Instructor To Become Fulbright Fellow

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. — (ANP) — Thomas H. Countee sr., a teacher at Armstrong high school in Washington, D. C., visited relatives and friends here and in Durham last week.

He is getting ready to go overseas this summer to The Netherlands where he will become the first teacher from the nation's capital to become a Fulbright Fellow.

Countee will teach at a school in The Hague. At Armstrong, he is an instructor in physics and mathematics. He will sail for The Hague with his family, his wife and three sons, Aug. 17.

Before going to Washington, Countee taught school at Atkins high here in Winston-Salem where he is a native. He is a graduate of Lane college, and has earned a master's degree at the University of Michigan. At Michigan he also has completed resident and language requirements for a doctor's degree.

He worked as a physicist at the army signal corps laboratories at Fort Monmouth, N. J. during World War II.

HONORED—Dr. C. V. Troup, president of Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga., congratulates Dr. Catherine J. Duncan, professor of education and head of the department at the college, upon receiving a Fulbright scholarship award from the U. S. Department of State.

Howard U. Graduate Receives Renewal Of Fulbright Award

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Miss Doris Vallean Evans, 1226 Irving Street, N. W., Washinton, D. C., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Evans, has been granted a renewal of a Fulbright Award to continue study at Oxford University in England, for the school year 1951-1952.

Miss Evans graduated from the School of Music at Howard University, summa cum laude in June, 1945, asd in 1946 received the Bachelor of Arts degree from the College of Liberal Arts at Howard University. In June, 1947, she received the Master of Arts degree in Musicology at Radcliffe College. From 1947 through 1950 she taught as Instructor of History of Music and Theory in the School of Music at Howard University. She received a Fulbright grant to study in the field of History and Musicology at Oxford during the school year 1950-1951. Because of the brilliant record that she made, Oxford University recommended renewal of this grant for continued study in her major field.

She has maintained a brilliant scholastic record throughout her years of study and is considered by Howard University officials the most brilliant student to have graduated from the School of Music at Howard University. Normally Fulbright Awards are granted for only one year.

Student Receives Fulbright Grant

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Joseph Delvalle Jr., of this city, received a Fulbright Grant to study for one year at the University of Paris School of Fine Arts.

DeValle has also earned a scholarship from the Committee of the Negro in the Arts for one year's study at the Hans Hofmann School of Fine Arts, New York.

Delvalle is the son of Joseph Delvalle Sr., a postal employe.

SAILS FOR ENGLAND—Fullbright scholarship winner June Davis, 21, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Davis of New York City, sails for England aboard the S.S. American. She will attend the University of London and will study Russian, Serbian and Czechoslovakian languages. A graduate of Smith college, Northampton, Mass., Miss Davis holds a Phi Beta Kappa key.

In High Priest's Seat

Dr. Merze Tate, history professor of Howard University, who is now a visiting professor on the Fullbright [illegible] Bharati, Santiniketan India, is shown selecting the [illegible] of ancient Athens as she sits on the seat of a high priest in the theatre of Dionysius. This is located at the foot of the Acropolis, in Athens, Greece.

Georgia Teacher Wins Award To Africa On Fullbright Study

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone—(ANP)—Dr. Catherine Duncan of Forf Valley State college, Fort Valley,, Ga., arrived by plane from London last week to teach for a year at Fourah Bay college here. Dr. Duncan who is head of the department of education at Fort Valley is serving on a Fullbright teaching fellowship.

Fourah Bay college, delightfully situatedo n the hill overlooking Freetown, is an ol dinstitution which is being enlarged and developed as a part of the English university system. Dr. Duncan spent some time in visiting English institutions and getting acquainted with the educational system under which she will work.

FULLBRIGHT AWARD FOR SCHOLAR

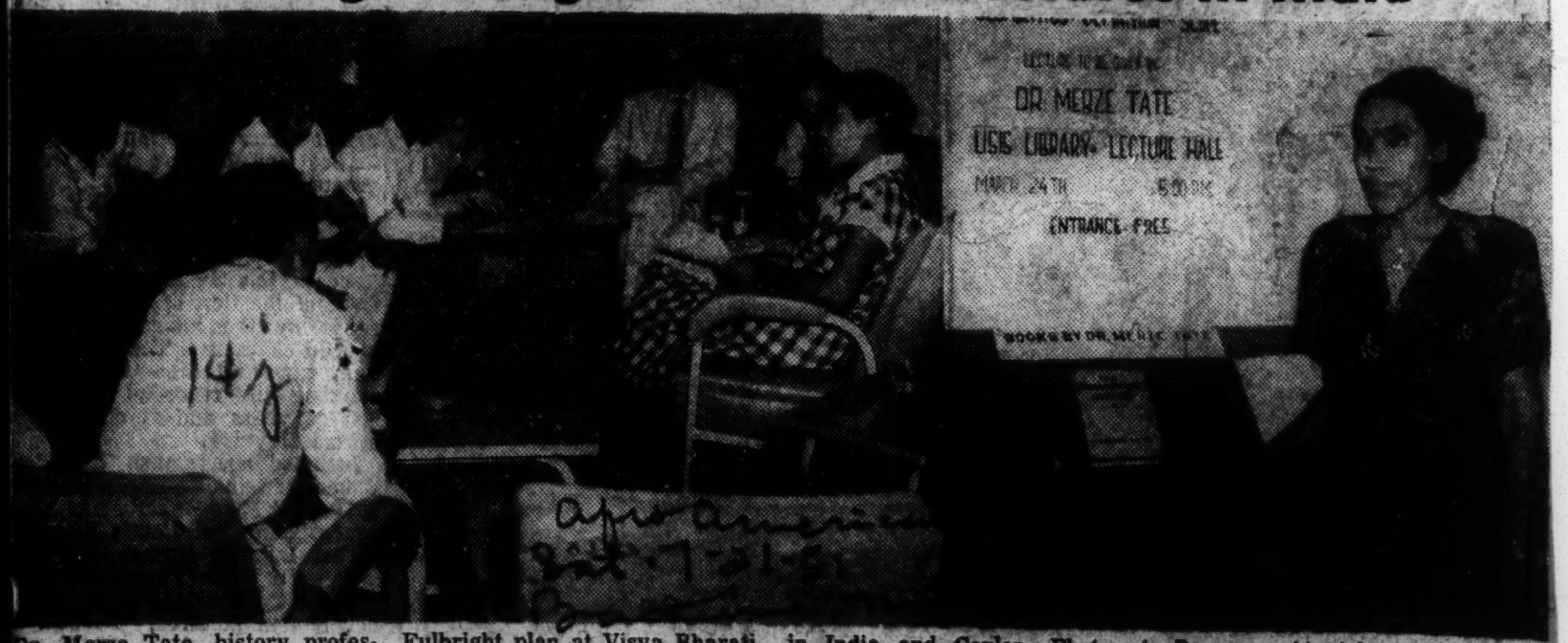
Durham, N.C.-Benjamin Hudson of the French Department instructal staff at North Carolina College has received a Fullbright Award.

Fullbright Awards are offered by the United States government to promote international understanding between American and foreign scholars.

The award covers transportation and living cost for one year's foreign study.

Eagle
Thurs. 5-31-51
Tulsa, Okla.

Visiting Fulbright Professor Lectures in India



Dr. Merze Tate, history professor at Howard University, and now visiting professor under the Fulbright plan at Visva Bharati, Santinketan, India, has been lecturing throughout the universities in India and Ceylon. Photo at left shows her in a press conference in the USIS library in Rangoon. At right, she's standing before the announcement of her lecture.

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Howard University

Scholarships Totaling $17,825 Granted by Howard U.

Howard University has awarded 44 scholarships totaling $17,825 to students throughout the country, Dr. William Stuart Nelson, dean of the university, announced recently.

Six scholarships worth $1000 and others totaling $6500 were granted through a national competitive examination given to high school students by field representatives of the university. Regular tuition scholarships, totaling $5425, went to high school students and regular Howard University students in view of past scholarship records of present needs.

Miss Betty J. Herbert, 1841 5th st. nw., graduate of Dunbar High School here, was awarded one of the $500 scholarships. She will enter the College of Liberal Arts in September.

Howard Medics Get U.S. Grants

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Two Howard University Medical School faculty members have been awarded grants by the Microbiological Institute of the National Institutes of Health, Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing announced Thursday.

These grants are among a total of 102 amounting to $1,083,952, which were awarded to non-government scientists by the National Microbiological Institute with the approval of Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, surgeon general of the Public Health Service, on the recommendation of the National Advisory Health Council.

Drs. Payne, Toro Aided

The grant to Dr. Howard M. Payne, a tuberculosis specialist, in the sum of $16,041, is for a study of the therapeutic efficacy of hydroxyethyl sulfene in pulmonary tuberculosis.

Dr. Rafael A. Toro was awarded $7,590 for a study of allergic aspects of mycology, season and cyclic variation in gungous spores and their allergenicity.

14j 1951

Mrs. Christina F. Jeffries
American Assn. of University Women

Pittsburgher Admitted To Ranks of AAUW

PITTSBURGH—Mrs. Christina F. Jeffries, administrative assistant of the Urban League of Pittsburgh, was recently formally voted into membership of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the American Association of University Women.

This marks the first time a colored woman has been accepted for membership in this group which is now fifty-five years old.

Considerable national attention

MRS. CHRISTINA F. JEFFRIES

was given this organization a few months ago when its national body reviewed its membership policy which now reads as follows: "An approved degree from an institution approved by the association is the requisite for AAUW membership."

DEGREES HELD

Mrs. Jeffries holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration and a Master of Letters degree in Sociology from the University of Pittsburgh; is a member of the American Association of Social Workers, American Sociological Society, Pennsylvania Welfare Conference, National Conference of Social Work, secretary of the Committee for World Freedom, president of the Home for Aged Colored Women.

Mrs. Jeffries, popular in social circles as well as civic ventures, is a member of the employed girls committee of the YWCA; is a member of Bethel AME Church, and an Alpha Kappa Alpha soror.

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DR. PERCY LAVON JULIAN

Northwestern U. Pays Homage To Scientist, Three Get Doctorates

Defender Date 6-23-51

THE LUSH BEAUTY of Deering Meadow, was the brilliant outdoor setting in which Dr. Percy Lavon Julian received an honorary degree from Northwestern University at its Centennial Anniversary commencement exercises held on Monday, June 11 in Evanston, Illinois...

The velvet toga was placed over the renowned scientist's shoulders by Dr. Robert H. Baker, professor of chemistry. Dr. Baker presented him as a candidate for the highest honors a university can bestow.

The citation read by Dr. J. Roscoe Miller, president, deemed him "Distinguished chemist, eminent investigator of the products of living organisms, synthesizer of the hormones of the gonads and adrenal cortex from soy bean steroids, an inspiring teacher from the beginning of his career.

"Even after leaving the classroom he has continued to guide the thoughts of his fellow scientists and to lead young men in the ways of true scholarship.

"Wise counselor in educational, civic and religious matters. Education's investment in him has been returned manyfold in the magnificence of his service to mankind."

Among the 3,500 graduates were several candidates for their doctorates. Miss Winifred Ingram who as a teacher of modern dancing was well known to Chicago several years ago, received hers in the field of psychology, her dissertation titled "Prediction of aggression from the Rorschach Test." Miss Ingram is now practicing in the field at the neuropsychiatric clinic at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Her mother, Mrs. Ione Williams of Seattle, Washington was her guest.

Jo[illegible] L. Johnson was another to win his doctorate in psychology. A dissertation—"An appraisal of Reading Programs in Negro Colleges" won for Mrs. Thelma Taylor Murray of Wilberforce University a doctorate.

The husband and wife team of Huel Davis Perkins and Thelma Smith Perkins lead off the candidates for Masters of Music. Miss Rebecca I. Worley and Mrs. Kathryn Mae Clark, Chicago teachers whose themes as candidates from the graduate school, were recipients of Masters Degrees in Education. Mrs. Alma Worley came on from Los Angeles, California, to see her daughter's degree conferred.

Miss Callie M. Lentz, teacher of commercial subjects at Dunbar High, St. Louis, Mo., returned to the campus to receive a Master's in Education

14j 1951

Junius Kellogg Scholarship Fund

Open Drive For Kellogg Scholarship

NEW YORK — Segregation was dealt a knock-out blow at Manhattan college here last week when more than 2,300 students, of whom only one percent are Negroes, have launched a drive to establish a scholarship fund in honor of Junius Kellogg.

Mr. Kellogg

Kellogg, from Portsmouth, Va., refused last January to accept a gambler's bribe to throw a game. This resulted in uncovering the greatest scandal in basketball history.

Junius Kellogg scholarships will be awarded to selected young men and women. This project is sponsored by the National College Student foundation, incorporated under New York state laws for the sole purpose of helping needy students, regardless of race, color or creed, obtain a college education in an accredited college of their own choosing.

Kellogg was a sophomore in Manhattan college until late in February when he was recalled to active military duty. He is now a sergeant at Fort George G. Meade, Md.

In the meantime, whenever it can be arranged he will be available to make personal appearances, from time to time, wherever it will help scholarship movement.

In addition to the Manhattan College student efforts, citizens in Portsmouth, Va., where Junius Kellogg attended high school, have joined in the movement to provide collegiate scholarships in his honor.

Scholarship At Manhattan Named After Junius Kellog

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The basketball player who refused to be bribed, Junius Kellogg, has seen the gratitude of his fellow students at Manhattan college symbolized in a scholarship fund they will name in his honor.

Kellogg, widely known colored player from Portsmouth, Va., refused last January to accept a gambler's bribe to throw a game. His refusal resulted in uncovering the greatest scandal in basketball history.

There are more than 2,300 students at Manhattan college, only one percent of whom are colored. The college is conducted under Catholic auspices.

Junius Kellogg scholarships will be awarded to selected young colored men and women. The project is sponsored by the National College Student Foundation, Inc., incorporated under New York state laws for the sole purpose of helping needy young men and women, regardless of race, color or creed, obtain a college education and in an accredited college of their own choosing, in perhaps a majority of cases.

The foundation with headquarters in New York City has membership in numerous states from Massachusetts to California.

14j 1951

John B. King
Assistant Superintendent of Schools, New York, N.Y.

N. Y. Superintendent Honored

Afro-American Dat. 12-8-51 p. 3
Baltimore, Md.

John B. King, assistant superintendent of schools of New York City, (center), is shown receiving a scroll from Maximilian Moss, president of the Board of Education, (left), and Charles Horowitz, deputy Mayor of New York City at a dinner given in honor of Mr. King at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Monday.

Jane Hunter Announces Raising of Scholarship Fund in Southern Tour

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Miss Jane E. Hunter, founder of the National Phillis Wheatley Foundation, announced that the foundation has raised $30,122.12 for its scholarship fund.

While vacationing recently in the state of Georgia, the founder visited many colleges, schools, churches and civic organizations. She was introduced by Mrs. W. A. Scott Sr., Dr. and Mrs. William Holmes Borders, and Mrs. J. S. Flipper to varying audiences who listened to the "Story of Phillis Wheatley."

She spoke of the National Phillis Wheatley Foundation program in the David and Howard High School, C. L. Gideons, principal; Booker T. Washington High School, Mr. Cornell, principal; John Hope High School, W. Lewis, principal; Wesley Elementary School, Miss Marie Hill principal; Morris Brown College, Dr. J. A. Robinson, dean of education; Spellman College, Miss Florence Read, president; Spencer High School, C. W. Duvaul, principal; Douglass High School, M. D. Roberts, principal; Risley High School, Mr. Wilkinson, principal; Beach High School, R. Douglass, principal; Lucy C. Laney High School, C. W. Johnson, principal.

MISS JANE HUNTER

INVITED TO ENTER CONTEST

These faculties and student bodies were invited by Miss Hunter to enter the National Playwriting contest which will open in September. The contest is based upon the literary achievements of Phillis Wheatley. It will be guided by a national committee versed in drama. The schools were urged to organize Phillis Wheatley chapters to study her life as an inspiration to girls and boys, and, five such chapters were organized in the schools visited by Miss Hunter. She suggested that the students do research work on Phillis Wheatley and build up programs centered around her during Negro History Week and the national annual birthday celebration in honor of her great work. This observance is held from May 7 to May 30, as designated by the national board of trustees.

Miss Hunter announced in her address that at the close of Dec. 31, 1950, the foundation had raised $30,122.12 which has been converted into stocks, bonds, and real estate.

In conclusion, Miss Hunter, the founder, further stated that in the year of 1954 scholarships would be issued in celebration of the 200th birthday of the famed Negro poetess.

National Phillis Wheatley Body Raises $30,000 For Scholarships

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Miss Jane E. Hunter, founder of the National Phillis Wheatley Foundation, announced that the foundation has raised $30,122.12 for its Scholarship Fund.

While vacationing recently in the state of Georgia, the founder visited many colleges, schools, churches and civic organizations. She was introduced by Mrs. W. A. Scott Sr., Dr. and Mrs. William Holmes Borders, and Mrs. J. S. Flipper to varying audiences who listened to the "Story of Phillis Wheatley."

She spoke of the National Phillis Wheatley Foundation program in the David and Howard high school, C. L. Gideons, principal; Booker T. Washington high school, Mr. Cornell, principal; John Hope high school, Mr. Lewis, principal; Wesley elementary school, Miss Marie Hill, principal; Morris Brown college, Dr. J. A. Robinson, dean of education; Seplman college, Miss Florence Read, president.

Other speaking engagements included Spencer high schoool, C.W. Duvaul, principal; Douglass high school, M. D. Roberts, principal; Risley high school, Mr. Wilkinson, principal; Beach high school, Mr. Douglass, principal; Lucy C. Laney high school, C. W. Johnson, principal.

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College Scholarships

Handbook Lists Opportunities at Inter-Racial Schools

Most of the $11,000,000 worth of undergraduate college scholarships awarded each year are offered without any racial restrictions, it is reported in "Opportunities in Inter-Racial Colleges," a 24[illegible]-page handbook issued last week. The report was prepared under the direction of the National Scholarship Service for Negro Students.

The report notes that the scholarships range in value from $50 to full tuition plus room and board, and they vary in duration from one to four years. Although 75,000 college students now hold scholarships and grants-in-aid, the competition for such awards is stronger than ever—no college, the report observes, has enough money available to give scholarships to all the qualified candidates who ask for assistance.

The handbook also lists part-time job opportunities at college. More than one-half of the nation's college and university students earn some or all of their expenses in outside jobs. Colleges are interested in finding students who are at least partially self-supporting because these students not only acquire valuable training and experience for themselves, but contribute much to the life and spirit of the college. Recognizing these values, most colleges maintain student employment bureaus to help undergraduates find jobs.

The National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students is a social welfare agency supported by grants from foundations, college campus-chest drives and individuals. It was organized in 1947 by seven college presidents for the broad purpose of increasing opportunities for qualified Negro students to acquire education in inter-racial colleges. Now 166 college presidents serve on its advisory board.

18 Awarded Scholarships

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Ten supplementary scholarships of $200 to $400 each, and eight Edwin R. Embree awards were made last week by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro students, announced Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chairman of the agency's supplementary scholarship fund board of trustees.

The Edwin R. Embree memorial supplementary scholarships, ranging in value from $100 to $400, are named in honor of the late Dr. Embree who served as a director of the National Scholarship Service until his death.

The 10 supplementary scholarships were given to the following eastern college girls:

Kathryn Rebecca Corum, St. Paul Minn.; Mt. Holyoke; Shrylee Dallard, Philadelphia, Smith; Dorothy Dean, White Plains, Radcliffe; Lois Ann Dickson, Portland, Maine, Bryn Mawr; Joyce Mitchell, Sharon, Pa. at Bryn Mawr; Patricia Rice, Boston, Barnard; Jewel A. Taylor, Ansonia, Conn.; Radcliffe and Mary Ester White, Smithtown Branch, Long Island, Barnard.

The following eight boys and girls received the Edwin R. Embree scholarship aids:

Goldia Bargan, Columbia, S. C. Rockford college; Nina Douglas, Jacksonville, Florida, Tuskegee college; Richard Fairley, Washington, D. C. Dartmouth college; Moslyn Hamilton, Hope, Ark., Blackburn college; Anthony Mason, Baltimore, Md., Swarthmore college; Gurney Nelson, Columbia, S. C., Ohio Wesleyan; Laura Pedro, New York, Skidmore college; John E. Walters, Washington, D. C., Blackburn college; and Nolan Williams, Washington, D. C., Harvard university.

1,400 Negroes Aided

Scholarship Agency Lists Prerequisites

NEW YORK—The National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students this week announced the beginning of its 1951-'52 activities with a mailing to principals and guidance counselors in 12,000 American high schools of explanatory materials to be given to juniors and seniors.

This is the agency's first step in helping these students gain admission and scholarships at interracial colleges in the North, Mid-west and West.

The service, set up in 1947 with an advisory board of 165 college presidents has, up to the present, helped more than 1,400 students gain admission and scholarships ranging in value from $100 to $2,000 a year, at colleges and universities in the non-segregated Northern and Western states.

To be eligible for assistance, students must be juniors or seniors, rank in the top twenty-five per cent of their class, have a "B" average or better and have taken a college preparatory course.

Students qualified for this service and interested in attending a non-segrgated college should consult the principal, guidance counselor or college adviser at the high school they attend for detailed information.

If the high school does not have this information it can be procured by writing to the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, 31 West 110th Street, New York 26, New York.

An Opportunity Being Overlooked

Too few of our college and high school students seem to be taking advantage of the rich opportunities open to them in the National Scholarship Service Fund for Negro students to attend interracial colleges and high schools in the North, West and Mid-west.

It is a service set up in 1947 with an advisory board of 165 college presidents, white and Negro, scattered throughout the United States. Since its organization four years ago, the Fund has aided over 1,400 Negro students in gaining admission and scholarships ranging in value from $100 to $2,000 a year, at colleges and universities in the non-segregated northern and western states.

To be eligible for such assistance, students must be juniors or seniors, rank in the top twenty-five per cent of their class, maintain an average of B or better and have taken a college preparatory course. More and more Negro students are finding it less difficult than in former years to secure scholarship assistance at the interracial institutions. For the brilliant and intellectually keen students, the opportunities are almost unlimited. However, the agency emphasizes that its service does not extend to students who wish to attend segregated Negro colleges. It also points out that its primary purpose is to guide students to colleges and universities where scholarships are awarded. But in special cases, it awards and supplements scholarships. Students wishing to study at either the high school or college level under the plan should write to: The National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, 31 West 110th Street, New York 26, N. Y.

14j 1951

National Urban League Fellowship Awards

League Names Winners Of 4 Fellowships

Dr. Sadie T. M. Alexander chairman of the Fellowship committee of the National Urban League, has announced the League's four fellowship awards for the school year 1951-52.

Awards went to Doris P. Carnegie, of East Orange, N. J., attending the University of Pittsburgh on a joint University of Pittsburg-Urban League of Pittsburgh grant; Nellie W. Hamm, of Cleveland, attending Western Reserve university and Maida Springer of Brooklyn, N. Y., attending Ruskin college, Oxford, England, both on grants from Adam Hat company; and to Vivian G. Powell of Queens, New York, attending the New York School of Social Work at Columbia university, on funds from the Ella Sachs Plotz legacy.

Dr. Alexander also stated that the League would continue for another year an Adam Hat company grant to George Davis of Morristown, N. J., and a Benezet House Association fellowship to Della Bell of Philadelphia, both of whom are studying at the New York School of Social Work.

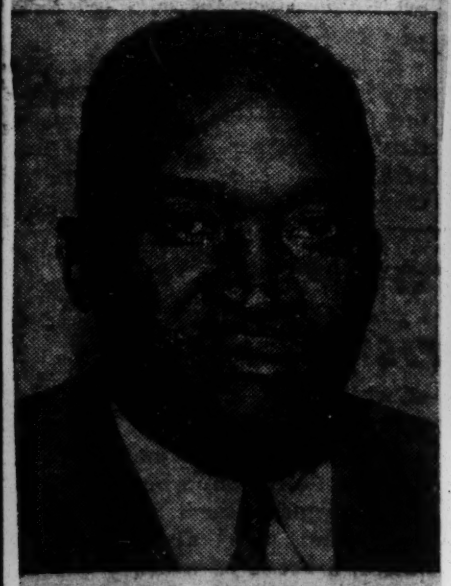
Mordecai Johnson, UN African at Whittier

PASADENA—Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard university, and Ernest Kalibala, East African representative to the United Nations, will be on the faculty of the Institute of International Relations at Whittier college, June 30-July 7.

Dr. Johnson will be heard first in a panel discussion on "The Sermon on the Mount," Sunday at the First Friends church, 310 E. Philadelphia, at 8:00 p.m. Other participants will include: Alexander Miller, of Stanford university, and Mary C. Wright, of the Hoover Library, Stanford.

Kalibala, who was born in Uganda, East Africa, and who has served the United Nations in both the Department of Technical Assistance and Department of Trusteeship, will share the platform with Dr. Johnson and Lowell Ragatz, of Ohio State university, July 4. Their discussion, at 4:15 p.m., will be on "A Declaration of Independence from Imperialism."

Kalibala, who received his doctor's degree from Harvard university, will speak July 5 at 4:15 p.m. on "Peoples and Politics in Africa." That evening Dr. Johnson, Miller, and Eddy Asirvatham, from India, will discuss "Can the Church Reconcile East and West?"



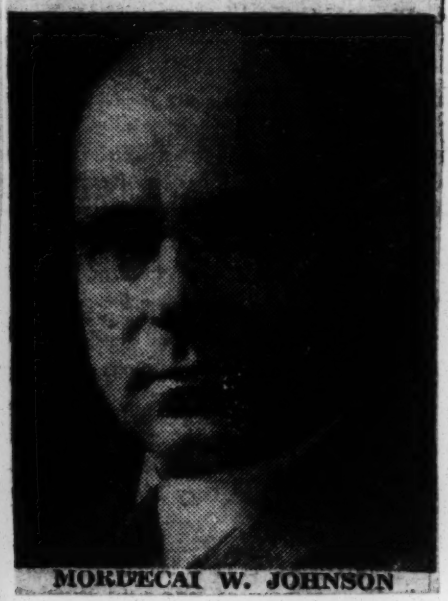
ERNEST KALIBALA

On July 6, Johnson and Kalibala will start the day's program at 9:30 a.m. with a talk on "Racial Attitudes and Foreign Policy," and that evening at 8:00 p.m., Dr. Kalibala will bring to the audience, first-hand information on technical assistance through the United Nations.

Johnson will close the Institute with the final lecture, "A Time for Greatness," Saturday, July 7, at 8:00 p.m.

Daytime sessions of the Institute will be held in the auditorium at Whittier college. Evening meetings, to accommodate larger attendance, will be at the Women's Club, 148 N. Friends ave., a short distance from the college.

Registration is now open for full-time attenders, though interested persons may attend any part of the Institute. Program and further information may be had by writing Robert S. Vogel, American Friends Service Committee, Box 966-M, Pasadena 20.



MORDECAI W. JOHNSON

Nashvillian To Teach At Institute of Juvenile Research, Chicago

Tallahassee—Miss Pearl M. Gore, daughter of President and Mrs. George W. Gore, Jr., of Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, has been appointed to serve at the Institute of Juvenile Research in Chicago which began on Sept. 1.

The Institute is the first and foremost Child Guidance Clinic in the United States and is devoted to the alleviation of the personality disorders and difficulties in children. It is a division of the Department of Public Welfare, State of Illinois.

Miss Gore recently received her Master's Degree in Psychology from Ohio State University and was a member of the staff at the Florida A. and M. College during the summer session. She holds membership in Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society and the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

UCLA Offers Dr. Bunche Political Science Chair

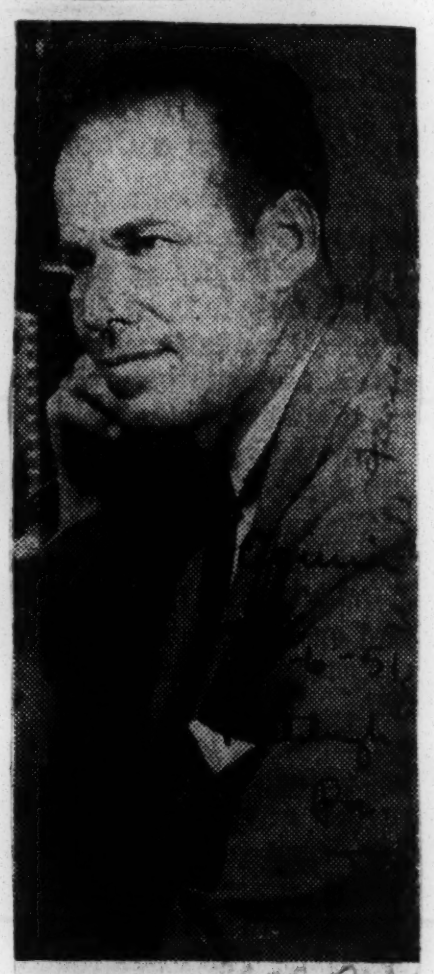
LOS ANGELES—(ANP)—A chair in political science at the University of California at Los Angeles was offered to Dr. Bunche when he was here last week as an honored guest of the UCLA Alumni association, Clarence A. Dykstra, provost of UCLA, said last week.

According to Dykstra, Dr. Bunche has not indicated whether or not he would accept such a post. At present the UN mediator in Palestine is preparing his final report on the negotiations between Palestine and Syria.

At a luncheon in his honor at the Hotel Biltmore, Dr. Bunche was awarded a plaque honoring him as the alumnus of the year by the UCLA alumni.

HITS CRITICS

In his talk Dr. Bunche took time to criticize those who questioned the loyalty of the Negro race. He said:



BIOLOGY PROF—Among the additions to the teaching staff at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., this year is James Hope Birnie, Ph. D., who has been, for several years, associate professor of biology at Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.

Exchange Teacher Causes Storm in D.C.

Miss Maxine F. Daly, teacher from the Cardozo High School, Washington, D.C., who started her duties at Risley Secondary Modern School, Tottenham, London last week. She is in London as part of the Schools Teacher "Exchange" scheme. Miss Dorothy Lee Gardner (25) from the Risley School went to Washington—and quite a storm was caused when it was learned that she was to teach at the Cardozo School. Dr. Corning, Washington's education director, says that he has not yet decided where Miss Gardner is to teach—but Mrs. Velma Williams, of the School Board insists that she teach at Cardozo—thus becoming the first white teacher at the colored school. The 'battle' is still raging in Washington. In photo, Miss Maxine F. Daly makes friends with the girls prefects on her first morning at the Risley Secondary Modern School.

3 Exchange Teacher Marking Time in D.C

Segregated Schools Create 'Big Problem' of Where They'll Teach

WASHINGTON (NNPA)— Three exchange teachers from England, Canada and France are marking time here until the District Board of Education decides whether they may be assigned to colored schools in the local segregated public school system.

Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of schools, was requested by the school board last Wednesday to restudy assignment of the teachers from the three countries to positions in the local schools.

One of the teachers, Miss Dorothy Eveline Gardner of London, was exchanged for Miss Maxine Daly, English teacher at Cardozo High School for colored pupils. Colored members of the school board held up a move by Corning to use Miss Gardner as "in-service" teacher in various schools.

Others for White Schools

The other two exchange teachers were to replace Miss Marion Stevens, French teacher at Woodrow Wilson High School, and Miss Mary Elizabeth Smith, English teacher at Roosevelt High School. Wilson and Roosevelt are schools for white children.

Miss Daly, Miss Stevens and Miss Smith have gone to their foreign assignments. But the three exchange teachers sent here spent their first week of school in "orientation" consulations with department heads and members of the teaching staff at Woodrow Wilson.

Dr. Corning last Wednesday proposed that the English and Canadian women, both English teachers, be used for "itinerant programs" in both colored and white schools. Under the plan, they would apparently do no classroom teaching, spending their time going from school to school, giving lectures and consulting with pupil and teacher groups.

Up to Superintendent

The school board last fall voted to approve the teacher exchange plan, a State Department program, for local schools, leaving assignment of the teachers up to the superintendent. On June 20, a 4-to-3 vote ordered reconsideration of the action.

C. Melvin Sharpe, president of the school board, voted with the three colored members for reconsideration in order that Corning could make a careful study of the act of Congress authorizing exchange teachers and the legal question of whether white teachers may teach in segregated schools here.

Two cases attacking the legality of segregation in local public elementary and high schools here are pending in the U.S. Court of Appeals.

Another Sane Step

The Medical School of St. Louis University has added a Negro to its staff. The appointment last week of Dr. August T. Piper to this hitherto white post, was made public by the Board of Regents.

Step by step these schools, which only a year ago sternly resisted the effort of Negroes to enroll as students, are beginning to see the Negro picture as part of the democratic process which we Americans must sell, not alone to our own citizens but also to the smaller foreign nations.

Dr. Piper is eminently prepared for the job. He is a graduate of Meharry Medical College. He holds the Master's degree from the University of Minnesota. He studied a year at the University of Colorado under a grant from the National Foundation of Infantile Paralysis and is a member of a number of learned societies and works with the Saint Louis Board of Education as School physician.

That is part of the new trend in the democratic process. White southerners are beginning to see how utterly wrong it can be and is to deny to the Negro rights which are vouchsafe to him under the very constitution by which they live.

We expect more of this as the schools see the light.

DR. DEBORRAH CANNON PARTRIDGE

Dr. Deborrah Cannon Partridge, teacher and author, formerly of Tuskegee Institute, recently was appointed the first Negro member of the faculty of Queens College in New York, as associate professor of education

News
Sun. 9-23-51
Birmingham, Ala.

DR. DEBORRAH CANNON PARTRIDGE, teacher and author, formerly of Tuskegee Institute, recently was appointed the first Negro member of the faculty of Queens College in New York, as associate professor of education.

Dr. Deborah Cannon Partridge Is First Negro Member Of The Faculty Of Queens College

Advance
Sept. 9-22-51

New York, N. Y., Sept. 17.—(Special) — Dr. Deborah Cannon Partridge, formerly of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, has been appointed as the only Negro member of the faculty of Queens College, New York, as Associate Professor of Education. She is the daughter of Mrs. Gertrude Cannon Morris of Belmar, New Jersey, president of the Women's State Convention of New Jersey, Auxiliary to the Afro-American Baptist Convention, and the late Rev. Dr. David W. Cannon, former pastor of the First Baptist Church, Cranford, New Jersey.

Dr. Partridge brings to the Department of Education at Queens a wealth of training and experience and a fine command of her subject as a student, educator and author.

She received the bachelor of science degree from New Jersey State Teachers College at Jersey City and was awarded the master of arts degree and a professional diploma "Supervisor of Teacher Education" from Columbia University where she was elected to Kappa Delta Pi and Pi Lambda Theta, national societies in education. After doing advance study at Vassar College, she returned to Columbia University on a General Education Board Fellowship and received the doctorate in 1945. Since that time she has done post-doctoral study at University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University.

Dr. Partridge is the author of "Helping Teachers Understand the Nature of Learning," "Directives for Designing the Curriculum of Negro Rural Schools," "Bridging the Gap Between School and Community," "Factors Influencing Speech Choir Production," and "Guidelines for Curriculum Designing" and other articles appearing in professional magazines such as "Understanding the Child," "Elementary English," "Journal of Negro Education," "School Executive," and "PTA Journal." She has contributed chapters for the 1949 Yearbook of the Association for Student Teaching and she writes a regular Study Guide for Our National Family, official organ of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers.

Oct. 6-22-51

While serving as president of the Alabama Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, she presented monthy broadcasts The Parent's Hour over station WJHO in Auburn, Alabama and published and edited The Newsletter, its official organ. As chairman of the Intergroup Committee of the National Congress she has been instrumental in bringing the two national groups together. She has been project director of the Committee on Southern Regional Studies and Education, of the American Council on Education for 14 southern states. She served as a participant on the program for the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development and is now a member of its Plans and Appraisal Committee.

Dr. Partridge has been honored as a commencement speaker at various training schools and academies in the South. She has served on the Advisory Committee of the Horace Mann-Lincoln Institute of School Experimentation of Columbia University; Consultant for the Workshop of the ASCD at Indian Lake, Michigan; Chairman, College Division, Alabama State Teachers Association; and a life member of the American Teachers Association. She is a member of the Department of Higher Education of the National Education Association, the American Association for Adult Education, the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, Association for Childhood Education, (Progressive Education Association the American Education Fellowship, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Association of University Women, Association of University Professors, and the National Conference of Professors of Educational Administration.

As a member of Governor Folsom's Advisory Committee on Children and Youth she represented Alabama at the Mid-century White House Conference on Children and Youth in Washington, and as Vice President of Alpha Epsilon Chapter of Pi Lambda Theta Honor Sorority she represented Columbia University at the 17th Biennial Council of that organization at its recent meeting at Cornell University and served as Chairman of the Resolutions Committee.

Harvard Names Woman Assistant

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (ANP)—Miss Mae Williamson of Providence, R. I. made academic history at Harvard University last week as she was appointed research assistant in the laboratory of human development in the Graduate School of Education for the academic year, 1951-52.

She is the first Negro woman in the history of the nation's oldest university to receive such appointment.

Eunice Matthews Goes To Thailand

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Miss Eunice S. Matthews of Nashville, Tenn., has been selected to go to Thailand. She will serve as an advisor to the Thailand government on the development of modern teaching materials.

Miss Matthews, who is a graduate of Hunter college holds an M. A. from Columbia university. Until recently she was professor of educational supervision at Tennessee State A. and I. college in Nashville.

She has just completed a three week training course at the Foreign Service institute here. She will serve under the Point 4 program.

TO QUEENS COLLEGE FACULTY—Dr. Deborah Cannon Partridge, formerly of Tuskegee Institute, has been appointed as the only Negro member of the faculty of Queens College, New York as Associate Professor of Education. Dr. Partridge received the bachelor of science degree from New Jersey State Teachers College, the master of arts degree from Columbia University and her doctorate from Columbia after study at Vassar.

Appointed Member Of Queen's College Faculty

NEW YORK—Dr. Deborah Cannon Partridge, formerly of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, has been appointed as the only Negro member of the faculty of Queens College, New York, as Associate Professor of Education. She is the daughter of Mrs. Gertrude Cannon Morris of Belmar, New Jersey, president of the Women's State Convention of New Jersey, Auxiliary to the Afro-American Baptist Convention, and the late Dr. David W. Cannon, former pastor of the First Baptist Church, Cranford, New Jersey.

Dr. Partridge brings to the Department of Education at Queens a wealth of training and experience and a fine command of her subject as a student, educator and author.

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Dr. Partridge has been principal of the WPA Adult School in Cranford, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. For a number of years she was Associate Professor of Education at Tuskegee Institute where she reorganized the curriculum of the laboratory rural school and served as its principal and supervisor of student teachers.

She later directed the graduate work of many Jeanes supervisors, teachers and administrators who were studying at the Institute, and pioneered in the direction of the Tuskegee-Grambling Graduate program at Grambling College, La. Dr Partridge has lectured at many universities and colleges in the north and held the position of Visiting Professor at New York University this summer when she directed the worshop on Child Development and Human Relations of the Human Relations Workshop of the School of Education.

Dr. Partridge is the author of "Helping Teachers Understand the Nature of Learning," "Directive De-Nature of Learning," "Directives for Designing the Curriculum of Negro Rural Schools," "Bridging the Gap Between School and Community," "Factors Influencing Speech Choir Production," and 'Guidelines for Curriculum Designing" and other articles appearing in professional magazines such as Understanding the Child, Elementary English, Jouranl of Negro Education, School Executive, and PTA Journal. She has contributed chapters for the 1949 Yearbook of the Association for Student Teaching and writes a regular Study Guide for Our National Family, official organ of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers.

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Besides her professional activities, Dr. Partridge has devoted much time to the work of the Baptist Church in the various communities that she has lived, having served as Sunday School teacher, choir member, consultant of religious education an dspeaker for many church groups. She has also been active in many civic and social groups having served as vice-president of the NAACP in Tuskegee and head of the National Infantile Paralysis campaign drive as a member of the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority.

As a member of Governor Folsom's Advisory Committee on Children and Youth she represented Alabama at the Mid-century White House Conference on Children and Youth in Washington, and as vice president of Alpha Epsilon Chapter of Pi Lambda Theta Honor Sorority she represented Columbia University at the 17th Biennial Council of that organization at its recent meeting at Cornell University and served as chairman of the Resolutions Committee.

Her brother was the late Professor David Wadsworth Cannon, Jr., of Virginia State College, author of "Black Labor Chant." Her sister is Dr. Mary Cannon McLean, of the Springfield, Massachusetts Public School System.

Full-Time Race Prof. at Columbia U.

By GLADYS P. GRAHAM

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The New York School of Social Work, Columbia University, the oldest and largest graduate school of social work in the world, opened its fifty-third year with its first full-time Negro professor of social work. She is Mrs. Alvin J. Martin, a graduate of the school and a native of Montgomery, Ala. She holds the rank of assistant professor.

A member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Mrs. Martin holds a B. A. from Talladega College, an LL. B. from John Marshall College, and a M. S. from the New York School of Social Work.

CHOICE POSITIONS

Mrs. Martin has held choice positions for some time. She has served as secretary for work with young girls with the YWCA in Winston-Salem, N. C.; as branch director, YWCA, in Jersey City; case worker, Harlem District Community Service Society, and supervisory responsibility in the Bureau of Men and Boys here.

Professor Martin is a member of the American Association of College Women. She has been a member of the national board of the YWCA for the past five years and also has served on the race relations advisory group and in other capacities in the national YWCA.

14j 1951

Dr. Bunche Turns Down College Post

Courier Dat. 11-17-51 Pittsburgh, Pa

14j

By LEM GRAVES JR.
(Special to the Courier)

PARIS—Just before leaving the United States to come to Paris for the sixth General Assembly of the United Nations, Dr. Ralph Bunche, UN mediator and trusteeship secretary, rejected an offer to become president of the City College of New York.

Dr. Bunche revealed in Paris that the post carried a salary of $15,000 and that the City College board of trustees offered to keep the post open for one year if he would agree to assume the duties by October 1952.. Despite this offer, Dr. Bunche, in two meetings with the officials of the board, turned down the post.

In making his decision, Dr. Bunche said, he was motivated by a firm conviction that the United Nations, to which he is committed and with which he is identified throughout the world, offers the only hope for peace in the world. He added: "Unless that peace is established, no academic job will be worth anything. I believe in the United Nations and I want to see this job through. When I can be spared from what I consider an important job in the search for a formula for world peace, my main ambition will be to return to a teaching job—not an administrative job—where I will have some time to do the writing I have always wanted to do."

Still on leave from a professorship in the field of international relations at Harvard, Dr. Bunche indicated that he would probably go back to that position when he finally leaves the UN.

He said his reasons for rejecting the City College offer, in spite of pressures from many sources including Hubert Delaney, prominent New York lawyer, were essentially the same as those which prompted him to turn down President Truman's offer of the post as Assistant Secretary of State. He indicated that he would hold the same view if the widely projected offer of a post as Ambassador to Soviet Russia were tendered him.

City College, with a student body of 30,000, made the offer to Dr. Bunche on two separate occasions. His final rejection came at a luncheon with the chairman of the City College board on Tuesday, Oct. 30. He left shortly afterward to fly to Paris for the opening of the UN general assembly on Nov. 6.

He plans to fly back to New York just before Christmas to spend the holidays with his family. He will return to Paris by air immediately after Christmas if the work of his committee is not finished before he leaves.

First Negro Woman Research Assistant at Harvard University

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — (ANP) —Miss Mae Williamson of Providence, R. I., made academic history at Marvard university last week as she was appointed research assistant in the laboratory of human development in the Graduate School of Education for the academic year 1951-52.

She is the first Negro woman in the history of the nation's oldest university to receive such an appointment.

Miss Williamson is a candidate for the degree of master of education. A graduate of Pembroke college, the women's part of Brown university, she holds an A. B. degree with honors in psychology and was elected to Sigma Xi, honorary scientific society.

At Harvard she holds the Smith scholarship. Her life's objective is child guidance work.

On Ohio Faculty

Keith Churchman, assistant professor of History and Political Science, now on educational leave from Central State college. has been appointed a graduate assistant in the Department of History at the Ohio State University for the school year, 1951-52. He holds the degrees of Bachelor of Science in Education and the Master of Arts from Miami University.

Bunche Won't Go to CCNY

Afro-American Dat.-11-24-51

Declines $15,000 Job to Remain With UN

NEW YORK—Dr. Ralph Bunche, who won world fame as United Nations mediator in the Palestine conflict and who is now trusteeship secretary of the UN, could have been president of the City College of New York, but he has declined the offer of the $15,000 a year job.

Dr. Bunche, last year's Nobel Peace Prize winner, who is now in Paris attending the sixth meeting of the UN General Asembly, revealed that City College's board of trustees offered to keep the post open for one year if he would agree to assume the duties by October, 1952.

Despite this offer, Dr. Bunche disclosed, after two meetings with officials of the board, he rejected the post in spite of pressures from many sources, including Judge Hubert Delaney, prominent New York lawyer.

The City College, a coeducational institution established in 1847, has a student enrollment of 49,000 and a faculty of 1,500.

Dr. Wright, because of age, will be forced to retire next August under a new city educational ruling. This ruling requires all city educational officials to retire upon reaching the age of 70.

The presidency of City College pays $18,000 annually. The total enrollment, including day and evening classes, is 32,000.

Dr. Bunche averred that in turning down the post there he was motivated by a firm conviction that the United Nations, to which he is committed and with which he is identified throughout the world, offers the only hope for peace in the world, adding "unless that peace is established, no academic job will be worth anything."

The diplomat said that the reasons he rejected the offer were essentially the same that prompted him to decline President Truman's offer of the position as assistant Secretary of State.

He further let it be known that if the widely proposed offer of a position as Ambassador to Russia were tendered to him, his position would be the same.

Dr. Bunche plans to return to the United States before Christmas so that he may spend the holidays with his family. He will then immediately go back to Paris and remain until the work the trusteeship committee is doing has been completed.

RETURN FROM YUGOSLAVIA: Dr. Marguerite Cartwright waves to friends at New York International Airport as she arrives on a Pan-American World Airways Strato Clipper from Paris. Dr. Cartwright, who teaches at Hunter College in New York, was returning from a ten days' trip to Europe during which she represented the United States at the Zagreb Peace Conference, had an interview with Marshal T[illegible] and attended the opening of the U.N. sessions in Paris.

Dr. Bunche Hopes To Return To Teaching

By OLLIE STEWART
Special AFRO Writer in Europe

PARIS—Dr. Raph Bunche, UN trusteeship secretary, told this reporter Friday that he hopes some day to 'get back to teaching,' but added that he could not accept the presidency of City College of New York at this time.

Dr. Bunche, who will be in the States for Christmas, added that earlier publication of his refusal of the $25,000 a year post was a violation of his confidence and that he had made no statement for publication.

He admitted that he was approached by CCNY officials last October, but said he had to decline because, "I am perfectly happy with the UN position and would not find it easy to quit in these present tense international times."

"My Proper Profession"

But Dr. Bunche added that he hopes to "get back to what I consider my proper profession, which is in the academic field. I like teaching and have some books I hope to write." He reminded this reporter he is sti on eave from Harvard University.

CCNY officials had offered Dr. Bunche the presidency because the present president, Harry N. Wright, is schedued to retire because of the 70-year age imit in Aug., 1952.

Meantime, it is known that despite Dr. Bunche's refusal of the post, CCNY officials offered to keep it open for him for a year if he would agree to assume the duties by October, 1952.

College Founded in 1847

CCNY is a coeducational institution in Manhattan which was estabished in 1847. It has a facuty of 1,500 and student enrollment in excess of 32,000, incuding day and evening classes.

Dr. Bunche, 1950 Nobel Peace Prize winner, has received a number of attractive offers in recent years. One came from President Truman who asked him to serve as assistant Secretary of State.

He declined however, because of race discrimination and segregation in the nation's capital and because he felt he could do a bigger job with the United Nations.

University Stirred Over Firing Negro Instructor

MINNEAPOLIS — (INS) — Plans were made Saturday to carry the dismissal case of a Negro philosophy instructor at the University of Minnesota to the American Association of University Professors following the Board of Regents refusal to reconsider his discharge.

The instructor, Dr. Forest C. Wiggins, maintains he was dismissed because of his leftist political views.

DR. GEORGE P. CONGER, chairman of the philosophy department at Minnesota, who recently recommended Wiggins for promotion, said the case will be carried to the Professors' Association because the regents refused to reconsider the case.

Wiggins, one of 38 instructors whose contracts are not being renewed, has taught at the University since 1946.

University officials announced last week they did not plan to renew the contract of Dr. Wiggins beyond next June.

He denies being a Communist and styles himself as a Jeffersonian Democrat.

Dr. Conger previously stated that "the whole philosophy department is unanimous in recommending retention of Dr. Wiggins."

Negro Woman In Research At Harvard U

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., (ANP)—Miss Mae Williamson of Providence, R. I., made academic history at Harvard University last week as she was appointed research assistant in the laboratory of human developments in the Graduate School of Education for the academic year 1951-52.

She is the first Negro woman in the history of the nation's oldest university to receive such an appointment.

Miss Williamson is a candidate for the degree of master of education. A graduate of Pembroke College, the women's part of Brown University, she holds an A. B. degree with honors in psychology and was elected to Sigma Xi, honorary scientific society.

Private White Colleges Accepting Negro Students

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. — (SNS)— According to a writer for a Winston-Salem, N. C. newspaper, private white southern colleges are quietly opening their doors to Negroes while the battle against segregation in state-supported institutions is being carried on in the courts.

A survey by this paper showed that there are over 20 southern colleges have admitted Negroes. Although some restrict them to study on the graduate level, others admit them in all departments

Leading the field in this developing trend are the sectarian schools —notably, the Baptist, Methodist, Catholic and Presbyterian Church schools.

With the highest enrollment are two schools in areas described as the "Mason and Dixon borderline—" St. Louis and Washington. The Catholic University of America in Washington and St. Louis University have for years admitted Negroes on an equal basis with white students.

An official of the St. Louis University reported that 351 Negroes were enrolled in the school last year and that there were five Negroes on the faculty. He stated that the example of his school and the fact that there has been no difficulty in integrating the student body may be major contributing factors in hastening the trend.

The Negro students in such schools are being accepted without reaction by their white contemporaries. There is no problem of inferior preparation or background to contend with either, he said.

These factors will be added by the definite pronouncements by the courts, and the "growing realization that the teaching of democracy in American colleges can be fostered by the admission of Negroes."

The Presbyterian Church is one of the sects in the fore-front in theological training on an integrated basis. The Presbyterian seminaries located in Richmond, Va., Decatur, Ga., Austin, Texas and Louisville, Ky. are outstanding examples.

One Presbyterian official stated: "Our denomination is sensing the need of a more definite contact between the Christian leadership of the Negro race and the white race.

"If we are to find a Christian solution for our problems it will be necessary for Christian leaders of both races to get together for study. For this reason, we feel that it would be to the advantage of all concerned if some way could be opened for our Negro ministers to be trained in our white seminaries."

There are three Baptist theological seminaries. According to a spokesman for one of them integrations was realized because of "a recognition of the unfairness of the present situation, a wish to equalize training facilities for all races and an attempt to thwart Communism as it tries to make inroads into democracy through the illiterate and suppressed peoples."

Southern Methodist University is another major university, operates by the South Central Jurisdiction of the Methodist Church, which currently has an integrated policy.

Two non-denominational colleges have followed the lead of the church schools—John Hopkins in Baltimore and St. John's at Annapolis, Maryland.

The "final hurdle to be cleared," to quote one southern white church man, "lies in convincing small college trustees that their financial difficulties will be increased by the admission of Negroes."

He stated that the major contributing factor toward the breakdown of segregation is the attitude of the young persons of the south who "no longer believe in the old theory of white supremacy."

"It is a simple and undeniable fact," he concluded, "that there is no moral ground on which to continue the policy of segregation in the field of education."

ACADEMIC FREEDOM IN PERIL?:

Minnesota U. Instructor Fired For Political Views

ST. PAUL, Minn. — An ever-broadening storm of protests is rising here over the recent dismissal of Dr. Forrest O. Wiggins, philosophy instructor at the University of Minnesota, because of his outspoken political views.

Irked by mounting protests and charges that Dr. Wiggins was ousted because his political beliefs had aroused the ire of some State Legislators, Dr. J. L. Morrill, university president, issued a public statement in which he denied legislative pressure.

Dr. Morrill asserted:

"Any recommendation by Dean McDiarmid (dean of the college of science, literature and arts) or any action on my part was taken without reference to any comments or representations made by any members of the legislature."

Ignored Recommendation

It is reported that Dr. McDiarmid overrode the recommendation of Prof George Conger, head of the department of philosophy, who had recommended that Dr. Wiggins be retained and given a promotion. Dr. Wiggins was notified Dec. 12, that his contract would not be renewed at the end of the spring quarter.

Charges that the firing of Dr. Wiggins was motivated by legislative pressure were buttressed by a statement issued by State Rep. D. D. Wozniak, asserting that Dr. Wiggins's activities have "embarrassed the university, the students and the State."

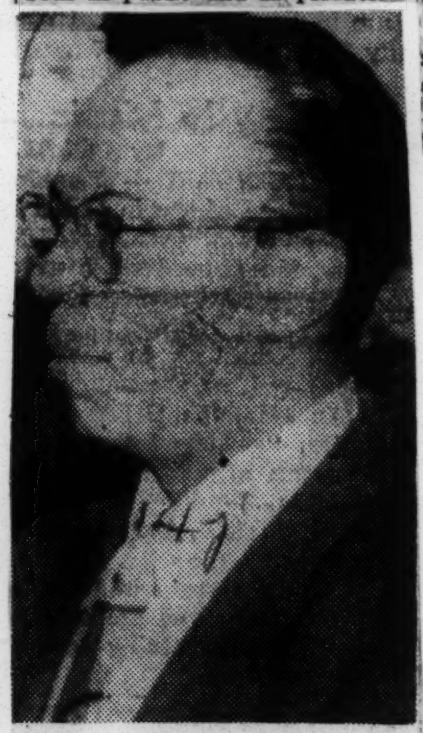
Meanwhile, petitions from students and others continued to pour in and Dr. Wiggins, one of 38 instructors being released allegedly because of a legislative cut in funds, criticized caustically Dr. Morrill, accusing him of giving financial considerations precedence over academic freedom.

Lawyer Scores Action

Reports that colored citizens of Minneapolis would join the rally behind Dr. Wiggins had not been confirmed, but Dr. Morrill's action was termed by Howard Bennett, Minneapolis attorney and NAACP board member, "a serious breach in the fabric of academic freedom."

In addition to student groups—including those in Dr. Wiggins's own classes—urging the reinstatement of Dr. Wiggins, a new campus group, World Order Realized Through Law and Democracy, and the Socialist Workers party are urging that he be retained.

Obviously moved by the steadily rising storm of protests and appeals, university officials are still debating the action, pro and con both in public and in private.



DR. WIGGINS

in the letters of notification, but Wiggins said he had been informed that he was considered "incompetent and unorthodox in practice" by some officials.

Dr. George Conger, head of the Philosophy department, officially announced that every man in the department will stand behind Wiggins.

Student groups have also issued statements to university officials expressing disapproval.

Dr. Wiggins joined the staff of the university in 1946.

Minnesota Prof Fired, Students Launch Protest

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Dr. Forrest O. Wiggins, philosophy instructor at the University of Minnesota, charged last week that he is being dismissed "under legislative pressure" because of his political views.

Wiggins is among 38 instructors being dropped by the university. No reasons were given

Ragland Is Second Negro Teacher At Iowa University

George R. Ragland, Jr., second Negro instructor at Iowa university, spent Christmas holidays here with his parents at 1300 N. E. 8th st.

George, social science instructor at the Big 10 school, is a graduate of the Oklahoma City Douglass High. He received his B. S. degree from Langston and his Masters from Iowa university.

For one year Ragland, Jr., was an instructor at Southern university, Baton Rouge, La., then he moved to Texas college, Tyler, Texas, where he became head of the social science department.

Last year George taught part-time at Iowa U., now he is a full time teacher.

His father, George R. Rangland, Sr., is a Universal Life Insurance company executive, whose special work in the company where he has been for 15 years has won him national recognition. Mr. Ragland is also widely known for his community, civil and state work in a score of organizations.

Mr. Ragland just returned from the home office of Universal Life in Memphis, Tenn., where he discussed policy making of the field forces in Oklahoma with other supervisors from nine states. Ragland was one of Oklahoma's two representatives.

Morgan Prof. On Brooklyn Staff

BALTIMORE, Md. — Dr. Irene Diggs, sociology professor at Morgan State College here, has been invited to fill a full-time teaching position in the sociology department at Brooklyn college, New York, for the coming semester.

Mr. And Mrs. Hugh Smythe To Teach In Japan

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh H. Smythe have received teaching posts in Japan and will sail from San Francisco, California on February 27. The couple is scheduled to arrive in Tokyo, Japan March 15.

Mrs. Mabel Smythe is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Murphy of Atlanta.

Mr. Smythe will teach Sociology and anthropology at Yamaguchi National University, located in Yamaguchi City. Mrs. Mabel Smythe will teach in the College of Economics Shiga National University, Shiga Prefecture, Japan.

The Smythe family plans to leave New York on February 22, following a short stay with friends before sailing for the Far East.

Husband, Wife to Teach in Japan

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Smythe of New York were among 35 teachers who left San Francisco last week to teach in Detroit under the Institute of International Education program of teacher, student, and specialist exchange programs between the United States and foreign nations.

Dr. Smythe will teach sociology (in English) at Natul university, and Mrs. Smythe will instruct at Shiga university.

Dr. Smythe, who has taught at Tennessee State college, Morris Brown College and Fisk university, has been the director of research of W. B. Graham and Associates, Inc., since 1949. Previously, he was assistant director of the Department of Special Research for the NAACP. He holds degrees from Virginia State college, Atlanta university, and Northwestern university.

Mrs. Smythe has taught at Brooklyn college, Tennessee State college and Lincoln university. A graduate of Mount Holyoke college, she received her Ph. d. from the University of Wisconsin.

Omahan Named To Teach At Two Nebraska Universities

OMAHA — Whitney Young, executive secretary of the Omaha Urban League, this semester became the first Negro to be employed on the faculty of Creighton university, an outstanding Catholic institution, and the University of Nebraska. Mr. Young is teaching a course in sociology at the former and a seminar in group work in the graduate school of social work at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln.

Mr. Young was born in Kentucky and is the son of Mr. Whitney Young Sr., state supervisor of Negro schools in Kentucky. Mr. Young received his B. S. degree from Kentucky State and his M. S. in social work from the University of Minnesota, where he also served as an assistant instructor. He spent four years in the Army, two of which were spent at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Rhode Island State college; the other two years were spent in the European Theater.

Mr. Young is married to the former Miss Margaret Buckner, of Aurora, Ill., who received her B. A. degree from Kentucky State and her M. A. from the University of Minnesota. She was formerly employed at Kentucky State college. They are the parents of one child.

Prior to being executive secretary of the Omaha Urban League, Mr. Young was employed as industrial secretary of the St. Paul Urban League and in this capacity he was responsible for many new openings for Negro citizens.

WHITNEY YOUNG

Top Teacher

WHITNEY YOUNG . . . Executive secretary of the Omaha Urban League, who has become the first Negro to be employed as a member of the faculty of Creighton University, a Catholic institution, and the University of Nebraska.

Howard Professor On White Faculty

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The first Negro on the faculty at Catholic University is Irving Gibbons, who is participating in a Summer workshop in intergroup education. Mr. Gibbons is associate professor in the School of Social Work at Howard University.

Nelle Dillon On Faculty Of Oklahoma A&M

Mrs. Nelle Dillon, Teacher-Trainer at Langston University, has been appointed to the summer faculty at Oklahoma A & M College, Stillwater, for the period from June 4-15 in its first workshop program for trade instructors, diversified occupations coordinators and local supervisors.

She is teaching in the miscellaneous trades groups, home service, shoe repair, commerical cooking and cosmetology.

One hundred and twenty-five teachers are attending the sessions which are set up for the improvement of instruction in trade and diversified occupations training in public schools throughout the state. General sessions are held each morning.

Attending from Tulsa were A. G. Rogers, auto-mechanic instructor; W. H. Tibbs, carpentry instructor, and F. H. Parker, coordinator of diversified occupations.

Tibbs and Rogers remained for the entire session.

Rhoda Jordan, Ex-Hampton Drama Director, Takes Utah College Post

By LUIX VIRGIL OVERBEA

Miss Rhoda Jordan, attractive young drama director of Hampton

RHODA JORDAN

institute, stopped briefly at her home in Chicago last week before going west where she will become the first Negro to teach at a college in Utah.

She will serve as guest professor in the field of drama at Utah State college in Logan, Utah. She will instruct courses in acting.

As an added feature Miss Jordan will take the lead in Maxwell Anderson's "Winged Victory," a great play built around an interracial marriage. Playing opposite her will be Dr. Rafold Hansen, head of the Utah State College drama department.

Sponsored by the school, the play will be presented at the city's legitimate theater in downtown Logan. Miss Jordan will play an island princess who comes to America as the wife of a New Englander.

"I will be very interested," she commented, "in the reactions of the Utah citizens to this play."

She was thinking of the fact that most of the people of Utah are Mormons. Members of this religious group often look upon darker peoples with some prejudice.

A native of Chicago, Miss Jordan is looking forward to another event this summer. She is to be married in August to Alonzo Carmichael, Washington, D. C., architect.

Miss Jordan earned the B.S. degree at Northwestern and holds the M. A. from the University of Iowa.

Catholic College's Professor Has 7 Daughters

Seven lovely daughters grace the home of Dr. and Mrs. Francis M. Hammond, shown here with their family. Dr. Hammond heads the philosophy department at Seton Hall College in S. Orange, N.J.

Dr. Francis M. Hammond delivers lecture to one of his classes. He heads philosophy department at Seton Hall College which has students and faculty members of all races and religions.

All Races Attend, Serve on Faculty

Dr. Francis M. Hammond Heads the College's Philosophy Department

S. ORANGE, N.J. — Seton Hall College lives up to some of the best ideals of American democracy.

A Catholic institution, it is also open to non-Catholic students of all races. Its mathematics department is headed by a Jewish professor and a Chinese teaches economics, while a Cuban offers instruction in business administration.

Chairman of the philosophy department, one of the most important areas of learning in a Catholic College, is a colored scholar, born in Canada, educated in the U.S., Belgium, and Haiti and formerly a teacher at Xavier and Southern Universities.

Has Seven Daughters

He is Dr. Francis M. Hammond who has, among his other distinctions, seven children—all girls.

Born in Nova Scotia, Dr. Hammond was reared in New Jersey where he finished high school in Pleasantville. He then attended Howard University for a year, spent one year at New York University, and after that went abroad to Belgium where he studied for a year later.

Dr. Hammond's appointment at Seton Hall developed out of a conversation he had at a seminar on racial problems sponsored by a Catholic organization. A friend asked him if he were not a little tired of teaching in the South.

When Dr. Hammond said he was, the friend suggested that he apply for a post at Seton Hall. He did so, addressing his qualifications to Msgr. James F. Kelley, Ph.D., then president of the college. Without reference to race, Msgr. Kelley hired Dr. Hammond.

Heads Staff of 18

The department which he heads has a staff of 14 fulltime teachers and four priests who teach part-time. It provides the 20 hours of courses in philosophy which all students at Seton Hall are required to take in their junior and senior years.

About 9,000 students are now attending the college, whose main campus, for men only, is located in South Orange, N.J. It has branches in Newark and Jersey City which are co-educational.

Dr. Hammond himself lives in Orange, N.J., where his older daughters were race pioneers in entering Haywood Public School which was previously all white. They attend this school instead of a parochial one because it is nearer their home.

Monique, 12, is the eldest daughter. Her sisters are Walda, 19; Angela, 8; Natalie, 6; Bertha, 4; Lea, 2 years; and Lydia, 10 months.

Plans for Children

Even though they, like their mother, may choose homemaking as a lifework, they also, like Mrs. Hammond, will be prepared for professional careers, so far as he is able, says Dr. Hammond.

Mrs. Hammond is a biologist and bacteriologist and he wants his children to be as well equipped to make a livelihood, should it become necessary.

If they follow their father's example, the little Hammond girls will also be quiet but ardent workers in the cause of interracial and intercultural understanding.

He completed residence work for his doctorate.

Ph.D. at Laval U.

World War II interrupted his studies and sent him back to the U.S., but he was permitted to write his dissertation at Laval University in Quebec where he received his Ph.D. degree in 1943.

He continued to teach at Xavier, then went to Southern University for a year, and finally joined the Seton Hall faculty in 1945, becoming head of the philosophy department a year later.

After receiving a Belgian degree corresponding to the bachelor's in this country, Dr. Hammond also got another degree in Haiti and accepted a post on the faculty of Xavier University, where he took a third bachelor's degree.

In 1937 he married a former Xavier student, Miss Violet Hayes of New Orleans and returned to the University of Louvain where his first baby was born and where two years at the University of Louvain.

Moderator of the interracial club at Seton Hall, Dr. Hammond is also active in civic affairs affecting the race in Orange. Besides belonging to the NAACP and the Urban League, he is one of two colored members appointed by the mayor to the Civil Rights Commission of the City of Orange. The other member is William D. Nabors.

Dr. Hammond is also the only colored member on the executive committee of the commission on educational organizations of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. At the recent meeting of the Conference in Washington he was appointed chairman of a sub-committee to study its publications.

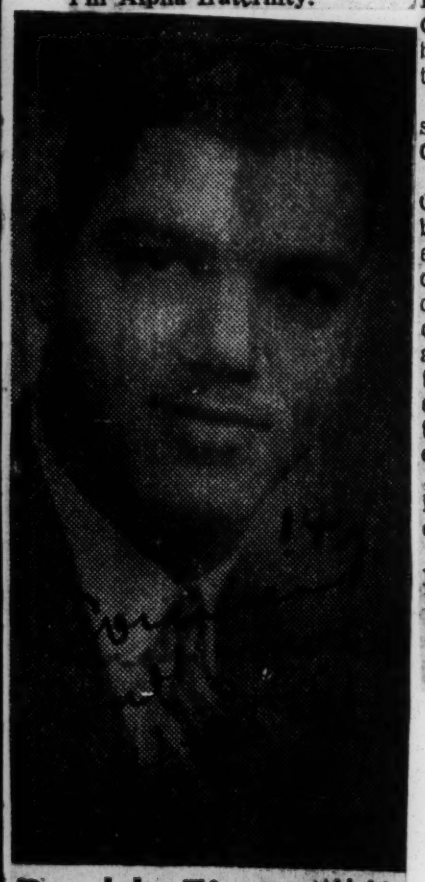
On Scholarship Board

Another of Dr. Hammond's main interests is Catholic Scholarships for Negroes, Inc. He is on the board of directors of this foundation which has as a major purpose the placement of qualified colored students in colleges that were formerly only for whites.

A member of the American Association of University Professors and the American Catholic Philosophical Association, Dr. Hammond also contributes frequently to philosophical journals.

His main leisure-time activity is golf and he is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

an instructor at Creighton University and the University of Nebraska. He is a Kentuckian.



Double First—Whitney Young, executive secretary of the Omaha (Neb.) Urban League, has been appointed

Dr. Reddick Named To Summer Faculty Of City College

Early this morning Dr. L. D. Reddick left Atlanta for New York City. He has been the Chief Librarian of Atlanta University for the past three years.

In New York Dr. Reddick will serve as Professor of "American Civilization" at City College there.

For several years the American Council of Learned Societies has been persuading leading colleges to experiment with studies in "American Civilization." The usual history courses are often too narrow and concentrate too much on political affairs. Social, economic and cultural history are generally neglected. City College is pioneering in this new field and has combed the country for qualified instructors.

Dr. Reddick taught in the evening school of City College before coming South.

Dr. Reddick is accompanied by Mrs. Reddick, a member of the faculty of the John Hope School, who will do graduate work at Columbia University. They are both expected back in Atlanta this Fall.

HERE AND THERE

Fisk University will have on its faculty this fall, Adam Arnold, a 1947 graduate of W. Va. State College, who received his doctorate in business administration at the University of Wisconsin.

Speaking of W. Va. State College — John R. Sheeler of the school's history department has an article in the June issue of "W. Va. University Bulletin" entitled "The Struggle of the Colored Man for Integration Into the Political and Cultural Pattern of Ohio before 1880."

Also from Virginia — down in Suffolk — comes news that William A. Lawrence will seek re-election to Nansemond County's board of governors next November. When he was elected to the five-man board in 1947, he became first of his race to serve in 75 years.

Miss Thelma B. Watson is winner of a Fullbright award to study in France during the next school year. She will study at the Sorbonne and University of Besancon.

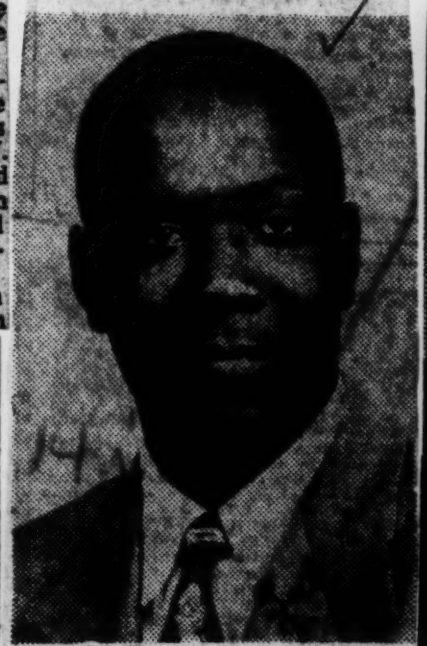
A native of Nashville and a product of Fisk and Iowa State Universities, she has been teaching French and German at Texas Southern University.

Librarian at NCC's New $950,000 Library Gets Ph. D. Degree

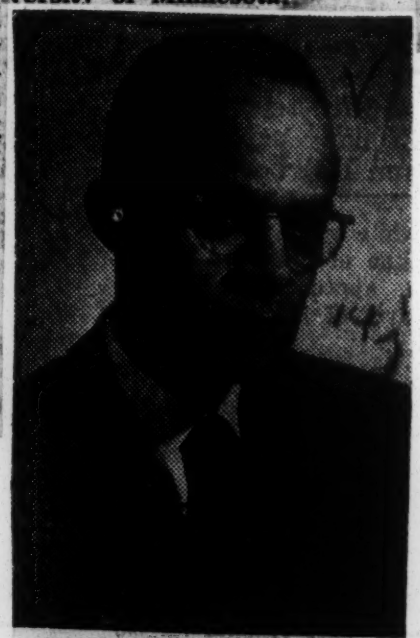
DURHAM, N.C.—Benjamin F. Smith, librarian in North Carolina College's new $950,000 James E. Shepard Memorial Library, received notice last week that New York University had formally conferred the Ph.D. degree on him as of Oct. 22. A native of Martinsville, Va., he is the son of Mrs. Jessica Smith, 210 Holt St., Martinsville.

Smith's major work at NYU was done in the field of psychology. His dissertation is entitled "A Critical Analysis of the Relationship Between Social Adjustment, Vocational Aspirations, and Social Class." Prior to coming to NCC in 1947, Dr. Smith was employed in libraries in Detroit, Newport News, Va., and Hampton Institute.

Earns Doctorate In Animal Husbandry



Dr. Julius Hand Gooden son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gooden, Pelham, Ga., received his Ph. D. degree in animal husbandry at the June commencement of Ohio State University, Columbus. Dr. Gooden holds degrees from the Savannah State College and the University of Minnesota.



AWARDED THE PH. D. degree recently at the finals of the University of Chicago was Hylan G. Lewis, a member of

the department of sociology at Atlanta University. She previously taught at Howard university, Talladega college and Hampton Institute.

GETS Ph.D.—Mrs. Florence R. Beatty-Brown, prof. of sociology at Harriet Beecher Stowe college, St. Louis, Mo., received the degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Illinois on Oct. 15. Dr. Brown is the daughter of the late Dr. Webster Barton Beatty and Alice Titus Beatty, of Cairo, Ill.

Stowe Prof. Receives Her Doctorate

DR. BROWN

Mrs. Florence Beatty Brown has been awarded the Ph.D. degree from the University of Illinois. Mrs. Brown is Pofessor of Sociology at Stowe Teachers' College.

Receiving her bachelor's and master's degrees from Fisk University, she has also been the recipient of the Julius Rosenwald grant, used to write monographs of Plantation Life in the deep South, and a study of the Negro middle-class families.

Included among her publications is, "Five North Carolina Negro Educators," written in collaboration with N. C. Newbold. She is also a reporter for Monthly Summary of Events and Trends in Race Relations, and holds membership in several honorary history societies.

Dr. Brown Awarded Doctorate from University of Illinois

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Mrs. Florence R. Beatty-Brown, professor of Sociology of Harriet Beecher Stowe Teachers College, St. Louis, Missouri, daughter of the late Dr. Webster Barton Beatty and Alice Titus Beatty of Cairo, Illinois, received the doctor of philosophy degree from the University of Illinois, October 15.

Dr. Florence Brown holds the A.B. from Fisk University (cum laude); A. M. in History and M.S. in Sociology from the University of Illinois and has done additional graduate work at Columbia University and the University of North Carolina. She was a three-year graduate from Sumner High School, Cairo, Illinois where she also taught for one year. Dr. Brown was chairman of the Department of Social Sciences at the State Teachers College in Fayetteville, North Carolina for several years and acting chairman of the Department of Sociology, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri for two years.

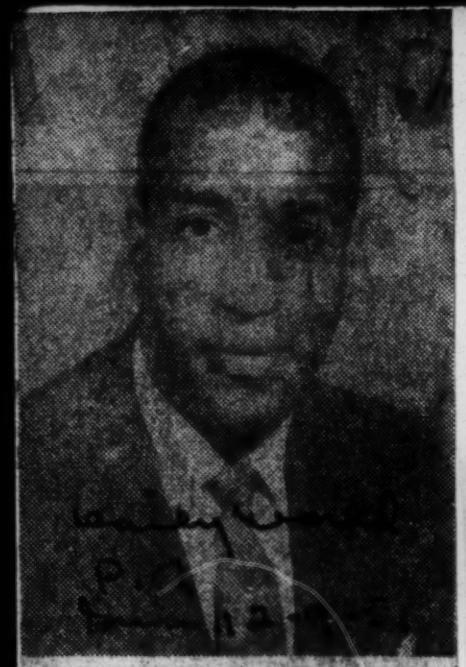
Rosenwald Fellow

She received two Julius Rosenwald Fellowships which allowed her to study plantation life in the deep South in 1934-1935 and to write a monograph on "A Middle Class Family" in 1941-1942.

She collaborated with N.C. Newbold in the publication of "Five North Carolina Educators"; was a member of the Editorial Staff of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History for six years and reporter for the American Missionary publication "Events and Trends in Race Relations: A Monthly Summary." Dr. Brown at present holds membership in Phi Kappa Epsilon, Honorary International Historical Association and Alpha Kappa Delta, Honorary National Sociological Association, American Association of University Professors and the American Sociological Society.

She is also a member of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

DR. FLORENCE BROWN



DR. FRANK A. CROSSLEY

Dr. Frank A. Crossley, Professor of Metallurgical Engineering at the Tennessee A. and I. State University, and Dr. Lucio F. Mondolfo, Professor of Metallurgy at Illinois Institute of Technology, have co-authored the paper, "A Mechanism of Grain Refinement in Aluminum Alloys," which appears in the December issue of the "Journal of Metals" as Technical Publication 3179-E. The "Journal of Metals" is published by the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. Dr. Crossley is scheduled to present this paper at the annual meeting of the AIME, February 18-21, 1952 at the Statler Hotel, New York City, New York.

Dr. Crossley received his B. S.; M. S. and Ph. D. Degrees from the Illinois Institute of Technology. He is a native of Chicago, Illinois.

DR. EVA C. MITCHELL, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. served as guest lecturer in "Elementary Curriculum" at Texas Southern University, Houston, Texas, June 11 [illegible]. Dr. Mitchell received her High School and undergraduate college work at Hampton. The M.A. degree and the D. Ed degree were conferred by Columbia University. She is a member of two honor societies — Pi Lambda Theta and Kappa Delta Pi. She has published numerous professional articles in The Journal of Negro Education, Educational Administration and Supervision and in The Virginia Teacher's Bulletin.

orientation at FSI, and his assistant, R. K. Lewis. In lower photo, Miss Eunice Matthew, Ph. D., on leave from her post as professor of education at Tennessee State A. and I. College, is learning Siamese before going to Bangkok, Thailand, as an educational adviser under Point 4. At the Foreign Service Insititute she chats with Miss Chot Choi Kambhu of Bangkok, who is studying dress design at Livingstone academy. (Kay Dee Photos)

OWEN TROY GETS Th.D FROM UNIV. OF CALIF.

LOS ANGELES - (ANP) - Owen Austin Troy of Pasadena, western official of the Seventh-day Adventist denomination recently received the degree of doctor of theology at the 69th Annual Commencement of the University of Southern California.

He did his concentration in the field of church administration, preaching and pastoral counseling under the faculty of the School of Religion of USC. His doctoral dissertation was on "he Financial System of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church: An Evaluation of the Factors Entering into the Adoption and Practice of Tithing."

A member of the Pi Epsilon Theta graduate scholastic fraternity, Dr. Troy obtained his master's degree from the University of Chicago, and did his undergraduate work at Pacific Union College.

Dr. Troy is the sixth candidate and first of his race to receive the Th. D. degree from USC.

As departmental secretary of the Pacific Union Conference with offices in Glendale, Dr. Troy's field of responsibility includes California, Arizona, Navada, Utah and Hawaii. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Riverside Sanitarium and Hospital at Nashville, Tenn. and the Oakwood College in Alabama.

A native Californian, he is married to the former Ruby Bontemps a daughter of early California settlers. Mrs. Troy is a former school teacher and sister of the noted author and librarian of Fisk University, Arna Bontemps.

TWO FROM LINCOLN GET PHD's

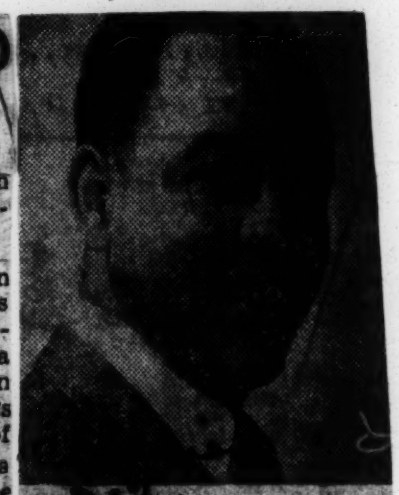
LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — Two members of Lincoln University's faculty, one of whom will represent the U. S. in the Olympics, received the Ph. D. degree at the 1952 commencement of the University of Pennsylvania.

Thomas M. Jones, associate professor of history, was awarded his doctorate in history, while the Ph. D. in psychology was conferred on Henry G. Cornwell, associate professor of psychology.

Dr. Jones, who will compete in the marathon at Helsinki, was graduated with honors from Earlham College in 1938. He held a fellowship at Haverford College in 1938-39 and received his masters degree there in 1939. A member of the Society of Friends, he was a conscientious objector during the war and served with a team which submitted itself to experimental medical research projects.

Dr. Cornwell was graduated from the college department of Lincoln in 1933 and received his masters degree from Pennsylvania in 1935. During the war, he served as special translator for Spanish and Portuguese documents and as psychological consultant with the U. S. Army in Europe.

Both men have been members of Lincoln's teaching staff since 1946.



Doctor— William E. Johnston Jr., a South Carolinian and M. College professor of education recently received the degree of Doctor of Education at the seventy-sixth commencement exercises of the University of Oregon. Dr. Johnston is a native of Charleston, S. C.

South Carolina State Teacher Earns Doctorate

ORANGEBURG, S. C. (ANP) — A doctor of education degree was awarded to William Elbert Johnston, Jr., professor of education at South Carolina State A&M college, during the 76th commencement exercises of the University of Oregon.

A native of Charleston, S. C., Dr. Johnston received his B. S. from South Carolina State college in 1942, and his M. A. from the School of Education, New York university. He served 31 months in the army, with overseas duty in England and France.

Dr. Johnston received his B. S. American Association of University Professors and the National Society for the Study of Education. He was elected to Phi Delta Kappa, national educational honorary fraternity, at the University of Oregon. He also is a member of [illegible]pha Phi Alpha fraternity and the [illegible]sons. In the summer of 1951, he [illegible]s a recipient of a Alpha scholar[illegible]p.

"A Study of the Registrar in [illegible]te Supported Colleges for Ne[illegible]es was the title of his doctor's [illegible]is.

14j 1951 Ph.D. (Dr. Merze Tate)

HOWARD PROFESSOR TALKS ON INDIA:

Nehru No Red 'Stooge,'

Afro-American p. 23 Dat. 12-15-51

Dr. Tate Says In Trenton

By LILLIAN G. BURNS

TRENTON — "Prime Minister Nehru of India has refused to be swept away by the cry of Communist danger. He and the average person in Asia are not frightened, because they have not so much to lose."

Dr. Merze Tate, professor of history at Howard University, speaking on "India in Transition," so informed an overflow audience here recently.

She spoke at an educational meeting sponsored by Pi chapter of Phi Delta Kappa sorority held at Carver Center.

UN Lecturer

Dr. Tate holds the degrees of B.Litt. from Oxford (England) University, and PH.D. from Harvard University. She was one of three Americans chosen by the State Department to represent the United States on an UNESCO Seminar held at Lake Success, N.Y. and Adelphi College in 1948.

She recently returned from India where she has been serving as a Fulbright visiting lecturer at Rabindranath Tagore's World University at Santiniketan, about 96 miles from Calcutta.

Evaluates Nehru

Dr. Tate said: "Since the Korean dispute and war, the Prime Minister has been dubbed 'a stooge for Moscow,' and a 'running dog of imperialists.'

"But no Asian who shares Nehru's complex nature to some extent would evaluate his thinking in such unequivocal terms.

"Looking objectively at India's foreign policy, one can understand and appreciate the Prime Minister's motives. Nehru is a great patriot, nationalist leader, Asiatic, and world citizen. In short he is a thoroughly remarkable man.

On Tight Rope

"But he is also a man on a tight rope.

"He does not like Communism. However, he does not want to get a shaky and troubled India embroiled in a world fight against Communism.

"Moreover, as a nationalist, he does not want to oppose Communism in Asia, where it appears as a force for nationalist liberation from 'Western colonialism.'

Steers Clear of Blocs

"Therefore, in foreign policy, Nehru's present goal is to steer clear of both great power blocks and make India a neutral 'third force' between Russia and the West—a position which would be difficult to maintain in case of war.

"He wants all Asian peoples to be free. He wants a free Asia.

"In the past, Western influence in Asia has been in the nature of political and economic domination. No one likes that. But in many other ways Western influnces is welcomed.

Brown Statesmen Felt

In an evaluation of India's leadership, Dr. Tate said:

"Sir Benegal N. Rau, permanent representative of India in the United Nations, Prime Minister Nehru, former U.S. Ambassador Pandit is a combination that is a forerunner of 'things to come' in India.

"It means the emergence of statesmen, other than white, who are able to take their places in world affairs and carry on with ability, dignity, and 'savoir faire.'

Miss Ruth Jenkins, first anti-basileus of Pi Chapter, and a teacher in Moorestown, introduced Dr. Tate who wore a sari (native dress of India), made of changeable silk taffeta, wrapped around a red silk, gold brocaded gown.

Over all she wore a three-quarter length, red silk brocaded coat. Her sandals were made of matching material.

Mrs. Gertrude Bisserup, basileus of the chapter and mistress of ceremonies gave a brief sketch of the sorority's history.

Orchids Presented

Miss Ethel L. Moffat, a high school student in Bordentown, rendered piano selections.

Dr. Tate was presented an orchid corsage in behalf of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority by Miss Eloise Williams. Miss Bisserup received a rose corsage from Pi chapter.

Dr. Tate Praises Nehru

Dr. Merze Tate, center in Indian dress, professor of history at Howard University, told a capacity audience in Trenton, N.J., that Prime Minister Nehru of India is not a "stooge" of Russia but a great Asian and world statesman. She spoke at a meeting sponsored by Phi chapter, Phi Delta Kappa sorority. At left is Mrs. Gertrude Bisserup, basileus; at right, Miss Ruth Jenkins, first anti-basileus.

Dr. W. F. Goins Put On Science Facility Group

HAMPTON, Va.— Dr. William F. Goins, Jr., assistant professor of chemistry at Hampton Institute, who received the Ph. D. degree from Ohio State University on Dec. 22, has been named to a special Committee on School Facilities for Science Instruction by the National Science Teachers Association.

The committee, which began its work at the Cleveland meetings of the N. S. T. A. on Dec. 27-28, is to plan a study of science facilities the nation over—"especially those which may make science instruction effective in the lives of youth." Among the facilities examined will be classrooms, laboratories, laboratory furniture, apparatus, gardens, nature trails, and equipment.

Secretary of the special committee is Dr. John Richardson, associate professor of education at Ohio State University. Dr. Philip G. Johnson, science specialist for the U. S. Office of Education, which will publish the results of the study, is chairman. Dr. Goins is one of seven other members of the committee.

Two Get PhD's From Ohio State

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Among the more than 800 persons who received degrees at the Fall Convocation of Ohio State University on Friday, Dec. 22, were two who received the Doctor of Philosophy degree and five who received master's degrees.

William Fauntleroy Goins Jr. of Hampton Institute, Va., received his doctorate in education, as did Lewis Albert Jackson of Wilberforce, Ohio.

Among those who received their master's degrees were Morgan Cornelius Brown, sociology, Columbus; Freezel Demorel Calvin, education, Hope, Ark.; Leon Allen Moton, industrial arts, Prospect, Va.; Zennie Hezekiah Smith, economics, Elmwood Place, Ohio, and Mabel McCaskill, social administration. Cleveland.

Savannah Prof. Earns Ph. D. From Columbia U

SAVANNAH, Ga. —(ANP)— Calvin L. Kiah, 40, head of the department of education and teacher training at Georgia State college here, recently earned his degree of doctor of education in educational administration from Columbia university.

A native of Princess Anne, Md., Dr. Kiah has been in the field of education for 17 years. He is a graduate of Morgan State college.

He began his teaching career in 1933 as athletic instructor and history teacher at Douglass high school in Upper Marlboro, Md. In 1935 he became principal of Central high in Prince Frederick, Md.

Dr. Kiah became principal of St. Clair high, a position he held 10 1-2 years, in 1938. While at the Cambridge, Md., school, he took two leaves of absence, one to serve 24 months in the army and the other to serve 18 months as superintendent of the Cheltenham School for Boys at Cheltenham, Md. At Cheltenham he worked to make it a training school rather than a mere penal institution.

To earn his doctorate, he wrote his thesis entitled "A Study to Determine the Degree to White the Maryland County Colored High School Program Is Functional, Based upon an Inquiry into the Occupational Status of Graduates from Selected High Schools."

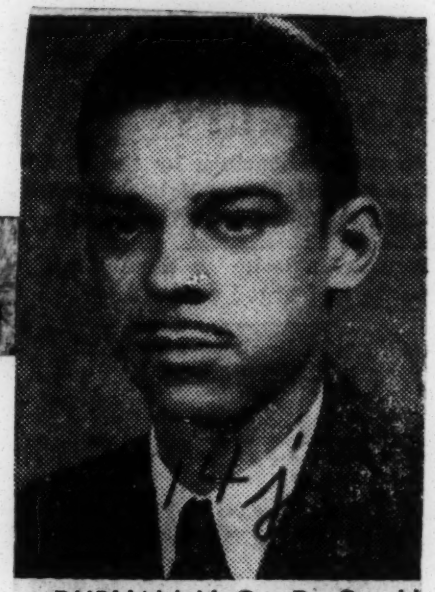
While at Columbia he was elected to the Phi Delta Kappa Delta Pi professional honorary fraternities. He also was appointed co-chairman of the college Chest Fund drive for the school year, 1949-1950. He became secretary of the Administrative society of the Department of Administration at Columbia.

He is a former executive secretary of the Maryland State Parent-Teacher association and secretary of the Maryland Eastern Shore Teachers association.

Sophia Nelson Wins Doctorate

INSTITUTE, W. Va.—Miss Sophia P. Nelson, a member of the English department of the West Virginia State College since 1947, was awarded the Ph.D. degree in English by the graduate school of the University of Pitsburgh at its mid-winter convocation, Feb. 2.

Dr. Nelson is the daughter of Mrs. Sophia Bailey Nelson and the late Frank A. Nelson of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. She received a diploma in 19[illegible] the Westinghouse High School and in 1938 the Bachelor of Arts Degree from the School of Education of the University of Pittsburgh. She earned her master's degree from Atlanta University, making her thesis a study of the treatment of the Negro in novels written between 1920 and 1940 by natives of Georgia.



DURHAM, N. C.—Dr. Gerald A. Edwards, chemistry teacher at North Carolina college recently received a PhD. in chemistry from the University of Buffalo.

Dr. Edwards is the son of the late Professor G. A. Edwards, of Durham and Mrs. C. Ruth Edwards, professor of voice at North Carolina college.

During World War II he worked as an industrial chemist. He served for a time as instructor in chemistry at the University of Buffalo.

CHAPLAIN RECEIVES PH.D. DEGREE AT CHICAGO SCHOOL

At the 24th Convocation of the University of Chicago the week of March 11-17, the Rev. Mr. Carelton L. Lee, Tuskegee Institute Chaplain received the Ph.D. degree in the Divinity School.

The subject of his dissertation was "Patterns of Leadership in Race Relations."

The school year of 1949-50 was spent in residence at the university under grants from the American Missionary Association and as a Kent Fellow of the National Council on Religion and Higher Education.

Enroute to Chicago Mr. Lee was guest minister at Morehouse College on Sunday, March 11. Dr. Lee returned to the Institute in Saturday afternoon. He reported he witnessed Maurice Lee, son of the late Dr. J.R.E. Lee, receive his doctorat in Education at the same Convocation.

Tuskegee Herald
Tues. March 20, 1951
Tuskegee, Ala.

Ft. Valley Gives 4th Ph. D. Degree

FORT VALLEY, Ga.—(ANP)—The fourth Ph.D degree to be awarded by Fort Valley State college since 1945, went to Mrs. Thelma T. Murray [illegible] professor of English, according to an announcement made by Dr. C. V. Troup, president, last week.

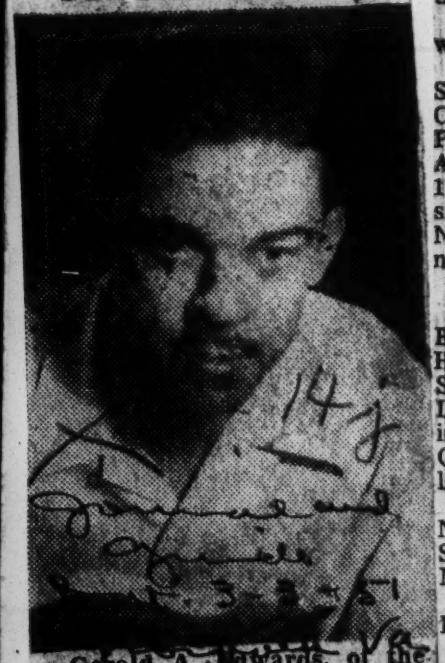
Mrs. Murray won her degree in the field of education, with a concentration in reading. A member of the Fort Valley faculty since 1944, she is a graduate of Wilberforce and Atlanta universities.

Two more faculty members are expected to receive their degrees during the current school year.

Awarded Ph. D Degree In English

Miss Sophia Phillips Nelson, above, was awarded the Ph.D. degree in English by the University of Pittsburgh graduate school at the mid-winter convocation Feb. 3. She is the daughter of Mrs. Sophia Bailey Nelson and has been a member of the English department of West Virginia State College since 1947. She earned her master's degree at Atlanta University. Mrs. Nelson completed her work for her doctorate on a Rosenwald fellowship.

Ge.. Ph.D. From Buffalo University



Gerald A. Edwards, of the department of chemistry at North Carolina College, Durham, N. C. received a doctor of philosophy degree last week from the University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Edwards, a graduate or North Carolina College, is one of the few Negroes in the country to specialize in physical chemistry. His field of specialization is the physical chemistry of high polymers.. Prior to receiving his degree, he delivered a paper to the American Chemical Society in September, 1950.

Dr. Edwards is the son of Mrs. Ruth C. Edwards and late G. A. Edwards, of Durham, N. C. Mrs. Edwards professor of voice in the department of music at North Carolina College, has been a member of the faculty for 19 years.

Miner Prexy Gets Catholic U. Degree

Mrs. B. Washington Receives Ph.D.

WASHINGTON

President Eugene A. Clark of Miner Teachers College received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Catholic University, Wednesday during graduation exercises at the university.

He was one of four persons so honored at the exercises, during which Mrs. Bernetta Bullock Washington, a counsellor at Browne Junior High School, also received the Ph.D. degree in education.

Among the other graduates were:

Dolores Williams, 1000 Euclid St., N.W., A.B. in sociology; Charles Tilghman, 1937 Bennett Pl., N.E., A.B.; Barbara Harley, A.B. in sociology; Jeanne Cupid, 118 V St., N.W., A.B. in music; Alvin Murphy, 4929 Just St., N.E., bachelor in mechanical engineering;

Several Nursing Graduates

Jane Barnes, Harrisburg, Pa., B.S. in public health nursing; Hopesy Ramsey, Newton, N.C., B. S. in nursing education; Mrs. Jane L. Barnes Vines, Asbury, Pa., B.S. in public health nursing; Miss Etha G. Long, Philadelphia, B.S. in public health nursing;

Robert W. Boyd, 3976 Ames St., N.E., M.A. in clinical psychology; Shirley O. Brown, 13 S St., N.W., M.A. in secondary education.

Receiving honorary degrees with Dr. Clark were:

Dr. Carlos E. Castaneda, professor of Latin - American history at the University of Texas, and William L. Galvin of Baltimore and Clarence E. Martin of Martinsburg, W. Va., both members of the board of trustees at Catholic University.

Dr. Clark, who was honored with the Ed.D. degree at Morgan State College not long ago and who also holds the A.B. from Williams College and the A.M. from Columbia University, was the second in the group to be cited.

Receives Ph. D Degree From Cornell U.

Henry L. Taylor, instructor of agricultural education, A and I, and on leave since 1949 for study, has received the Ph. D degree from Cornell University, (Ithaca, N. Y.) and assumed his position at the college.

Dr. Taylor, a native of Brunswick, Tennessee, started vocational training in the seventh grade and continued until graduation from the Barrett's Chapel high school, Arlington, Tennessee, in 1932. During his high school training he was the first State President of the NFA (NFT at that date), aming the first agricultural pupils in the state to receive the Modern Farmer degree, and also among the first six vocational agricultural pupils in the United States to receive the Superior Farmers degree.

Receiving the bachelor of science degree from A and I in 1936, he was employed as a hired hand in the vegetable garden.

For two years he taught vocational ageiculture at Chester County Training School, Henderson, Tennessee and for [illegible] years at Haynes High School, Davidson County.

He received the master of science degree from A and I in 1946 and was appointed assistant professor of poultry, and two years later was transfered to teacher-trainer and given the rank of instructor of agicultual education.

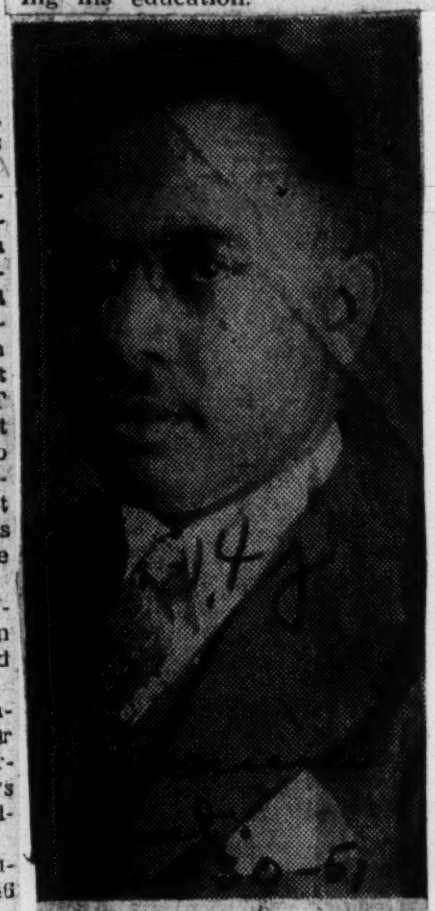
Dr. Taylor's thesis, "A Study of the Supervised Farming Programs of Negro Pupils Studying Vocational Agriculture in High Schools of Tennessee," included 402 pupils and their parents, and 37 teachers of vocational agriculture.

Dr. Taylor has contributed several articles to the Agricultural Education Magazine. Among them "Orient for Establishment"—A basic five-point program proposed

He has been notified that the September issue will carry the device which he developed to aid teachers of vocational agriculture in planning supervised farming programs with pupils, which was a part of the Ph. D thesis.

Dr. Taylor is a member of the Tennessee Negro Vocational Agricultural Teachers' Association and Phi Beta Sigma and Phi Delta Kappa fraternities.

Note: Dr. Taylor, when interviewed, stated that E. R. Shockley, now County Agent, Hardeman County, Bolivar, Tennessee, and Dr. W. S. Davis, A and I State College President, both former teachers of his, were major influence in his life which resulted in his continuing his education.



NEW DOCTOR—Henry Louis Taylor of the agriculture faculty at Tennessee State College, Nashville, has received his Ph. D. degree from Cornell University. Taylor has been on leave to study at Cornell since 1949.

Two Negroes Receive Ph. D.'s At St. Louis

ST. LOUIS (ANP)—The first two Negroes to receive doctor of philosophy degrees from St. Louis University are Albert C. Stewart of Chicago, and James H. Kirk, of Indianapolis. They were graduated at the University's 133rd commencement in Kiel auditorium here last week.

Dr. Stewart, while completing his studies for the doctorate in chemistry, has also been a member of the university faculty since August, 1949, as an instructor in chemistry and research associate to the director of the department.

Dr. Kirk, 27, a sociology major, is the first Negro to complete all his studies at the university since it began admitting Negroes in 1944.

Morgan Board of Trustees Okeys 24 Staff Changes

BALTIMORE

At a business meeting Thursday, the Morgan State College board of trustees approved 19 appointments, three transfers, one leave of absence and one resignation of college personnel.

The appointments were:

Alonza C. Johnson named assistant professor of chemistry (substitute). A Morgan graduate, Mr. Johnson has a master of science degree from Johns Hopkins University and is nearly completed work for his doctorate in bio-chemistry at that school.

Mrs. Martina Putney, A.B. and M.A. from Howard University, named assistant professor of history (substitute);

Mrs. Ruth T. Sheffey, A.B., Morgan; M.A. Howard U., appointed instructor of English (substitute).

Mrs. James, Stenographer

Mrs. Rosa Mae James, junior stenographer;

Irvin Lee Jackson, kitchen helper;

Mikle Hall, janitor;

Daniel L. Smith, director of residence halls;

Mrs. Arminta L. Ford, supervisor of residence hall;

Mrs. Helen V. Greene, housekeeper;

Miss Ollie M. Bowser, library assistant;

Miss Jolly, Assistant Librarian

Miss Mabel R. Jolly, assistant librarian;

Miss Dorothy Mae Woolford, junior typist;

Miss Delores Z. Bacote, junior typist;

Miss Drina E. Brooks, junior typist;

James C. Thompson, janitor;

Mrs. Beulah A. Coates, cleaner;

Mrs. Jessie F. Layton, dining room supervisor, and

Mrs. Geneva C. Peters, cafetaria supervisor.

The board accepted the resignation of Miss Learline Brannum, cafeteria supervisor. Miss Brannum will resume professional study.

A year's leave of absence, without pay, was granted Luther M. Hardin, assistant professor of chemistry.

The board also approved the transfer of Miss Gloria Milliner from the position of dining room supervisor to that of cashier II.

2 'Firsts' For St. Louis U. Ph.D.

ALBERT S. STEWART, Chicago, left, and James H. Kirk, Indianapolis, receive congratulations from Rev. Robert J. Henle, S. J., dean of graduate school. St. Louis University.

ST. LOUIS—The first two Negroes to receive doctor of philosophy degrees from Saint Louis university were graduated at its 133rd commencement in Kiel auditorium Tuesday, June 5.

They are Albert C. Stewart of Chicago, who recieved his doctorate in chemistry, and James H. Kirk, of Indianapolis, a sociology major.

Kirk, 27, is also the first Negro to complete all his studies at the university since it began admitting them in 1944.

Stewart, while completing his studies for the doctorate, has also been a member of the university faculty since August, 1949, as an instructor in chemistry and research associate to the director of the departmnt.

He received his bachelor of science degree at the University of Chicago in 1942 and his master of science there in 1948.

Warren Wins Doctorate

TOUGALOO, Miss.—A doctorate in education was recently awarded to Warren L. Warren, president of Tougaloo college, by the University of Pittsburgh.

First To Receive Doctor's Degree At St. Louis Univ.

St. Louis, Mo.—The first two Negroes to receive doctor of philosophy degrees from St. Louis University are Albert C. Stewart of Chicago, and James H. Kirk of Indianapolis. They were graduated at the University's 133rd commencement in Kiel auditorium here.

Dr. Stewart, while completing his studies for the doctorate in chemistry, has also been a member of the university faculty since August, 1949, as an instructor in chemistry and research associate to the director of the department.

Dr. Kirk, 27, a sociology major, is the first Negro to complete all his studies at the university since it began admitting Negroes in 1944.

Robert S. Cobb, Jr. To Receive Ph.D.

COLUMBUS, Ohio. — Robert S. Cobb, Jr., son of Atty. and Mrs. Robert S. Cobb of Jefferson City, will have the degree of Ph.D. in Health and Physical Education conferred upon him by Ohio State university, June 8.

Mr. Cobb obtained the bachelor of science degree from Lincoln university in 1942, with a major in the biological sciences and a minor in health and physical education.

In college he was a member of the varsity track and football teams, military band, debating society and theater group.

After graduation from college he was employed as a medical laboratory technician at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., until being inducted into the armed services in September, 1942.

His army experience lasted three and a half years, two and a half being spent as a special agent in Counter Intelligence Corps. The remaining time he served as a physical training specialist in the Air Force.

After an honorable discharge from the armed forces in 1946, Cobb was employed as a property and supply clerk in Radar Maintenance Parts, right Field, Dayton ,Ohio.

He completed his formal education at Ohio State university. Majoring in Health Education, the master's degree was conferred in June, 1949. Graduate work was begun that summer.

During his tenure as a graduate student at Ohio State, he served as a graduate and research assistant in the Department of Health and Physical Education, and assistant to Dr. Delbert Oberteuffer, chairman of Instruction, of the department.

Mr. Cobb used as his subject for his dissertation "An Evaluation of Methods and Materials in Health Education and Its Allied Areas With Specific Emphasis on Those Factors Conductive to the Origins or the Perpetration of Elements of Racialisms."

Young Cobb has been invited as visiting professor at Florida A. & M. college, Tallahassee for this summer.

He is a member of Omega Psi Phi fraternity, and has recently been nominated for membership in Phi Delta Kappa educational fraternity.

Young Cobb for many years was a carrier for the Kansas City Call in Jefferson City.

He is married to the former Florence Ann Brown of Okmulgee, Okla. They have one daughter, Joyce Renee, 6 years old.

New Harvard Ph. D.

Richard R. Barksdale, English professor, and vice Chairman of the provisional graduate faculty at North Carolina College, Durham, received his Ph.D. degree from Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., last week. Dr. Barksdale majored in English literature. His doctoral thesis was entitled, "Thomas Arnold as Historian."

Ill. U. Awards First Ph.D. To Negro In Accounting

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. (ANP) — Among the thousands of persons awarded degrees recently at the University of Illinois, was William L. Campfield, son of Mrs. I. K. Campfield of Tuskegee, Alabama.

Campfield became the first Negro to win a Ph.D. in accountancy from the University of Illinois. His degree-winning thesis was titled, "An Inquiry Into The Nature Implications To The Public Accounting Profession."

Dr. Campfield was born and reared in Tuskegee. The 30-year-old accounting expert earned a B.C.S. degree from New York university in 1939 and his B.S. from the University of Minnesota in 1939. Two years later, he qualified for a CPA (certified public accountant) certificate from the State of North Carolina.

He began study for his doctorate at the University of Illinois in 1948. He is a member of Beta Alpha Psi, the American Institute of Accountants and the California Society of Certified Public Accountants.

Dr. Campfield now lives in California where he has held a number of important positions with private firms as well as the federal government in accounting.

Atlanta Teacher Gets Doctorate

ATLANTA—At the August Convocation at the University of Chicago, the Ph.D. degree in sociology was awarded to Hylan G. Lewis of the department of sociology at Atlanta University. A native of Washington, D.C., he joined the faculty of Atlanta University in September, 1949. He previously had taught at Howard University, Talladega College and Hampton Institute.

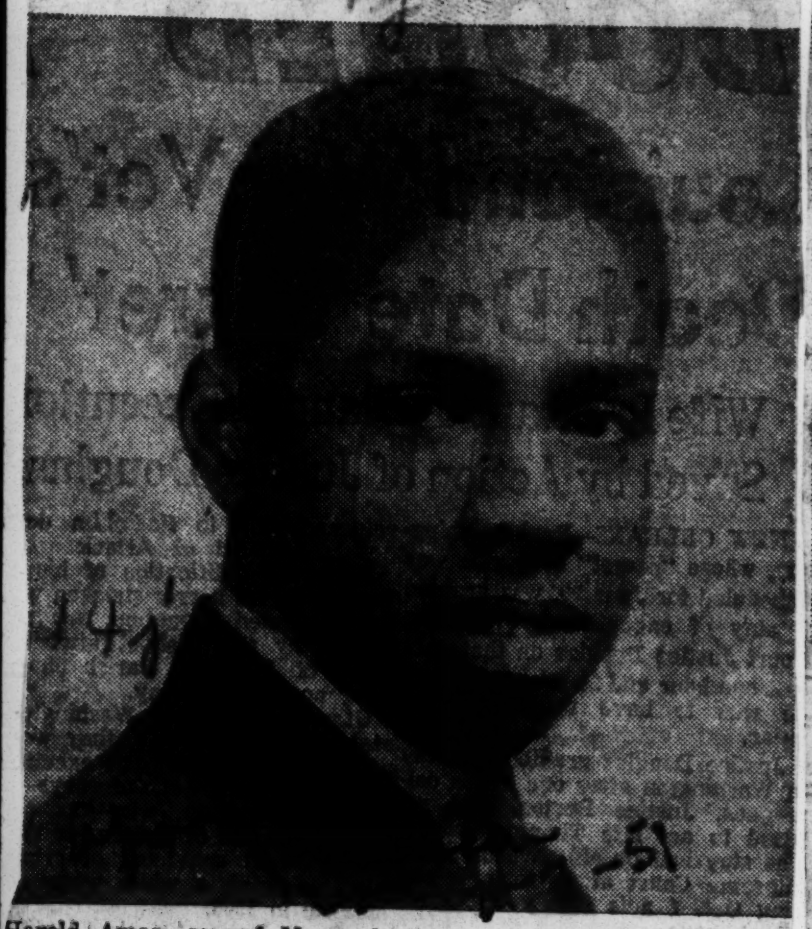
For several years Dr. Lewis was in service with the Federal Government. During 1934-1935 he was a junior social economist with the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor; and during 1937-1938, he served as an analyst with this Bureau.

Research Analyst

For three years, 1942-1945, Dr. Lewis was a research analyst with the Office of War Information. Dr. Lewis was a Southern Fellow of the Social Science Research Council and a Fellow of the Rosenwald Foundation.

In addition to numerous articles and book reviews, Dr. Lewis' writings include his doctoral dissertation, "Social Life of Negroes in a Southern Piedmont Town," and "Study of Southern Piedmont Community, which is scheduled for publication in 1952 by the University of North Carolina Press.

Gets Ph.D. at Harvard



Harold Amos, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard H. Amos Sr., 3229 Gladywyn Ave., Pennsauken, N.J., received the Ph. D. degree in science at Harvard University on June 21. He earned the B.S. degree at Springfield College, Mass., where he taught before being drafted in World War II, and after his discharge earned the M.S at Harvard where he was made an instructor last year.

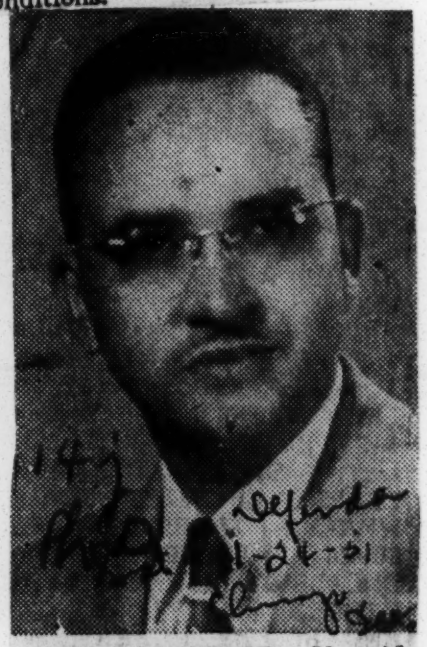
Union Professors Get Doctorate Degree

Virginia Union University has announced that three professors received their doctorate degrees during the past year. Dr. Walter O. Bradley, left, received his Ph. D. in zoology from Catholic University, Washington, D. C. He is a native of Florida and studied at Florida A. and M. College and Howard University before going to Catholic University.

Dr. Edward D. McCreary, right, is the second Negro to receive a Th. D. from Union Theological Seminary, and earned his in the history of Christian thought. Dr. McCreary is a native of Charlottesville, Va., and studied at Virginia Union University and Andover Newton Theological Seminary (Mass.).

Not shown is Dr. Mary Elizabeth Johnson, of Hartford, Conn., who received a Ph. D. in the philosophy of French Literature from the University of Paris. She formerly studied at Howard University and Middleford.

Many splendid financial statements are compiled, but their full utilization is not made because persons fail to analyze these statements and make and operate plans as a result of an exhaustive analysis. Such men trained as Dr. Campfield after having some actual experience in a particular line of business, will be able to analyze financial reports and advise proprietors what steps to take to improve conditions.



WINS DOCTORATE — North Carolina college librarian, Benjamin Franklin Smith, has received notice that New York university, has granted him his doctor's degree in psychology. Smith, who came to NCC in 1947, has taught in the NCC school of library science and has served as dean of the NCC school.

Two Awarded Ph.D. At St. Louis Univ.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — The first two colored students to receive doctor of philosophy degrees from St. Louis University are Albert C. Stewart, of Chicago, and James H. Kirk of Indianapolis. They were graduated at the university's 133rd commencement in Kiel Auditorium here.

Dr. Stewart, while completing his studies for the doctorate in chemistry, has also been a member of the university faculty since August 1949 as an instructor in chemistry and research associate to the director of the department.

Dr. Kirk, 27, a sociology major, his studies at the university since it began admitting Negroes in 1944.

BUSINESS REVIEW

By WILLIAM A. OCCOMY

Accounting Degrees

IT HAS been announced that William L. Campfield has received one of the highest academic degrees in accounting from the University of Illinois —that of Ph. D., or Doctor of Philosophy.

This is the first time that we have heard of a Negro receiving such a degree in this learned business profession.

That such men, as Dr. Campfield, are needed to assist Negro business is axiomatic. With rising costs of operating businesses, with keen competition, with exorbitant tax rates, and low margins of profit, the proprietor who dares operate his concern without adequate accounting records, is taking a grave and dangerous risk.

Our tax laws require that one keep adequate records so that he can fill out his returns properly. Where adequate records are not maintained the tax collector may estimate what the tax bill is and he invariably manages to make the estimate more than it should be.

* * *

NOT ONLY are profit-making enterprises becoming conscious of the importance of adequate accounting records, but non-profit and semi-philanthropic institutions are likewise placing emphasis on maintaining sound and complete accounting systems.

Some of these institutions not only maintain comprehensive systems of accounts, but likewise operate budgets. Some have even gone so far as to make fine statistical analyses of their costs of operation.

Men who are trained as Mr. Campfield are equally prepared to enter into the field of teaching or of business. If they enter the field of teaching there is much constructive research work which can be undertaken in connection with their duties of instruction.

Surveys might be conducted to ascertain the kind of accounting systems our business men keep. Much pioneer work can be done such as the kind George Washington Carver did in the field of agriculture by holding institutes for business men, showing them how to set up systems of accounting and how to properly maintain them.

* * *

IF SUCH scholars enter business, there are plenty of opportunities available to use their training.

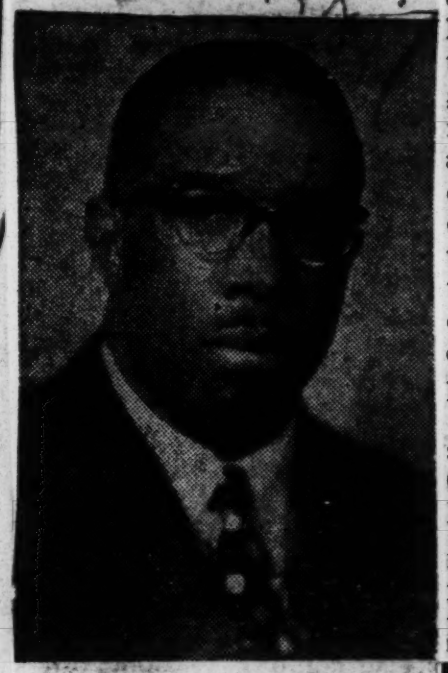
14j 1951

Ph.D.

GETS PH.D. IN EDUCATION

MRS. THELMA T. MURRAY, associate professor of English at Fort Valley State college, Fort Valley, Ga., was awarded a Ph. D. degree in education recently. A member of the Fort Valley faculty since 1944, she is a graduate of Wilberforce and Atlanta universities. She is the fourth faculty member of the college to win the doctorate degree since 1945. (ANP)

Gets Ph. D. In Boston



Dr. Frank Cunningham

By H. C. Carswell

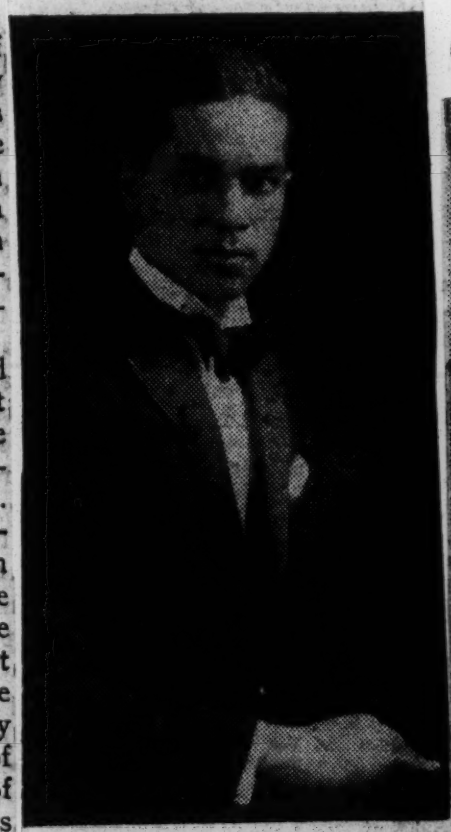
Dean Frank Cunningham of Turner Theological Seminary of Morris Brown College has just received the Ph.D. degree in Philosophy from Boston University. Dean Cunningham wrote his Dissertation on "Some Contributions of Morris R. Cohen to American Philosophy."

Dr. Cunningham received his A. B. degree from Mount Union College in 1937; the A. M. degree from Boston University in 1939; the S.T.B. (with honor) from Boston University School of Theology in 1940. From 1940 until 1942, he was graduate assistant in the department of Philosophy at Boston University. In 1942, he went to Wilberforce University where he was Professor of Theology and Philosophy of Religion. Since 1945, he has been Dean of Turner Theological Seminary and Chairman of the Division of Philosophy and Religion at Morris Brown College.

Turner Seminary has become the most outstanding Seminary of the Connection under his leadership. There are six full time Professors all holding graduate degrees from the leading universities of this country and Europe. At present a vigorous recruitment program is under way in order to continue to increase the enrollment of the Seminary. The great need of our Zion is a greater influx of well trained and consecrated preachers of the gospel.

Under the dynamic leadership of Bishop Sherman L. Greene, Chancellor of Morris Brown College and Presiding Bishop of the Sixth Episcopal District, Turner Seminary and Morris Brown College are marching forward.

Earns Ph. D. From Harvard Univ.



MR. C. J. REYNOLDS

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) — A fromer Albanian reached the pinnacle of education last month when he received his Doctor of Philosophy degree from Harvard University. Mr. C. J. Reynolds, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Reynolds of Baconton earned his early education in Albany having graduated from Albany State College in 1931 and received his Bachelor degree from Lincoln University, Pa., in 1933. He received his Master's degree from Columbia in 1939.

Dr. Reynolds is visiting professor at Wayne University and instructor at the Garfield High School in Detroit. He was given a fellowship to study at Harvard.

The Reynolds family is well-known in Southwest Georgia. They have made contributions in all fields of worthwhile endeavor. Rev. L. C. Reynolds of Albany is a mail carrier and minister. Mr. Charles Reynolds is an insurance executive and assistant district manager of his company, Mr. Henry G. Reynolds is businessman and undertaker at Muskegon, Michigan, Dr. Harvey J. Reynolds is a dentist in Harrisburg, Pa., Mr. Ulysses Reynolds of Wichita, Kansas, is a business man. Sisters of Dr. Reynolds are: Mrs. M. J. Cowart of Jacksonville a teacher; Mrs. Fannie Wilson and Dr. Christine Brooks both in education at Staten Island, New York, Mrs. Evelyn Hancock, a teacher in Albany and Mrs. Almetta Lee, a teacher in Edison, Ga.

SAMUEL J. JOHNSON
... to Morris Brown staff

Heads Dept At Morris Brown

PITTSBURGH—Dr. Samuel J. Johnson of this city, holder of a B. S. degree from Cheyney State Teachers College, and the Master of Education and Doctor of Philosophy degrees from the University of Pittsburgh, has been appointed director of the division of Education and Psychology at Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.

GETS PH. D. IN EDUCATION—Mrs. Thelma T. Murray, associate professor of English at Fort Valley State college, Fort Valley, Ga., was awarded a Ph. D. degree in education recently. A member of the Fort Valley faculty since 1944, she is a graduate of Wilberforce and Atlanta universities. She is the fourth faculty member of the college to win the doctorate degree since 1945.—(ANP).

DR. RANDA RUSSELL

NEW PHYSICAL ED DIRECTOR—Dr. Randa Russell, of Louisville, Ky., is to be the director of the Health and Recreation program to be centered in the new Spelman College gymnasium, Spelman President Florence Read announced. Dr. Russell earned her Ph. D. degree at the University of Michigan. She has had extensive teaching and recreation experiences.

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—The Doctor of Philosophy degree in Psychology was awarded Central State College professor at the University of Minnesota summer session.

Dr. Leonare Carrington Lane, who obtained sabbatical leave from Central State to complete graduate work on her doctorate, will return to her classes at the college this fall. She has been associated with the Division of Education and department of Psychology at the State institution for many years.

"A study of the Social Acceptance in Nine and Ten Year Old Children" was the title of her doctoral dissertation. The major purpose of the study was to discover the characteristics which distinguish children who are accepted by their own grade group and those less accepted.

Former Teacher Gets Doctorate

MINNEAPOLIS — Mrs. Lenora Carrington Lane last month became the second American Negro woman to receive a Ph.D. from the graduate school of the University of Minnesota.

The former instructor in primary kindergarten education at Wilberforce university was awarded a doctorate degree in child welfare and educational psychology on July 26.

Mrs. Lane received her M. A. in psychology at Columbia university studied at the University of Chicago and Ohio state university.

U. of Illinois Awards First Ph.D. To Negro In Accounting

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. — (ANP) — Among the thousands of persons awarded degrees recently at the University of Illinois was William L. Campfield, son of Mrs. I. K. Campfield, of Tuskegee, Ala.

Campfield became the first Negro to win Ph.D. in accountancy from the University of Illinois. His degree-winning thesis was titled, "An Investigation into the Nature Implications to the Public Accounting Profession."

Dr. Campfield was born and reared in Tuskegee. The 39-year-old accounting expert earned a B.C.S. degree from New York university in 1933, and an M.B.S from the University of Minnesota in 1939. Two years later he qualified for a CPA (certified public accountant) certificate from the state of North Carolina.

He began study for his doctorate at the University of Illinois in 1949. He is a member of Beta Alpha Psi, the American Institute of Accountants, and the California Society of Certified Public Accountants.

Dr. Campfield now lives in California where he has held a number of important positions with private firms as well as the federal government accounting.

14j 1951

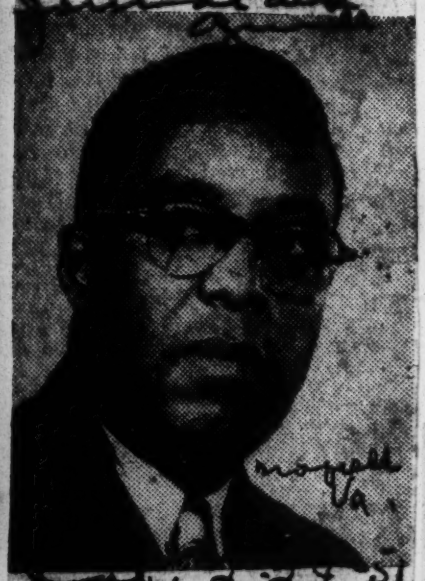
Ph. D.

Wilberforce State Teacher Gets Ph.D.

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — Lewis A. Jackson, professor at Wilberforce State College, received his Ph. D. degree from Ohio State University at the end of the fall quarter. The title of Mr. Jackson's dissertation was "A Study of Aviation Courses and Facilities in Higher Education in the United States With Predictions of Future Trends."

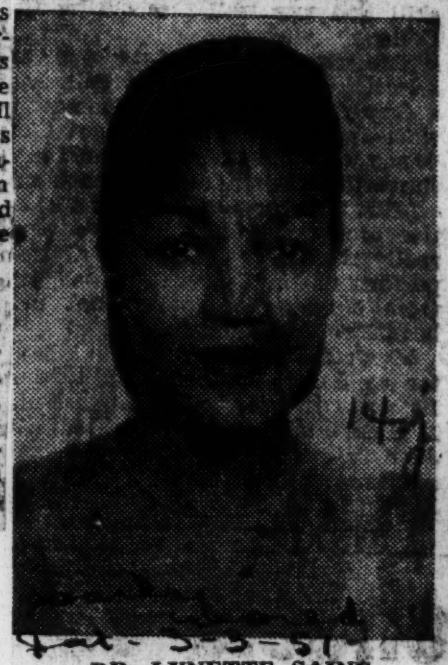
Dr. Jackson has been on the faculty of the State College since September 1946. In 1948 he received his masters degree from Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. Dr. Jackson received his undergraduate degree at Marion College, Marion, Ind. He taught in the public schools in Grant county in Indiana 1936-1946.

Gets Doctorate From Columbia



C. L. Kiah, chairman, department of education, Savannah State College, recently received his doctorate in education from Columbia University.

'Youth Day' Slated At Mt. Pleasant; Dr. Saine Speaker



DR. LYNETTE SAINE

Plans have been completed at the Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church, South Atlanta, Rev. Benjamin Weldon Bickers, minister, for its third annual Youth Day program Sunday morning, March 4, at 11 A. M.

Dr. Lynette Saine, instructor in the department of English and Education at Spelman and Atlanta University, will bring the annual message from the theme, "Developing A Christian Personality In 20th Century Youth."

Dr. Saine is considered as one of the most profound and scholarly personalities of her day, having received her training at Spelman College, Atlanta University and the University of Chicago from which she received the Doctor of Philosophy in 1950. Mt. Pleasant looks forward with zeal and enthusiasm to her appearance on Sunday.

Highlighting a main feature of the celebration will be the Clark Glee Club under the direction of Prof. J. DeKoven Killingworth, who will do among their several renditions, "Prayer Perfect" by Stevenson; "Cherubin Song" by Bortnyanski; "Child Jesus Made a Garden" and others.

Representing the public school will be an address by a speaker from David T. Howard. The Mt. Pleasant local talent will include the BWB Youth choir and Children's Choir. Mr. Harold Wardlaw will preside and Miss Louise Smith will present the speaker. The Atlanta public is welcome to this mammoth celebration.

At 3 P. M. our church will be guest of the Union Baptist Church. Rev. A. J. Wilborn, pastor.

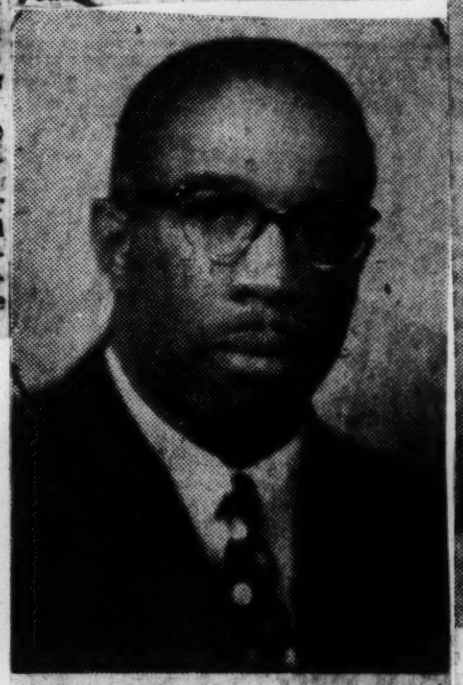
The Kineard Memorial Choir Gospel Chorus, Male Chorus and Youth Choir, along with the Usherettes are urged to go in large numbers. Rev. Bickers will bring the message.

Gets Ph.D. From Buffalo University

Gerald A. Edwards, of the department of chemistry at North Carolina College, Durham, N. C. received a doctor of philosophy degree last week from the University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Edwards, a graduate or North Carolina College, is one of the few Negroes in the country to specialize in physical chemistry. His field of specialization is the physical chemistry of high polymers. Prior to receiving his degree, he delivered a paper to the American Chemical Society in September, 1950.

Dr. Edwards is the son of Mrs. Ruth C. Edwards and late G. A. Edwards, of Durham, N. C. Mrs. Edwards professor of voice in the department of music at North Carolina College, has been a member of the faculty for 19 years.



DEAN FRANK CUNNINGHAM

RECEIVES Ph. D. DEGREE — Dean Frank Cunningham of Turner Theological Seminary of Morris Brown College has just received the Ph. D. degree in Philosophy from Boston University. The title of his dissertation is "Some Contributions of Morris R. Cohen to American Philosophy."

Dr. Cunningham is a graduate of Mount Union College and an honor graduate of Boston University School of Theology.

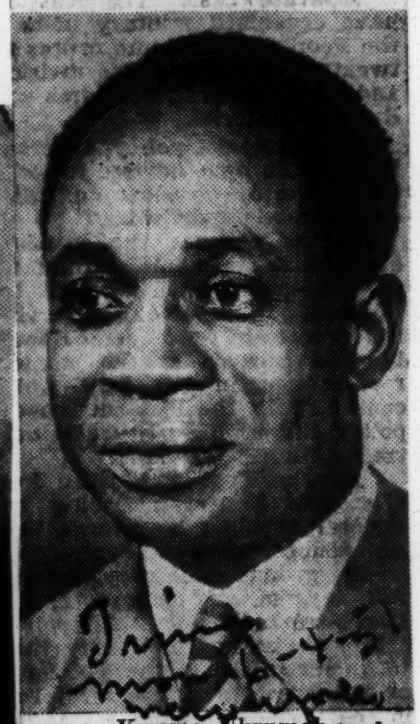
He formerly taught at Wilberforce University. Since 1945 he has been Dean of Turner Theological Seminary and chairman of the Division of Philosophy and Religion at Morris Brown College.

Awards 4th Doctorate To Faculty Member

FORT VALLEY, Ga. — (ANP) — The fourth Ph. D. degree to be awarded by Fort Valley state college since 1945 went to Mrs. Thelma T. Murray, associate professor of English, according to an announcement made by Dr. C. V. Troup, president, here last week.

Two more faculty members are expected to receive doctorate degrees during the current school year.

West African Leader Flies Here for Honors



Kwame Nkrumah
The New York Times

Kwame Nkrumah, 41 years old, American-schooled West African political leader, arrived here yesterday by plane on his way to receive honors from Lincoln University in Pennsylvania and an official reception in Washington.

The African leader will speak tomorrow at the commencement exercises of Lincoln University, near Oxford, Pa., and will receive an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He is a graduate of the university in the class of 1939.

Morgan Instructor Granted Zoology Ph.D.

BALTIMORE

Nathaniel K. Proctor, assistant professor of biology at Morgan State College, received his doctorate in Zoology from the University of Pennsylvania at the schools commencement activities last week.

Reva White Allman Wins Doctorate

She is now Dr. Reva White Allman, having completed requirements for the doctorate degree from the University of Michigan in the field of secondary education.

Granted a leave of absence from Miles College where she was a professor, Dr. Allman is expected to return to her old post. She is believed to be the only Negro resident Ph. D. holder in Birmingham Dr. Allman minored in the fields of Philosophy and sociology.

Mrs. Allman is a product of the Birmingham Public Schools. Her preparatory work was done at the Industrial High School. She received her Bachelors degree from Miles College and the Master of Arts degree from Fisk University.

She is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and Pi Lambda National Honorary Fraternity for women in education. While studying the past academic year, she was granted a leave from Miles College where she worked as Chairman of the Division of Education. Aside from having received a two-year fellowship from the General Education Board, Mrs. Allman received a scholarship this year from the Horace Rackham School of Graduate Studies at the University of Michigan.

MRS. REVA WHITE ALLMAN has returned from the University of Michigan where she has completed all requirements for a Ph. D. degree in secondary education.

Mrs. Allman is a product of Birmingham public schools. She received her bachelor's degree from Miles College, and the master of arts degree from Fisk University.

Aside from having received a two-year fellowship from the general education board, Mrs. Allman received a scholarship this year from the Horace Rackham school of graduate studies at the University of Michigan.

TALLAHASSEE — 22 DOCTORATES — Florida A and M. College can boast of having twenty-two persons on its summer faculty with earned doctorate degrees. They are shown here posing on the steps of Coleman Library.

Left to right, (first row) Drs. Margaret Collins, Ethel Turner, W. S. Maize, Evelyn L. Johnson, Charles J. Stanley, Minnie E. Cureton, and Sadie Yancey.

Second row, Drs. Dwight L. Foster, Wade Ellis, Edwin Thompkins, M. C. Rhaney, M. G. Hardiman, W. T. Reid, and James Hudson.

Third row, Drs. George W. Gore, Jr., Melvin O. Alston, Robert S. Cobb, R. L. Anderson, S. H. Duvall, Courtney Walker, and Charles U. Smith.

Not shown is Dr. W. L. Derricote. — (Jones Photo)

Bound for U. S.—

Recent winner of a Rockefeller Foundation theatrical scholarship, the brilliant Brazilian emotional actress, Ruth de Souza, will leave Rio de Janeiro in September for the Karamu Theatre in Cleveland, Ohio, for a period of study. She will visit Washington and New York. She was featured in the Courier Magazine for July.

14j 1951

A. Bertrand Spence
Elected as a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society-London, England

Royal Group Names Negro

COLON, Panama — (ANP) — Ashley Bertrand Spence, 26, a Panamanian, last week was announced as the first member of his race from Latin America to be elected as a fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London, England.

Only a week earlier, Spence had been elected a fellow of the American Statistical Association with offices in Washington, D. C. He is one of the youngest members of either organization.

Only a week earlier, Spence had been elected a fellow of the American Statistical Association with offices in Washington. He is one of the youngest members of either organization.

Born here in Colon, Spence is the son of Gordon Spence. He was graduated from the Calaber High School in Jamaica in 1942. The following year he became a fellow of the Institute of Bookkeeping while attending the Durham College of Commerce.

Served in Air Force

He enlisted in the Royal Air Force and went to war with the rank of lieutenant. Following his discharge he studied economics under Prof. Eric Patterson, now professor of economics at the University College of the West Indies in Jamaica.

Spence then went to work in the collector general's office in Jamaica. In 1948 he returned to Panama to work with Young and Young, certified accountants. Last year he accepted a position with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company in Cristobal.

2 Statistical Bodies Honor Panamanian

A. BERTRAND SPENCE

COLON, Panama (ANP) — Ashley B. Spence, 26, a Panamanian, last week was announced as the first member of his race from Latin America to be elected as a fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London, England.

Totally Deaf Youths Given Scholarships by Congress

Gazette Bost 10-13-51

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WASHINGTON—Totally deaf, two young Negroes who now live in Detroit, have been awarded U. S. Congressional scholarships to attend Gallaudet College here. They are two of three Negroes ever enrolled in the college's eighty-year history.

The youths are Andrew Foster, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Foster of Fairfield, Ala., and Jeremiah Germany, son of Mr. and Mrs. Will Germany, also of Fairfield, Ala. Both families now live in Detroit.

Foster was graduated from the Detroit Institute of Commerce in 1950. Germany, who attended the academy department of Oakwood College, is a 1950 graduate of the Michigan School for the Deaf at Flint, Mich.

25 Negroes Awarded Whitney Foundation Scholarships Here

The John Hay Whitney Foundation this week announced that 53 Opportunity Scholarships have been granted to selected students in the U. S. for training and study. Twenty-five of the recipients are Negroes. Total value of the scholarships is $100,000, the Foundation's office in New York, said.

The awards are made to American citizens of exceptional promise who, because of barriers such as race, color, cultural background, or region of residence, have not had the chance to develop their abilities.

Among this year's fellows are Negroes, American Indians, Spanish-Americans, Japanese-Americans, displaced persons and Filipinos, from many states in the U. S. and its possessions. The grants range from $1,000 to $3,000, for study in 22 different fields.

Name Recipients

This year's Negro students are: Samuel C. Adams, Jr., of Waco, Texas, 30; Alma Collinsh, Los Angeles, 27; Alexander A. Farrelly, Virgin Islands, 27; Richard Gibson, Philadelphia, 19; Orlando S. Hobbs, Brentwood, Md., 21; Dr. Theodore E. Bolden, University of Illinois; C. Phillip Butcher, Morgan State College; Miss Helen E. Colbert, Philadelphia; Calvin Dash, New York City; Jose Ferrer, Puerto Rico; Marie Fielder, Los Angeles.

Charles B. Freeman, Richmond, Va.; Richard Gibson, Philadelphia; Carol Jocelyn Graham, Washington, D. C.; Theresa G. Green, Baltimore; Evelio Grillo, Oakland, Calif.; Lloyd H. Hogan, Chicago; George T. Jones, Baltimore.

Also, John C. Leak, Jr., Washington; Roy N. Moore, Jamaica, N. Y.; Norma Morgan, New York City; William A. Robinson, Jr., Phoenix; Linda Samuels, Canal Zone; Rawn Spearman, Tallahassee, Fla.; and Lucretia West, of New York City. A renewal was granted Samuel J. Cullers, of Chicago, who is to study city planning at M. I. T.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn., is a member of the committee of award for the Foundation.

25 Tan Students Among 53 Fellowship Winners

NEW YORK — Twenty-five colored scholars were included among the fifty-three Opportunity Fellowship recipients announced May 1 by the John Hay Whitney Foundation, the winners to receive grants for training and study totaling $100,000.

These awards are being made to American citizens of exceptional promise who, because of arbitrary barriers such as race, cultural background or region of residence, have not had the opportunity to develop to the fullest extent their abilities and make their fullest contribution to society.

Among this year's Fellows are Colored persons, American Indians, Americans, displaces persons, and Filipinos. Men and women from Guam, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Canal Zone, the District of Columbia and sixteen States will be enabled, under these grants, to continue their training or pursue creative work.

25 Grants, One Renewal

The grants, ranging from $1,000 to $3,000, will aid this year's winners to study in twenty-two different fields. The greatest concentration of study is in law, education, sociology, music, painting, literature and history. For the most part, Opportunity Fellows are young people between the ages of 20 and 27.

Colored Opportunity Fellows (on renewal) and their field of study, as announced by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, director of the program follows:

OPPORTUNITY FELLOWS
1951-1952

Samuel C. Adams Jr. of Houston, Texas, student at the University of Cnicago: to continue graduate study in sociology at the University of Chicago.

Dr. Theodore E. Bolden of Montclair, N.J., research fellow in dentistry at the University of Illinois: to continue graduate study in anatomy.

C. Philip Butcher of Washington, assistant professor of English Morgan State College: to continue graduate study in English at Columbia University.

Miss Helen E. Colbert of Philadelphia, student at Juilliard School of Music: to continue study in voice.

Calvin O. Dash of NYC, student at Juilliard School of Music: to continue study in voice.

Alexander A. Farrelly of Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Isalands, student at St. John University: to enter law school.

Jose Ferrer of Santurce, Puerto Rico, instructor of Spanish languages and literature, Dillard University: to continue graduate study in Spanish.

Miss Marie Fielder of Los Angeles, institute leader, Los Angeles Board of Education: to continue graduate study in education at University of Chicago.

Charles B. E. Freeman of Richmond, Va., student at Boston University Law School: to continue legal education.

Richard Gibson of Philadelphia, writer: creative writing.

Miss Carol J. Graham of Washington, student at Sarah Lawrence College: to pursue graduate study in biology and secondary education.

Miss Theresa G. Green of Baltimore, student at Juilliard School of Music: to continue study in voice.

Evilio Grillo of Oakland, Calif., directo of Alexander Community Center, Oakland Recreation Department: to pursue graduate work in social work.

Orlando S. Hobbs of Brentwood, Md., student at Dartmouth College: to enter Yale University School of Law.

Lloyd L. Hogan of Chicago, student at University of Chicago: to continue graduate study in economics at University of Chicago.

Miss Miyoko Ito of Chicago, painter: o continue creative painting.

George T. Jones of Baltimre, student at Columbia University: to continue graduate study in philosophy.

John C. Leak Jr. of Washington, student at University of Illionis: to continue graduate study in chemistry at University of Illinois.

Roy N. Moore of Jamaica, N.Y. mechanic's helper: to continue creative painting.

Miss Norma Morgan of NYC, painter: to continue creative painting.

William A. Robinson Jr., of Phoenix, Ariz., student and writer: to continue creative writing.

Miss Linda R. Samuels of Gambara, Canal Zone, student at Fisk University: to pursue graduate study in sociology.

Rawn Spearman of Tallahassee, Fla., student at American Theatre Wing: to continue study in voice.

Miss Lucretia West of NYC, singer: to continue study in voice.

Renewals

Mrs. Samuel James Cullers of Chicago (renewal): to continue graduate study in city planning at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Whitney Foundation Sets Nov. 30 As Opportunity Fellowship Deadline

Defender Chicago Dec 10 1951

NEW YORK — Robert C. Weaver, director of fellowships of the John Hay Whitney foundation, announces the third annual competition for Opportunity Fellowships.

Awards are made to American citizens who, because of artificial barriers such as race, religion, or region of residence, have not had opportunity to achieve their full potential. Preference is given to applicants under 35 years of age.

Included among the current Opportunity Fellows are 23 Negroes. Fourteen are pursuing graduate studies at Harvard, Michigan, Yale, California, Illinois, Columbia, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston university, St John's university, and the University of Paris. Two are engaged in creative writing, and seven will study abroad.

There are five Negro singers and two painters among this year's Opportunity Fellows, one of whom, Miss Lucretia West, has already arrived in Paris where she is studying voice with Pierre Bernac. Miss Alma Collins is also in Paris, pursuing graduate work in French literature.

As in last year's competition, candidates for graduate study are required to have finished their college education and show evidence of exceptional promise. Academic students and creative artists of outstanding ability are eligible. Applications for apprenticeships in business and labor are also welcomed.

"Opportunity Fellowships," said Weaver, "are enabling young Americans to continue graduate study, prepare for concert careers through European travel and study, or undertake creative work in this country. The volume of highly qualified applicants was so large last year that we increased the number of awards from 42 in 1950 to 53 in 1951. We expect a larger number of qualified candidates this year.

"In this group I hope individuals from business and labor will request fellowships to enable them to carry out apprenticeships. All such individuals should develop a plan of work designed to provide them with worthwhile experience which, without an award, they could not get."

Applications for 1952 awards are now available and must be submitted before Nov. 30, 1951. All applications will be evaluated by a committee of award composed of:

Mrs. Douglas Horton, former president of Wellesley college and former director of the Women's Reserve; Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk university; Kenneth Macgowan, chairman, department of theatre arts, University of California at Los Angeles; Rene d'Harmoncourt, director, Museum of Modern Art; and Oliver LaFarge, president, Association of American Indian Affairs.

The list of Opportunity Fellows for 1952 will be announced in April or May, 1952. Information can be secured by writing the John Hay Whitney foundation, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

14k 1951

Alabama

By-Fred Taylor
News Staff Writer

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Seeks admittance to White school-However, one hertofore unpublished incident occurred in Tuskegee since the Christmas holidays that further pointed up touchy race relations there.
A Negro student sought admittance to a white school- Tuskegee High School.
This student, who is attending Tuskegee Institute High School, a county Negro school (not part of Tuskegee Institute), sought instruction in only one subject- solid geometry. A call reportedly was made to H.M. Huie, the white school principal, asking that the Negro student be permitted to attend the Geometry class. No written application was made.
School authorities looked on this, of course, as an opening wedge move by Negroes to gain admittance to white schools. But the student was not admitted.
It was pointed out that the county Negro school, which the student was attending, is one of the two most modern in Macon. It has library, laboratory, recreational and other facilities comparable to those provided in the white school, the authorities said.

News
Sun. 2-11-51
Birmingham, Ala.

See-Code 39 (Ala.)

Lee Negro School Is Accredited

AUBURN, ALA., March 6— The Lee County Training School for Negroes here has been placed on the list of accredited high schools, Principal R. E. Moore reports.

Notice of the accrediting was anounced by the State Department of Education, Moore said, explaining that now graduates from the training school will be able to enter college without taking entrance examinations. He added that the accrediting put the local school in a group with 56 Negro high schools already state accredited. Of the 158 Negro high schools in Alabama, only 57 are on the accredited list.

For the past two years, the principal said, the Lee County Training School has been improving the library, science room instruction, teacher load and curriculum.

Four Dothan Teachers Fired In Strike Flare

DOTHAN, Ala. — (INS) — The Dothan Board of Education, whose refusal to renew the contracts of four high school teachers last week 30 sent more than 200 students out on strike, decided Wednesday to fire the instructors immediately.

The walkout began at the city's Negro High School Monday, when only 104 of the 470 students showed up for class. Superintendent of schools Bruce Flurry said, however, that more than 200 attended classes Tuesday and Wednesday.

Flurry insisted that the students "never gave a reason" for their strike but admitted it followed refusal of the board of rehire the Negro teachers next fall.

Yesterday, spokesmen for the students went to their principal, John T. Porter, demanding the instructors be reinstated and that he resign. No reason was given for the failure to renew the teachers' contracts, but it was known that "dissension" has existed for some time between them and porter.

The students also are known to be angry with the principal over his assignment of some of them to janitorial duties. There were complaints last winter that the high school building was never heated sufficiently.

The board decided to fire the teachers immediately "in the best interests of the school." Superintendent Flurry said he thinks the striking students will be back in school today.

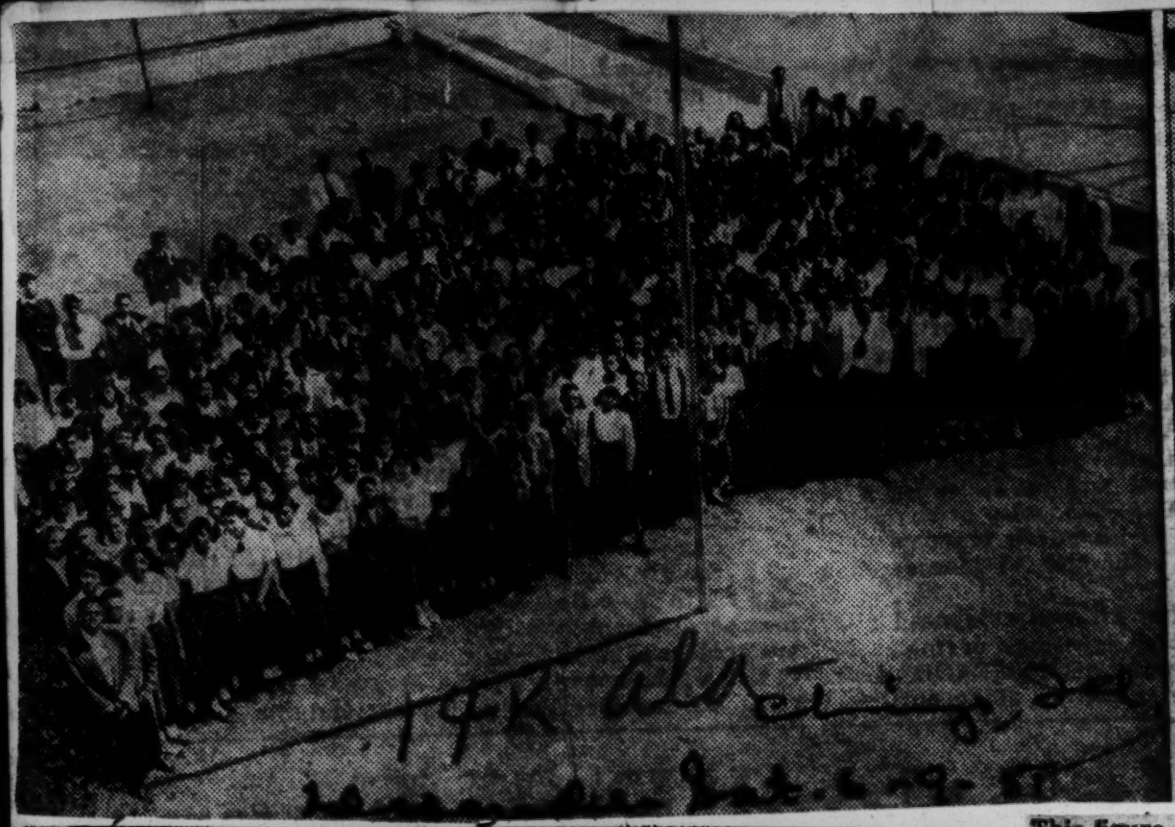
The four teachers are Charles Dickerson, T. N. Cater, Lewis Black and John Hill. None of them had the necessary tenure that would have made it impossible for the board to drop them without a hearing.

ating and accrediting Negro high schools in the state.

Those appointed to the commission are E. Paul Jones, director, Division of Negro Education, Jefferson county, Birmingham; C. W. Orr, principal, Laboratory high school, Alabama A and M college, Normal; Andrew Branch, principal, Southern normal school, Brewton; Levi Watkins, admissions officer, Alabama State college, Montgomery; W. D. Gay, professor of education, Talladega college, Talladega; anh Robert C. Hatch, state supervisor of instruction, Montgomery.

Names Board To Check Schools

BIRMINGHAM — Dr. J. C. Blair, director, Division of Negro Education, State Department of Education, announced last week the appointment of a committee to assist the State Department of Education in evalu-



This figure contrasts with 60 students on its rolls when the school first opened almost four years ago. Central high had 44 teachers for the 1950-51 school year. In 1947 there were only 32. Graduation exercises will be held in the school's new gym-auditorium costing $150,000 on June 15. Pictures show "Perfect Attendance" students (left); "B-Honor Roll" students (center); and "A-Honor Roll" students (right).

A DYNAMIC PRINCIPAL, an efficient faculty, and a well-disciplined student body combine to make Mobile's Central High school one of the few Negro accredited public educational institutions of its category on the list of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Central high first opened its doors in the fall of 1947. Its curriculum is based on the four-four plan for accredited high schools. Dr. B. F. Baker, principal of the school, proudly advised the Defender that Central high is one of the nine Negro high schools accredited by the SACSS. The school with an enrollment of 369 for the 1950-51 scholastic year, drew many students from metropolitan Mobile and Mobile county.

...unty system cited—

...our Negro high schools are accredited

Negro high school students in Jefferson County are receiving the best in educational advantages.

The annual report of the South... Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools shows the county has four accredited Negro high schools. This is more than any other school system within a county in the South.

Houston, Tex., and Miami school systems each have three.

The four schools in Jefferson County that made the approved list are Rosedale, in Homewood; We... Hooper City at Sayretown, Westfield. Wenona school received final word of its approval only yesterday.

Parker High School in the Birmingham city school system is also accredited.

Told To Dothan Negro School Strike Is Predicted

DOTHAN, ALA., May 10.—(AP)—Carver High School Principal John T. Porter said Thursday he believed a strike of students at the Negro high school will end this week and the students will be back in classes Monday.

Porter announced this following a meeting with a group of striking students — all members of the senior class—in which he said they indicated they were tired of striking and would return next week.

The Carver strike was in its fourth day as approximately half the student body remained out of classes in protest against the dismissal of four instructors. Spokesmen for the the strikers have asked for Porter's resignation. The city board of education has received a letter signed by four Carver patrons asking for his removal.

The letter accused him of "willful neglect of duty, misconduct in office and incompetency." The principal declined comment.

School attendance Thursday was 234—four more than the number present Wednesday. Last month's average daily attendance was 476.

No Demonstrations—

Dothan Negro Student Strike Is Called 'Adult-Organized'

By ARTHUR OSGOODE
Advertiser Staff Writer

DOTHAN, ALA., May 9 — A stay-at-home strike by Negro students at Carver High School here is "adult-organized," City School Superintendent Bruce Flurry said Wednesday.

He also stated his belief that the strike was not due to the discharge of four teachers, as reported. He said there were "complicating factors," but declined to discuss them.

Over 300 students of an average attendance of 476 remained home from their classes Tuesday after the dismissal of the teachers.

About 230 students reported to school Wednesday, and Principal John T. Porter said he hoped the rest would be back by the beginning of next week.

He said many of the students did not "know what the strike was about."

Flurry declared that "I don't know whether it's a strike or not. No students or parents have contacted me." He also hoped that the students would soon be back in their class rooms.

Four Teachers Released

The four teachers were released "for the good of the school," said Flurry.

No demonstrations have been reported among the striking students, though a placard picked up by Dothan police reportedly read: "We want Mr. Dickerson, Mr. Hill, Mr. Black, Mr. Cater, and a new principal."

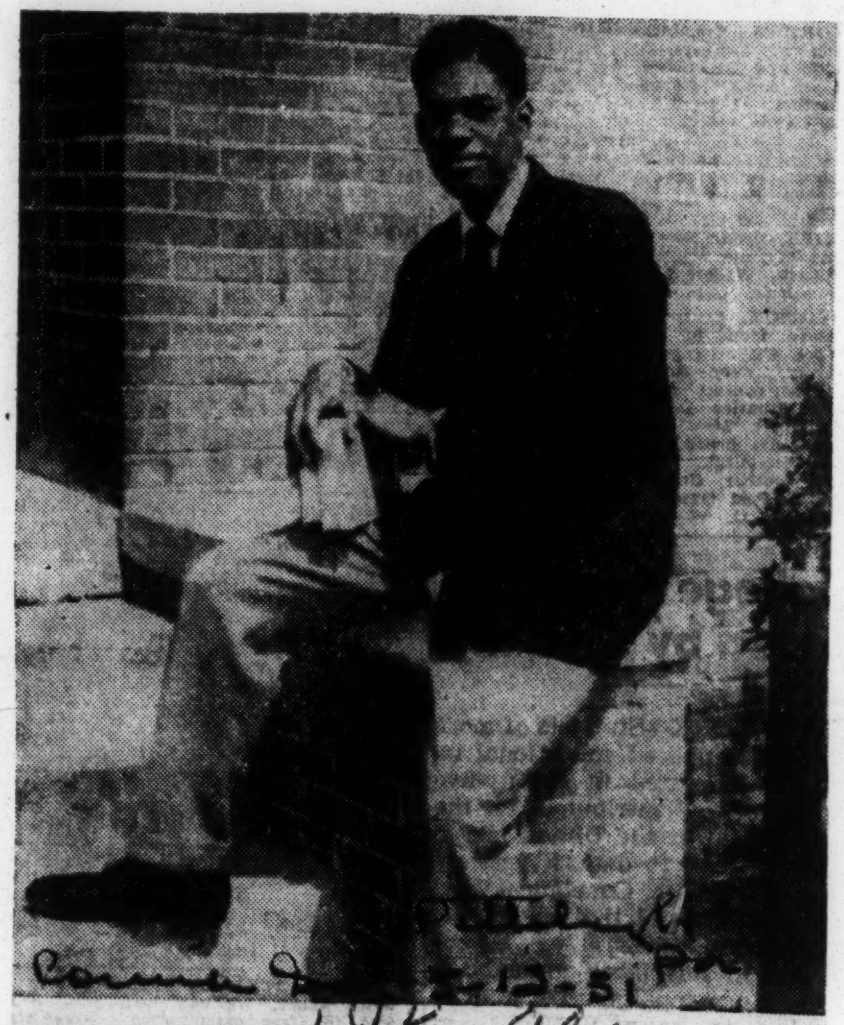
Dickerson, Hill, Black and Cater were the four teachers who were discharged.

This is the second time in two months that students have staged a rebellion at Dothan schools.

Members of the Dothan High (white) football squad threatened earlier to quit football because of the dismissal of Coach Dave Brown. They later turned out for drill at Brown's request.

H. S. Pupils Strike in Ala.

DOTHAN, Ala. — Half of the 475 students at Dothan's new Carver High School continued their strike last week in protest against the release of four teachers. The students struck when contracts were not renewed for Charles Dickerson, John Hill, T. N. Cater and Lewis Black, the latter the school's bandmaster.



WINS SCHOLARSHIP—Weldon Williams Jr. of Tuskegee Institute High School, was named the winner of a $625 per year scholarship to Talladega College following a nation-wide competitive examination.

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Alabama (Lowdnes County Negro Training School)

Building Dedicated—

Dream Realized By Negroes At Lowndes Training School

By JOE AZBELL
Advertiser State Editor

HAYNEVILLE, ALA., April 29—With the dedication of a new school auditorium Sunday, a 38-year-old dream came true at the Lowdnes County Negro Training School near here.

More than 1,000 Negroes and whites packed the school's auditorium to hear Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, praise the work of Negro leaders in the community and comment on the developments of the "New South."

He said the school's dedication is part of a revolution in human events that is proving "education does not cost—it pays."

"From a $175 investment by a group of original trustees in this school has come a monument that will help to bring new light to the world. Buildings, themselves accomplish nothing. It is the things that are done inside them that change the world—that make the Booker Washingtons, the George Washington Carvers, the Thomas Martins, and Donald Comers."

"The South is moving forward," Dr. Patterson added," we are using our land and resources to build a greater region. The South was once called the number one economic problem. Today it is being called America's last frontier of opportunity."

Three of the school's original Negro trustees—men who chipped in $25 a piece to buy the school's first seven acres—watched the dedication with happy smiles. They are W. C. Carnes, 84, J. H. Pugh, 85, and R. H. Chisholm.

Carnes said that when the school was built, only one Negro in the area owned land. "Today Negroes own all land for miles on the north, south, east, and west of the school. The school's done that."

Taking part on the program were The Rev. F. C. Dumas, Montgomery; R. R. Pierce, principal of Lowndes County Training School; Carnes; The Rev. J. C. Lawson, Gordonville; Miss Hulda Coleman, Lowndes County schools superintendent; the school's choruses; and the Alabama State College, for Negroes band.

The school, which is composed of three former small grammar schools, was started by Lowndes Negroes under the chairmanship of Carnes, with land purchased from Negro Robert McCord, a two story frame building was built in 1915. Since that time, the school has grown to include five buildings on a 10 acre campus.

Plans are being made for additional medical, agricultural, and industrial expansions. Already more than 100 of the school's graduates are teachers — 32 of them in the Lowndes system. Some 300 students are enrolled in the school at the present.

Principal Pierce said the school has only one purpose: "To train its students to make the world a better place to live."

Mrs. Buck's Message

Pearl Buck's message to the graduating class of the Cardozo High School, which *The Washington Post* publishes today in full, sheds a sickly light on the Board of Education's craven policy of "clearing" all school speakers with the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Miss Buck had been invited to speak at the school's January commencement exercises; but the invitation was rescinded by order of Superintendent Hobart Corning because, as he put it, her "record proved not to be clear"—which is to say merely that there were unchecked allegations concerning her in the committee's catch-all files. The absurdity of this kind of "clearance" should have been obvious before the controversy arose.

The message that Mrs. Buck has now dedicated to Cardozo's students expresses the highest sort of Americanism. Its rebuke to the committee and to the school board is dignified and restrained—yet overwhelming. It presents at once a warning and an exhortation. "Today," she observes, "under Communist governments, people do not dare even to speak their thoughts to each other. If you and I were in totalitarian countries today, I would not be allowed to speak to you either, because I stand for human freedom and equality, and these are the opposites of communism as it appears in the world now. In strange ways and for different reasons human freedom is lost, and as we watch the process wherever it takes place, we who are still free must resolve with fresh courage to keep human freedom alive, and first of all in our own beloved country, in order that from here it may spread to a beleaguered world."

As Mrs. Buck is specific and unequivocal in her denunciation of tyranny in Russia and in China, she leaves no doubt as to where the rights and wrongs in the local controversy lie. It is not in any sense a fight between Americanism and communism. In such a contest there would be only one side to take. We want no communism whatever in our schools. Rather the fight is between a hysterical imitation of communistic methods and the maintenance of our freedom by orderly and sensible measures for the exclusion of communistic propaganda.

Happily, Mrs. Buck's own loyalty to American ideals remains unimpaired by the prejudice she has encountered here. "Do not be discouraged by what has happened to you and to me," she is able to tell Cardozo's graduating class. "There are millions of people in our country who believe in our American ideals and practice them. Such people will be warned by what has happened to us, this incident which keeps me from speaking to you face to face, a small incident, really, affecting only one school and one person. But the news of it has already gone abroad. It is an incident tremendous in its significance, not that we are important, but it is important that such a thing could have happened here. That it did happen is a fact that we must use, too, in our own lives. Let us make it work *for* our ideals and not *against* them." If this be subversive, what kind of doctrine would the school board like our children to hear?

Five Colored Students Of Auto Mechanics Shifted in Arlington

Five colored boys who have been taking auto mechanics at Washington-Lee High School, Arlington, have been transferred to new quarters at the Arlington Property Yard near Shirlington Shopping Center.

The boys went to Washington-Lee following a Federal court order to offer equal facilities to Negro students. They were transferred when Washington-Lee resumed full-day sessions. The Virginia constitution requires segregation in education.

The move was sharply criticized by Mrs. Ester Cooper, chairman of the Arlington branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Declaring Negro leaders were given the impression the class would be held in a new warehouse adjacent to Washington-Lee, Mrs. Cooper voiced objection to the appearance of the yard and said it "offers no cultural value to students."

School Superintendent William A. Early, however, called the new classroom site a "good deal" and said he didn't see what culture had to do with an auto mechanics course.

Thomas B. Netting, acting supervisor of vocational education, said the class would be fully equipped with new shop facilities. The warehouse also will be used as a school bus repair center, with the Negro teacher hired to teach the five boys also aiding in county mechanics work, Mr. Netting said.

The mechanics class will be transferred to the Hoffman-Boston school as soon as an addition is built.

Bastian Dismisses, Then Urges Appeal in School Racial Suit

District Court Judge Walter M. Bastian yesterday dismissed a case that he sai d"will make history."

The case, brought in behalf of five Negro students, tests the constitutionality of the District's segregated school system. The five, students at Douglas Junior High, were denide permission to enter the white Sousa Junior High.

"This case should be on the way to the Court of Appeals immediately," aBstian said. He granted the District government's motion for dismissal after hearing arguments for three hours.

The case is different from previous contests of segregation in District schools. The issue of equality of education was not raised in the suit presented by Attorneys George E. C. Hayes and James M. Nabrit.

They argued that the mere denial of the right of the five children to enter Sousa "solely because of race and color," violates the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution and the Charter of the United Nations.

The case assumed that Douglass Junior High School and Sousa offer equal educational facilities.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Milton Korman maintained that the Supreme Court has ruled that as long as facilities are equal schools may be separate.

Statutes of the District provide for separate schools, he argued, and any change should come through congressional action.

In dismissing the suit, Judge Bastial said he was bound by present rulings of the Court of Appeals. He said the case raised "an important point" and told Hayes and Nabrit he was dismissing it to permit immediate appeal. Otherwise it would have gone to trial.

Joining in the suit were the Consolidated Parent Group and three parents: Mrs. Sarah Bolling, 1732 Stanton ter. se., for her children, Spottswood and Wanamaker; William Briscoe, 1232 Easton rd. se., for his daughter, Sarah, and James C. Jennings, 1139 Stevens rd. se., for his children, Adrienne and Barbara.

Defendants were School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning, other top school officials, members of the Board of Education, and Miss Eleanor McAuliffe, principal of Sousa.

50th ANNIVERSARY AT ARMSTRONG—On hand to celebrate Armstrong Technical High School's 50th birthday are (left to right) Charles J. Quander, president of alumni; Charles C. Quander, jr., who received the school's first diploma in 1902; Madame Lillian Evanti, '08, soprano; Francis A. Gregory, present school principal, and James Nichols, 23, of 415 Sixth street S.E., class of '51. He is a polio victim.
—Star Staff Photo.

Dr. Wilkinson Voices Hope for New Building For Armstrong High

Hopes for early action on construction of a new building for the Armstrong Technical High School were voiced yesterday by Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of Washington public schools.

Speaking at ceremonies winding up a four-day celebration of Armstrong's 50th anniversary, Dr. Wilkinson sounded a note of optimism for the school, which has played a leading part in training Washington's colored children for careers in the technical fields.

1,400 Attend Exercises.

For many months, plans have been under way to replace the old school building, the older part of which dates back to 1901. Dr. Wilkinson, who served as principal at Armstrong from 1912 to 1916, told his audience:

"I can assure you that the Board of Education, the Bureau of the Budget, the District Commissioners and the Congress are as one in their desire to see this old building replaced."

Dr. Wilkinson was principal speaker on a program attended by some 1,400 students, alumni and friends, who attended the ceremonies. The program included singing by Madame Lillian Evanti, nationally known soprano, who is the daughter of Armstrong's first principal, Dr. Wilson Bruce Evans, and herself a graduate in the class of 1908.

A history of the school was presented by Milton S. Rush of the Armstrong Alumni Association, who recalled that it was first authorized by an act of Congress as one of two "manual training schools" back in 1899. The other school subsequently became known as McKinley High School.

The same year, the site of Armstrong was selected on P street between First and Third streets and was bought for $15,187. A 28-room building, designed to accommodate 300 pupils was completed in 1901 at a total cost of $131,120. The school's official birthday of May 14, 1901, dates from the time that classes were set up in temporary quarters, until the new building could be completed.

About 150 alumni returned to take part in the anniversary ceremonies, including Charles C. Quander, jr., who received the first diploma awarded by the institution in 1902.

Negroes At Langley High

On Monday, June 25, the building and grounds committee of the Board of Education considered the transfer of a white junior high school to Divisions 10-13. The committee's decision was to transfer the Langley Junior High School to the use of Negro children. The board approved this decision on June 27.

Those of us who favored no change in the present situation at Langley feel that the community is entitled to know our reasons for believing that the building and grounds committee and the Board of Education are in error in this decision. We feel these reasons sufficiently compelling to advocate a reconsideration of the decision.

1. The recommendation of the superintendent of schools, concurred in by the other administrators of the school system, was that the most suitable schools for transfer as determined by careful survey were (1) Stuart, (2) Eliot, and (3) Langley. The committee chose to disregard this advice.

2. This decision by the committee was arrived at before the 1950 census figures were available to give a factual basis to the selection. These figures will be available within the next few weeks. We do know, however, that the Ninth Police Precinct (in which Stuart is located) has increased its population 11,989 persons from 1940 to 1950, an increase of 15.7 percent, whereas the Twelfth Police Precinct (in which Langley is located), with an almost identical gain of 11,851 persons, has increased 28.1 percent.

3. The decision to use Langley to relieve overcrowding for this coming September was made in disregard of the superintendent's advice that he would be unable to prepare McKinley High in time to house the Langley students on an operating basis this fall. (The parents have now expressed their preference for dispersing these children to avoid the risk of an "incident.")

4. The decision to use Langley adds considerably to the distance the Negro students will have to travel by public transportation over traveling to Stuart.

5. The decision to use Langley instead of Stuart forces the unnecessary trial of the dangerous experiment of housing Negro students in a school immediately adjacent to a school housing white students.

6. The decision to use Langley instead of Stuart may not afford the relief to Kelly Miller, Browne, and Randall that it is supposed to as four other colored junior highs (Banneker, Garnet-Patterson, Shaw, and Terrill) are actually closer to Langley and are themselves something like 440 pupils over combined capacity.

7. The Negro residents desiring relief from overcrowded school facilities do not want Langley as they recognize that it would not adequately meet their needs, primarily on account of transportation difficulties and costs.

8. The net effect of this transfer will be to destroy Tech as an educational institution for whites, as parents are already refusing to send their children to the scene of potential disturbance.

This Langley decision must be retracted and reversed. There is no real justification for it. The Board of Education has lost immeasurable prestige in the community by the action and can only atone for its error by immediate reversal.

RALPH W. DONNELLY,
Northeast President, Council of Citizens Associations.
Washington.

14k 1951

D.C.

MISS MAXINE F. DALY, teacher from Cardoza high school, Washington, prepares lessons on her first morning at the Risley Secondary Modern school, Tottenham, London. She is in London as part of the Teacher Exchange program. Miss Dorothy Lee Gardner, 25, teacher at the Risley school, caused quite a storm when it was learned that she was to teach at Cardoza, an all-Negro school.

Eliot, Stuart Transfers Rejected

Langley Shift to Negro Use Asked by School Board Group

By Martha J. Hall

Transfer of Langley Junior High School, 1st and T sts, ne., to Negro use was unanimously recommended yesterday by a committee of the Board of Education.

In calling for the Langley shift, the committee passed over the first two choices for transfer offered by Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of schools.

Dr. Corning had recommended as his first choice the transfer of Stuart Junior High School, 4th and S sts. ne., and as a second the transfer of Eliot Junior High, 18th and R sts. ne. Langley was his third choice.

Shift of one white school in northeast is "inevitable," Dr. Corning said, because of serious overcrowding at Randall, Miller, and Browne Negro junior high schools. By fall, he has estimated, these schools will have 1540 more students than they were built for.

Final action by the Board of Education is expected at a meeting scheduled for July 2.

Members of the committee are Mrs. Philip Sidney Smith, chairman; Mrs. Edward C. Madgeburger and Dr. Phillip T. Johnson.

Before making a decision on the transfer, the committee heard a report from Dr. Corning and listened to 30 witnesses in the board room at Franklin Administration building, 13th and K sts. nw.

It heard an impassioned plea from Mrs. James W. Williams, a board member, for "immediate" relief from overcrowding in Negro junior high schools where children are "crammed together like sardines in a box."

"There is no such thing as separate and equal" school facilities for white and Negro children in Washington, Mrs. Williams declared. "If you don't believe it just go to a school to school. You'll see that it is all a lie," she asserted.

In his report on Langley, Dr. Corning said its capacity is 1224 with [illegible] students from outside of its territory. The school is not as conveniently located as Stuart for relief of the three Negro junior high schools, he said.

Transfer of Langley to Negro use will mean that Langley students, as a group, will be sent to adjacent McKinley High School building, he reported. This will necessitate building alterations at McKinley "which could not be accomplished in time for school to open in September," Dr. Corning said. Pupils would also suffer "educational disadvantages" from having work units in one building, he said.

Dr. Corning originally suggested the Stuart shift on June 6. After a committee hearing before Stuart parents last Monday, he was asked to bring in a report on Langley.

Major objection to the Langley transfer was the fear of conflict between Negro students there and white students at McKinley High School, across a driveway from Langley.

Lyman L. Long, parent of a McKinley student, declared such a step would be "an experiment in violence" and said that conversion of Langley while McKinley remained for white students would be "in effect, a violation of the District's segregation rules.

Mrs. Magdeburger said Long's assertion that if Langley is transferred it "forecasts" conversion of McKinley to Negro use was "far fetched."

Dr. Johnson, who made the motion to transfer Langley, said there might be trouble at the school "if both sides are not prepared".

Negro and white children now play peacefully together in the Langley area, he said, and noted that the non-segregated McKinley swimming pool near the school has never had any trouble between races.

Three Negro representatives, Robert F. Brooks of the Logan School PTA and Dr. James A. Keene, vice president of the Public Interest Civic Association, and Mrs. Rosina Tucker, all asked the committe to return to Dr. Corning's original suggestion of shifting Stuart.

Speakers at the hearing were:

Opposed to Langley transfer: Mrs. Ina Whitall, president, Langley PT-A; Mrs. Andrew Weaver, president, McKinley PT-A; Mrs. Isabel Short, president, Emery PT-A; Mrs. Frances Alcorn, past president, Noyes PT-A; Mrs. Erline Elford, president Brookland PT-A; Mrs. Sophie Solomon, Seaton School; Mrs. Jerome K. Lyle, president, Taft PT-A; Ralph W. Donnelly, president, Northeast Council of Citizens Association; Mrs. Louise Parent, Brookland Citizens Association; Mrs. Margaret Harris, member, Langley PT-A; Mrs. Joseph Yuill, McKinley parent.

In favor of Langley transfer: Gardner L. Bishop, president, Browne PT-A.

Opposed to Eliot transfer: Mrs. Margaret L. Stouffer, president, Eliot PT-A; L. R. Tindale president, Lincoln Park Citizens Association; Mrs. Edna Quantrille, Mrs. Evelyn Menolatos, Eastern Elementary PT-A; Mrs. Marigold Armiger, parent, Eastern High School.

Negroes At Langley

Having read with interest the letter from Ralph W. Donnelly suggesting reversal of the decision to reserve Langley High for Negro use I find that he and I reach the same general conclusion, though our reasons are quite different. He thinks the school should have remained "white" and I think that there should be neither "Negro" nor "white" schools but just schools that any American citizen has the right to attend.

It is impossible to continue the practice of giving the Negro citizens second-hand schools and building new ones for the whites. Integration of the schools is the only way to keep step with the flexible school population in the District, it is also the most efficient and economic way of solving the school problems of this area. CHARLES E. MAHONE.

Washington.

This is in reference to the July 16 letter of Ralph W. Donnelly. I am a veteran of Korea and World War II. I answered my country's call as a citizen not as a white man—color was not classified there.

Americans are of all races, not just white, and if schools are for the public, not one race but all should go. I fought beside all races and they are like me in action.

I ask just one question: What is the purpose of the Korean war? There is one way to end such disturbances and that is to teach all children the four freedoms and not just put it down on paper and then do something else.

This is one country, not three or four. If a citizen is white, black, red or yellow he is entitled to his rights as a man.

A SOLDIER.

Fort Belvoir.

Cardozo Girl to Command High School Cadet Corps

Miss Jean Marie Hall, a 16-year-old senior at Cardozo High School Wednesday was named commanding officer of the Girls' High School Cadet Corps in the colored high schools with the rank of lieutenant colonel. The Board of Education made the appointment.

Miss Hall.

Miss Hall lives at 124 Bates street N.W.

Last year she held the rank of sergeant in Company K, which won second place in the competitive drills.

She was named outstanding girl in her junior class and awarded the Radcliffe prize for her scholarship, leadership and character

School Head Group Hits Rebuff; to Demand Apology

Reprimand to Cardozo Principals Over Invitation to Pearl Buch Flayed

By WOODY L. TAYLOR

WASHINGTON

Some 50 parents of the Cardozo Parent-Teacher Association met in the music room of the school Tuesday night and expresssed their wrath and indignation over Superintendent Hobart Corning's public announcement that he is reducing the efficiency ratings of the school's principal and assistant principal on the grounds of "misconduct."

The parents formed a 13-man committee and instructed them to appear before the Boord of Education at an early date and demand that the superintendent make a public apology to Principal Robert N. Mattingly and Assistant Principal Miss Jennie Mustapha.

Superintendent Corning revealed to the Board of Education at its last meting that he had written letters to the two Cardozo officials reprimanding them for scheduling Nobel Prize Winner Pearl Buck to speak at the mid-year graduation exercises without first clearing with the superintendent.

Request in Superintendent's Office

It was revealed however at the meeting that the request was in Corning's office and was not acted upon until the last two days before Miss Buck was to appear.

The consensus at the parents meeting was that although Miss Mustapha, who sought the services of Miss Buck, apparently made a mistake in the procedure of securing and clearing the speaker, her error did not justify the harsh penalty the superintendent has imposed on her and the principal, nor did it justify the public airing of the incident, as was done.

The group, through theP-TA president, Mrs. Hannah Harris, who called the meeting, instructed the committee to request the Board of Education to:

1. Clear the records of both Principal Mattingly and Assistant Principal Mustapha by directing the superintendent not to reduce their efficiency ratings.

2. Demand a public apology to the Cardozo officials from the superintendent.

To Seek CPG's Aid

3. Solicit the aid of the Consolidated Parents Group, headed by Gardner Bishop; and other civic bodies in seeing that "justice" is done in this instance.

4. Explore the responsiblity of the assistant superintendent in charge of colored schools, Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, in this matter.

This was demanded in view of the fact that Miss Mustapha has proceeded in the same manner of selecting speakers as she did in the Buck case over a period of three years, but the alleged error has never been called to her attention before.

Why so much fuss about it now? The parents asked.

5. Determine from the Board of Education if the Cardozo officials and members of the staff who signed a letter protesting Corning's action, in which Miss Mustapha was cited for "misconduct by a public official "by the superintendent, were within their constitutional rights to sign such a letter.

6. Determine if the Board of Education maintains its rights as a policy-making body or if it has delegated that authority to the superintendent of schools, who, they declared, is employing dictator methods.

Attempt to Shift Blame

The parents said they feel that Miss Mustapha is being treated unfairly and that the superintendent has erred in so many instances this year that he is now trying to shift responsibility of a bad policy from his shoulders to those of Miss Mustapha.

During comments from the floor, Matthew G. Lewis, graduate of Cardozo in the Class of 1938, said he had always found both of the Carodozo officials fair, impartial and efficient administrators. He declared that Corning did not use the right tactics regarding them.

Mrs. Mae Thompson, veteran civic and educational worker, posed the question whether Dr. Wilkinson feels the same way regarding the matter as the superintendent?

"What part does he play in this matter as assistant superintendent in charge of colored schools?" she asked.

Cite Defeat in Transfer

The entire group expressed the opinion that the superintendent is "picking" on Cardozo and conschool and its administrators because he was defeated in having the school building transferred from Divisions 1-9.

Mrs. Thompson pointed out that it seems as if there is continual pressure, inability to get the proper equipment with which to work, or something going on all the time either to embarrass or slow down the work at the school.

"If there is an atmosphere of pressure from the top down as a result of the transfer of the school, it should be found out, as the teachers can't be happy under such constant pressure," she added.

The 13-man committee is composed of the Rev. V. L. Martin, chairman; Mrs. Frances Jones, Mrs. Louise Smith, Harold Chinn, Mrs. Eleanor Williams, Mrs. Emma Mills, Matthew G. Lewis, Charles Green, Harper Fortune, Earl Shamwell, Mrs. Ethel Fauntroy, Mrs. Lena Wood and Mrs. Mae Thompson.

Capt. James Walton, 18, of Cardozo High School's Company I, receives the winning medal from Brig. Gen. William H. Abendroth of the District National Guard after the school's first drill competition victory since 1946. With them is Flag Sergt. Raymond Wood, 16. —Star Staff Photo.

Cardozo High Cadets Win Two Victories In Competitive Drill

Cardozo High School cadets drilled to first and third place victories yesterday in Griffith Stadium before defense officials, school heads and 3,000 cheering chanting fans. Dunbar High School's C Company took the second-place awards.

More than 1,000 cadets from four Negro high schools ended the 59th annual competitive drill after seven hours of precision marching that began at 8 a.m. With students in the stands shouting cheers, Cadet Col. Richard L. Fairley, commander of the 24th Regiment, led his men in a ceremonial review.

The regiment was reviewed by James C. Evans, civilian advisor to Defense Secretary Marshall, and Col. James H. Robinson of the Secretary's office. Near them stood Brig. Gen. William H. Abendroth, commanding general of the District National Guard; School Supt. Hobart M. Corning, School Board President C. Melvin Sharpe, Board Members Woolsley W. Hall and Robert Stetnen, and Dr. G. C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of schools.

Capt. Walton Gets Award.

Cadet Capt. James Walton, 18-year-old commanding officer of Cardozo's first-place Company I, was presented with a gold medal by Gen. Abendroth. Young Walton, who lives at 1[illegible] Eighth street N.W., also received a gold medal from Dennis Bell, 13, Sixth street N.W., 85-year-old Spanish-American [illegible] the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, U. S. A., retired, former commanding general of the 4th Calvary Division and Mr. Hall made the presentation of the Stephen Sharpe and World War II assistant to the Secretary of the Army. Kramer Cup to Cadet Capt. Randolph Wilkinson of the second-place Dunbar C Comapny. The Legion band trophy to Drum Major William Porter of the winning Armstrong Band, and Charles W. Branch, band leader.

Other Awards Presented.

Judges for the drill were Maj. Elliott M. Johnson, Capt. Merle J. Smith, M/Sergt. Thomas J. Blackmon and Sergt. 1/c Louis Hart, all of the Howard University Starks, assistant District department sergeant.

Capt. Walton also was presented with the Teachers' Diamond Medal, the American Legion Trophy and another Legion Medal. Gold medals went to his lieutenants and a victory flag will be used by the company during next year's drills to denote its first-place standing.

Representing the American Legion at the presentations were Tex Finley, Americanism chairman; James B. Lomax, past commander of Post 16, and Robert

sity ROTC. They were assisted by Pvts. Joe Swanson and James Hill, reservists of the 317th Airborne Infantry Regiment.

Cardozo has not won the competition since 1946, when Dunbar took a four-year hold on the drill championship.

Cardozo Girls Win Top Awards In Cadet Corps Drill Competition

Cadet Capt. Juanita Swann, 17-year-old Cardozo High School senior, is congratulated by Commissioner F. Joseph Donohue after leading Cardozo's Company M to first place in the sixth annual drill competition of Girl Cadets yesterday. Miss Swann is wearing a gold medal presented by Commissioner Donohue, and later she was awarded a trophy. Cardozo girls also won the second-place awards. —Star Staff Photo.

Cardozo High School companies won first and second place yesterday in the sixth annual drill competition of Girl Cadets at the Cardozo stadium, Thirteenth and Clifton streets N.W.

Company A of Dunbar High School took third place in the marching on a dusty, sun-baked field.

Cardozo's Companies M and K won the first and second place awards after outstepping nine other girl cadet contingents from Dunbar, Armstrong and Martha Washington High Schools.

Commissioner F. Joseph Donohue, reviewing officer for the day, and American Legion officials presented gold, silver and bronze medals to officers of the three winning companies. Cadets in the three groups received ribbon bars, following a ceremonial regimental review of about 500 members of the corps.

Presented Trophy.

Cadet Capt. Juanita Swann, 17, of 1726 Fifth street N.W., was presented with a trophy by Joseph A. Walker, sr., past department commander of the District American Legion, for leading Cardozo's M Company to first place.

Medals and certificates for officers of all three companies were presented by John J. McGinty of the Legion's Americanism commission and James Lomax, past commander of Legion Post 26.

Also on the reviewing stand were Garnett C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of schools; officials of the competing schools, and Cadet Col. Richard L. Fairley of Dunbar, head of the boys' corps in the Negro high schools.

Three-Hour Competition.

Field judges for the three-hour competition were Capt. John H. Hurd of the 2977th Administrative Control Unit, and 1st Lts. William H. Rumsey and Alfred H. Johnson, jr., of the 317th Airborne Infantry.

During the presentation ceremony Cadet Regimental Lt. Col. Maxine B. Boyd and her staff stood at rigid attention beside the reviewing officials. As Mr. Wilkinson announced the winning companies, Cadet Capt. Adjutant Martha Mobley stepped quickly across the field to relay the results. Cheering spread through the stadium as she approached the winning captains.

D. C. White High Schools Half Empty, Negro Schools Crowded

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— White high schools in the nation's capital city are half empty while Negro high schools are overcrowded, it was revealed here this week by Dr. Hobart M. Cornin, superintendent of schools.

The situation is similar in elementary schools, he revealed in a report at a special hearing before a subcommittee of the house appropriations committee.

Declaring that there were more Negro children attending public schools in Washington than white children, Dr. Corning said the city would have to fire about 36 white teachers. On the other hand the city needs 75 colored teachers, he said.

He declared the unussal drop of white pupils on the fact that they were migrating out of the city proper to Virginia and Maryland, while Negro children were coming closer to the north each year. He explained:

"It has been going on for more than five years. White residents have been moving to the ouskirts of the city and at the same time there has been a great influx of colored population into the city. As of today, we have approximately 2,000 more colored children in public schools than white children."

He predicted a further drop in the enrollment of white students and increase in Negro children. Local schools have 94,000 students now and expect an enrollment of about 101,201 by the fall of 1952. He said at that time colored children will outnumber whites by 5,621.

Another reason cited for the drop of white students was attendance at private and parochial schools. He said very few colored students attend these schools, but a large number of whites do go to non-public schools.

Here is the sad story of the empty white high schools: Western 923 students in school built for 1,460; Eastern 1,269 students, 1,872 capacity; Wilson, 1,192 students, 1,856 capacity; Coolidge, 1,044 students and 1,694 capacity, and Anacostia, 1,066 students, 1,170 capacity.

Thus there are only 7,363 students attending schools built for 13,387 white students. The enrollment of the three Negro high schools total 4,988 out of a capacity of 5,092.

School Blacklist

As the Board of Education meets today, it should face squarely the question of abolishing Dr. Corning's blacklist of speakers who may not appear in District schools. The superintendent of schools confessed a week ago his embarrassment over the policy now in effect. "The present plan," he said, "has its defects and we are not happy about it." It is not merely a question of the plan having defects. It has produced some downright absurd results. Nor is its damage confined to the school system, as Dr. A. Powell Davies of All Souls Unitarian Church pointed out the other day. Blacklisting without any pretense of justification also becomes a corrosive force within our free society.

Since *The Washington Post* recently disclosed that four prominent citizens had been blacklisted as not eligible to speak at the centennial celebration of Miner Teachers College, Marquis Childs, distinguished columnist who writes for this newspaper and many others, has identified himself as one of the four. "As every reader of his column knows," Dr. Davies said the other day, "he [Mr. Childs] is a leading protagonist in the fight against communism. To doubt his patriotism is not merely fantastic, it is thoroughly alarming." Yet Mr. Childs, Pearl Buck and other outstanding citizens have been denied the right to speak in District schools because their names happen to appear in an unevaluated confidential file of the Committee on Un-American Activities.

While the immediate responsibility for this policy rests upon Superintendent Corning, the indications are that members of the board goaded him into it. In any event, a policy of such far-reaching implications should not be left to the discretion of an administrative official. Dr. Corning has indicated that he will dump the whole deplorable mess into the lap of the board, and we do not see how the board can escape its duty of working out some means of coping with the problem without doing violence to the conscience of the community.

Of course, the schools must not be open to Communist propagandists or other subversives. But sensible men and women must be alert to the danger of firing a ship to keep the rats out of it. In our opinion, the principals of the various schools themselves can be trusted to use their good judgment in inviting speakers to address groups of students. Now that the principals have been alerted to the problem they would likely lean backward in avoiding invitations to persons of questionable loyalty. The Board of Education would certainly be justified in reverting to this practice in the absence of any real proof that a central screening is necessary.

If, however, the board feels that the principals are not to be trusted in this matter, it should take upon its own shoulders the obligation of setting up a screening committee either within its own membership or attached to the board. Since we made this suggestion 10 days ago it has been indorsed in various other quarters. To be sure, such a committee would be confronted by numerous dilemmas; it would be a target for brickbats; and it would have to render many delicate decisions that no body of freedom-loving citizens likes to pass upon. But if it is assumed that the Corning blacklist must go, as we think all self-respecting citizens must assume, and if the Board of Education is not willing to rely upon the judgment of individual principals, then there is no alternative to creation of a screening body that can do the screening on a rational basis. The present formula is merely a device for the avoidance of judgment—for the blacklisting of any prospective speaker whose name may be turned up, however innocently, by the Un-American Activities Committee dragnet. It is impossible to see how the board can avoid an unequivocal correction of this blunder.

Speaker Ban Stirs Cardozo High Teachers

Write Education Board Protesting Clearance Method

By Elsie Carper
Post Reporter

Use of House Un-American Activities Committee files to "clear" speakers for District Schools is "detrimental to democratic procedures," Cardozo High School teachers said yesterday.

In a letter to the Board of Education, the teachers declared the banning of Pearl Buck as the school's commencement speaker "came as a stunning blow to us as well as to a shocked Nation."

The teachers said they were writing the board "to place on record our position."

Mrs. Buck, Pulitzer and Nobel prize winner, was scheduled to speak at the mid-year graduation at Cardizo High School. The invitation was ordered withheld by School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning because he found "not clear" references to her in the files of the House Un-American Activities Committee. Mrs. Buck has called the references false.

The Cardozo letter pointed out that the "controversy" over Mrs. Buck has brought about an opportunity for the Board of Education "to re-examine" the method set up for the selection of speakers.

"It is our belief that censorship based on a committee report which is not itself evaluated—or even in some cases authenticated—is detrimental to democratic procedure," the communication said.

"Rigid censorship will ultimately defeat the purpose of good educational methods, namely thee objective examination of both sides of thee question, with freedom to arrive at conclusions.

"As loyal teachers," the letter said, "we believe that the American way of life, faithfully practiced, is its own safeguard."

The teachers said they felt "no need to recount Mrs. Buck's achievements, "or to stress her" loyalty, her integrity, and her devotion to Christian principles . . .

"We have felt most keenly that our graduates were deprived of contact with one whose saneness in a world of confusion, whose wisdom in a world of uncertainty, whose faith in a world of doubt would have proved for them a source of immeasurable courage and inspiration."

The letter was signed by Miss Jennie Mustapha, assistant principal, and by four other teachers "for the commencement committee and other faculty members of Cardozo High School."

Parents to Act On Rebukes Given Cardozo Teachers

A meeting of Cardozo High School parents to consider "unwarranted attacks and undue threats" made on members of the faculty has been called for 7:30 p. m. today at the school.

Mrs. Hannah Harris, president of the parent-teacher association, said the meeting will discuss the reprimands given by School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning to Principal Robert N. Mattingly and Assistant Principal Jennie B. Mustapha, because they invited Pearl Buck, novelist, to speak, without first receiving official permission.

The group also will consider reprimand given Miss Mustapha for signing with others a letter which protested Dr. Corning's refusal to let Mrs. Buck appear.

Ground Broken for New Terrell Junior High; Will Replace Aging, Overcrowded Building

Charles Del Vecchio—The Washington Post

BEGINNING OF A SCHOOL—Mrs. Eugene Meyer officially breaks the ground yesterday for the new Terrell Junior High School at 1st and Pierce sts. nw. With her are, from left, Miss Valerie E. Chase, school principal; John M. Riecks, associate superintendent in charge of buildings and grounds, and Archie Hutson, District director of construction. Mrs. Meyer is the wife of the chairman of the board of The Washington Post. Her series of articles on District schools highlighted the need for new construction

Terrell Junior High students yesterday witnessed ground-breaking ceremonies for a new school that will replace the present 61-year-old overcrowded building.

Classes were suspended for half an hour to let the students watch Mrs. Eugene Meyer, wife of the chairman of the board of The Washington Post, and Miss Valerie E. Chase, principal of the school, turn the first earth at the site.

The three-story brick building at 1st and Pierce sts. nw. will cost $1,832,000 and will be ready for occupancy in September, 1952. The new school will accommodate about 900 students who now crowd Terrell and overflow into the old Blake Elementary School used as an annex.

Twelve-year-old Joan Smith, a ninth-grade student and spokesman for the school, thanked Mrs. Meyer for "her efforts to help secure appropriations to make this day possible."

Mrs. Meyer told the student body, faculty and guests that "no group deserves a school more." She said the students should be proud of the principal who "helped achieve" the school.

Construction of the 31-room school with gymnasium and auditorium on the first floor will begin Monday. John Tester & Son, 1620 2d st. sw., is the contractor.

Capital Spotlight

By Louis Lautier

The attempt of Hobart Corning, superintendent of schools, to blame Miss Jennie Mustapha, assistant principal of Cardozo High School for the exposé of his "routine procedure of checking proposed speakers in the schools with the House-Un-American Activities Committee and blacklisting those whose names appeared in the unevaluated files of that committee was unchivalrous, to say the least.

He reasoned that her invitation to Pearl Buck, Nobel and Pulitzer prize-winning novelist, to speak at Cardozo High and his cancellation of the invitation on recommendation of Garnet Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent in charge of jim crow schools, caused the ruckus.

Others Withdrawn Earlier

The fact is the exposé would have been made had there been no invitation to Mrs. Buck. Several weeks before the Buck rhubarb, this column had information that invitations to Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the Graduate School of Howard University, and Max Lerner, a member of the editorial staff of the New York Post, had been withdrawn by Dr. Eugene Clark, Miner Teachers College prexy, "for reasons beyond my (Dr. Clark's) control."

From that moment, it was only a matter of time before the exposé led to the discovery that at least three other persons had not been approved to speak at Miner's centennial. The hullabaloo followed, and the Washington school system was held up to ridicule throughout the country.

Invites Extended Again

Now, Corning and Wilkinson have tried to make amends by inviting three of the four persons who were blacklisted to participate in the Miner centennial. They are Dr. Thompson, Buell Gallagher, a consultant in the United States Office of Education, and Marquis Childs, the newspaper columnist.

Dr. Thompson will not accept. He had postponed an invitation to be guest of Dillard University in New Orleans during the week of the Miner centennial in order to accept the informal invitation of Dr. Jane McAllister, a former Miner professor, but when that invitation was withdrawn, he arranged to keep his date at Dillard.

Incidentally, a department head at Howard also was barred from speaking in the schools during "Negro History Week." The worst that can be said of this scholar is that he is a pillar of the Twelfth Street YMCA.

Someone's Off Key

Top Harlem politicos are giving James W. Johnson, collector of internal revenue in the third New York district, no support to hold onto his job, despite a Senate resolution calling on President Truman to oust him. They say Johnson gave them no patronage.

One of the charges against Johnson is that his office is "disgracefully" administered due to its being loaded with political hacks.

Bill Bryant is beholden to nobody except Rep. Bill Dawson of Illinois, for his appointment to the States Attorney, created by appointment of Andrew Howard as a District of Columbia Municipal Court judge.

Evidently a Good Commodity

Bryant went to see Dawson without any political indorsements from anybody and, in an interview so short that he hardly got his chair warmed, "sold" himself to the Illinois Congressman.

If George Morris Fay, the District Attorney, makes another appointment, it may go to George Parks, a young lawyer who is said to have the backing of Vice-President Alben W. Barkley.

Stephen M. Sydnor, principal of Hoffman-Boston School in Arlington (Va.), which is under order of the Federal District Court at Alexandria (Va.) to equalize its facilities with the Washington-Lee High School, has been notified by the Arlington School Board that his contract will not be renewed next term.

Sponsor Of Negro Rights In Delaware Outstanding

WILMINGTON, Del. — (ANP) — A young attorney who helped to foster the admission of Negro students to Salesianum High School [illegible] Wilmington's 1951 Young Man of the Year.

He is William J. Duffy, city attorney and president of the Catholic Interracial council. He received the gold key award at a Hotel Du Pont luncheon sponsored by the Wilmington Jay Cee.

The award goes annually to a young man between 21 and 36 years of age, who has given outstanding service to his community in various fields.

The citation, read at the luncheon, asserted that as president of the Catholic Interracial council of Delaware, Mr. Duffy contributed "to the lasting welfare of your community in promoting more harmonious race relations and in almost single-handedly creating an atmosphere which eventuated in the admission of Negro students to Salesianum Catholic school, and in eventually evoking non-discriminatory admission policy statements from other private schools in the community."

Ratings For High Schools Released

Twenty Negro high schools, 8 of them unconditionally, were recommended by the Georgia Committee for the Southern Association approval for the 1950 and 1951 school term at the Association's annual meeting, held at Richmond, Virginia in December.

Here is a list of the schools, together with their principals and locations:

Booker T. Washington, Atlanta (Public) C. N. Cornell, Principal.

Cedar Hill High, Cedartown, (Public) R. A. Bryant, Principal

David T. Howard High School, Atlanta (Public) C. A. Gideons, Principal.

Fair Street High School, Gainesville (Public). C. W. Daniels, Principal.

Gillespie-Selden High School, Cordele (Public). L. S. Brown, Principal.

Hubbard Training School, Forsyth (Public). Samuel Hubbard, Principal.

Swainsboro High and Industrial School, Swainsboro (Public). N. F. Williams, Principal.

William H. Spencer High School, Columbus (Public). Charles W. DuVaul, Principal.

APPROVED BUT WARNED

Athens High and Industrial School Athens (Public). Homer T. Edwards, Principal.

1. Building inadequate for needs (Advise)

Ballard Hudson Senior High School. Macon (Public). R. J. Martin, Principal.

1. Salaries of 41 teachers less than $2,000. (Re-Warn)

2. No. of library books inadequate. (Warn)

4. No full time clerical assistant is provided for the librarian. (Re-Warn)

Boggs Academy, Keysville (Public). Harold Stinson, Principal.

1. Salaries of 6 teachers less than $2000.00. (Re Warn)

Carroll County Training School Carrollton (Public) L. S. Molette, Principal.

1. Salaries of 5 teachers less than $2,000. (Re Warn)

2. Four teachers teach more than 750 pupil periods weekly. (Rewarn)

3. Four classes enroll more than 40 students. (Warn)

Center High School, Waycross, (Public)—J. C. Reese, Principal.

1. Salaries of 8 teachers less than $2,000. (Re Warn)

2. No. Library Books inadequate. (Re-Warn)

3. Librarian without required training. (3 hours) (Re-Warn)

4. Building inadequate for needs. (Advise)

Douglass High School, Thomasville (Public). M. D. Roberts, Principal.

1. Salaries of 7 teachers less than $2,000. (Re-Warn)

2. Library space inadequate (Re-Warn)

Emery Street High School, Dalton (Public) James R. Hightower, Principal.

1. Librarian without required training. (Warn)

Herring Street High School, Decatur (Public) C. M. Clayton, Principal.

1. Salaries of 6 teachers less than $2,000 (Re-Warn)

Howard Warner High School, Newnan (Public). F. A. Dodson, Principal.

1. Building inadequate for needs. (Advise)

Moultrie High School for Negro Youth, Moultrie (Public) G. G. Parker, Principal.

1. Number of books in library inadequate. (Warn) (see note below)

2. Salaries of 3 teachers less than $2000.00. (Re-Warn)

(The Board increased high school teachers salaries $200 over the previous year in order to show progress but they were unable to completely remove the salary deficiency this year.)

3. Building inadequate for needs. (Advise.)

(Last year there was a supply librarian who counted every book in the library, including textbooks. This year the trained librarian has discarded all books not considered usable and this accounts for the reduction in the number of books over the previous year's report).

Risley High School, Brunswick (Public) J. S. Wilkerson, Principal.

1. Salaries of 11 teachers less than $2,000. (Re-Warn).

Thomas J. Elder High School, Sandersville (Public) Edgar W. Lash, Principal.

1. Salaries of 7 teachers less than $2,000. (Re-Warn)

Aroused Atlanta Parents Criticize School Conditions

BY C. W. GREENLEA

Approximately 200 parents of Booker T. Washington High School students Thursday night criticized and deplored the conditions under which their children must study and eat at the city's largest high school.

The aroused parents, headed by Mrs. Nell Blackshear, president of the school's PTA, gathered in the old USO building on Hunter Street, which is now used as a "study hall," and took the Atlanta Board of Education to task for not providing a cafeteria and adequate study hall for the 3,500 students enrolled at the school.

The group elected a committee to call on the Board of Education at its earliest meeting to "find out what they intend to do about the awful conditions here," and as J. S. Ward put it, "to see why they can't spend that bond money we voted back in 1946 for a new auditorium and cafeteria." Ward said he has three children in the school and they find it necessary to walk all the way home at noon to get lunch.

Mrs. Earl F. McClenden, mother of two Washington High students, declared that her children have been in the school three years and have "never eaten in a cafeteria at the school." The school did have a temporary wooden cafeteria which was destroyed by fire in 1948. Mrs. McClenden observed that "teenagers don't like to take lunches to school," and said that for a long time she found it difficult to persuade her children to carry lunches from home.

Mrs. Blackshear reported that on a visit to the school during a lunch hour, she found "hundreds of them crowded into the hallways with sandwiches in one hand, drink in the other, and milling all over one another. It's easy to see how bumping into each other with drink bottles could lead to trouble," she observed. In addition, she said, "it is a health hazard."

The PTA president also told the interested parents that she cannot see how children could study in the improvised "study hall." She said that they spend from two to three hours a day in the old USO auditorium presumably studying, "but you can see how much actual studying is done with three hndred children sitting here side-by-side in the folding chairs, with no where to rest their arms or to place their books but in their laps." She added that dust was "three inches thick" and the girls' coats were dragging in it on the floor of the "study hall."

Mrs. Blackshear proposed that the parent-teachers' association purchase several long folding tables to place in the room, stating that about forty students could be seated around each table and "they would at least have somewhere to rest their books while studying."

Other parents quickly disagreed with the idea of buying tables. Mrs. G. L. Chandler pointed out that it didn't seem wise to buy anything until the parents knew something of the plans of the board of education. She had no objection to buying tables as a temporary expedient to help out while waiting for the board to do something, but she said she felt the board should not keep its plans secret from those who are most concerned.

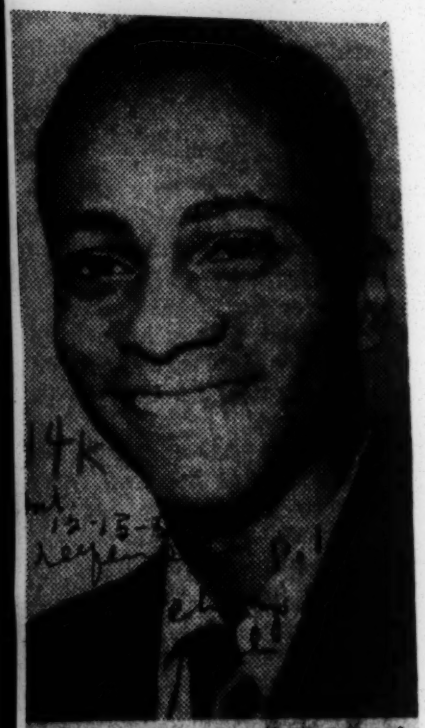
Principal C. N. Cornell, called upon to speak, revealed that he had been told only two weeks ago "that a new cafeteria, auditorium and gymnasium would be started on this year." He did not reveal the source of his information, but suggested that the parents send their delegation to call on board members under the belief that they would be given any information they sought. Prof. Cornell was made a member of the committee to call on the board.

The principal also declared that it is customary procedure for parent-teachers' groups to purchase chairs and equipment for school cafeterias. He said that in many city schools the parents operate the cafeterias themselves. He was not sure whether it was a responsibility of the board of education to furnish tables or not.

One parent pointed out that "we should ask for things that we should ...ally have before purchasing ...hing," and asked that the ...d committee be instructed to find out "when the board of education will act." "Whatever plans the board has may stay on the drawing board ten more years unless parents push them," he declared.

Prof. C. L. Harper, NAACP president, told the group that the Board has had almost a million dollars earmarked for Negro schools lying idle in the bank since the bond issue was voted, and "should spend it immediately where it is needed." He said "for some devilish reason, they keep holding on to it."

Robert Norwood Sr. only Negro member of the January-February Fulton County Grand Jury attended the parent-teachers meeting. He said that as a member of he grand jury's education committee, he had visited several of the city schools and found "plenty of bad things." He was not satisfied with a reason given by Miss Ira Jarrell, superintendent of city schools, as to why the bond money had not been spent to improve conditions at Washington High. The jury member said he would tell the grand jury" exactly what I heard here tonight," and would refuse to sign the jury's presentments unless they included the adverse observations on the Negro schools.



SOPHOMORE PREXY—A resident of Norwood, Mass., and the only Negro attending Norwood high school, Donald A. Tanneyhill has been elected president of the sophomore class. Donald, who has set his sights on a mechanical engineering career, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Clayton Tanneyhill of Norwood.

Catholics Drop All-Negro School

ST. LOUIS — (MCPB) — Another Catholic Negro institution was ordered abandoned here this week to bring about complete racial integration of the church in this area. St. Joseph High School for Negroes will not reopen again in September.

The school's 160 Negro students will be transferred to other high schools in the city nearest their parish.

Coal Div. 5-4-51 Kansas City Mo

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS CONFER.—S. H. Thompson Jr., (left) who has been chosen as principal of Sumner high school is shown here with John A. Hodge, (right) who on April 23 at his request was retired from the principalship of Sumner which he headed for 35 years. He taught at the school six years before becoming principal. Counting the time spent teaching in Indiana Mr. Hodge has been in educational work for 41 years. The educators spent part of Tuesday conferring on matters relative to the school. The new principal assumes his duties in September.

John A. Hodge To Retire From Sumner High After 35 Years

Coal Div. 5-4-51 Kansas City Mo

John A. Hodge will bring 35 years of successful adminstration as Sumner high principal to a close September 1 with the expiration of this year's contract. The well-known educator asked the Kansas City, Kas., board of education for retirement privileges on Monday, April 23. The body granted the request.

S. H. Thompson, a Sumner high graduate, and formerly supervisor of Negro grade schools, will take over as principal next fall.

Mr. Hodge, a native of Shelbyville, Ind., was the third principal of the 46-year old school. He was preceded by two other principals, J. E. Patterson from 1905 to 1908 and J. M. Marquess who served the following eight years. Mr. Hodge taught in Indiana for four years. Both the B. A. and M. A. degrees were earned at Indiana University where during 1909 and 1910 he was teaching fellow in the physics department.

Says System Loses

Schlagle, superintendent of local schools, has often referred to Mr. Hodge as dean of high school principals. He has also been the assistant dean of the Kansas City, Kas., junior college.

The Kanas City, Kas., school head said Monday that Mr. Hodge's retirement from the system was a distinct loss. He spoke of the high principles set at Sumner by Mr. Hodge, of his earnestness as an educator and interest in the community.

Many Sumner students were hopeful that they would graduate from Sumner under Mr. Hodge. Tuesday he was asked by some if he could write Mr. Schlagle and ask to remain another year, so interested were they in the veteran school administrator.

Praises Faculty

The principal stated Wednesday that any success attained at the school was due to the almost perfect cooperation on part of his faculty. Mr. Hodge brought out the point that he seldom considered himself as a school head but more as one working toward an end, one selected by the board of education to preside over meetings when school problems were discussed by teachers at the school.

Mr. Hodge has done graduate study at the universities of Chicago, Wisconsin and Colorado in addition to several extension courses conducted in Kansas City.

When the school system here began writing its own course of study the Sumner principal was chosen to head the committee on physics, chemistry and mathematics.

In the National Association of Secondary School Principal he is one of the oldest in years of membership. He has appeared as a luncheon speaker before the department of Secondary School Principals in Topeka.

Shown Much Progress

A partial list of educators who have finished Sumner high include Dr. G. Robert Cotton, president of Kansas Technical Institute (formerly Kansas Vocational school); Earl D. Thomas, principal of Lincoln high, Kansas City, Mo.; Joseph H. Collins, Northeast junior high principal and S. H. Thompson Jr., new Sumner principal.

Kansas City, Kas., grade school principals who have graduated from Sumner are Mrs. Melonee [illegible], Miss Airport Miller, Miss Leah Crump and Miss Mary Abernathy.

Sumner, the state's only Negro high school, has developed tremendously under Principal Hodge. Visitors from over the nation have commented on the conduct of pupils, their neat appearance and the scrupulous cleanliness of the building, rooms and corridors. This has been accomplished under Mr. Hodge without lock-step methods of discipline.

Ardent Civic Worker

In a civic way Mr. Hodge has been most helpful. He has not been content to have a long list of committee titles. Some years ago he formed a group to help the Red Cross provide books and furniture for soldiers in hospitals. Two Sumner high students, exceptional artists, have been presented in recitals, one violin, the other voice through efforts of Sumner's head. Nicholas Gerren, volinist, received $500 from his concert for further study in Russia. Miss Amanda Kemp, soprano, was presented a check for $1,000 from a concert which was sponsored by Mr. Hodge and a citizens group.

He serves on the Kansas City, Kas., appeal board of the local planning commission. He is listed as a member of the Mayor's Advisory Committee for Civil Defense.

He has been active in the N.A.A.C.P. and as an early president helped to bring the national conference of that body to Kansas City in 1925. Only last week the Paseo Y.M.C.A. awarded Mr. Hodge a certificate of honor for 37 years of membership a part of which time was served as secretary of the committee of management.

High In Masonry

Since 1917 he has been a trustee

of First Baptist church. Prior to that time he was secretary of the building fund. He is a member of Beta Lamba chapter, of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, affiliated with the Kansas City Research Academy, a member of Pythagoras lodge No. 78, FAM, the Orient Consistory No. 19 and the Nacirema club.

While at Indiana university he was elected to the Sigma Xi Society, a research body. This honor is comparable in the scientific field with Phi Beta Kappa in the liberal arts department of a university.

Mr. Hodge's daughter, Mrs. Dowdal H. Davis, is public relations secretary of the Kansas City Urban league. A graduate of University of Kansas she is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, AKA sorority and First Baptist church.

John E. Hodge, a son, also University of Kansas graduate and Phi Beta Kappa member, is a chemist with the Northern regional laboratory of the U. S. agricultural department in Peoria, Ill.

Mrs. Hodge is the former Anna E. Jackson, sister of the late R. G. Jackson of famed Jackson Jubilee Singers. A member of First Baptist, and of the Church Beautiful club of the church she is also a member of the Pierian club. She is chairman of the day for the May Fellowship meeting of the Council of Church Women of Kansas City, Kas.

The Hodges live at 339 Greeley Ave. Their grandson, John L. Hodge, a sixth grade pupil of Lowe school, makes his home with them.

$25,000 Grant Given League For Training

——A $25,000 two-year grant to select students from New York City high and junior high schools and to cultivate them for leadership in industry, social service work, business, labor, and other professions, has been given to the Urban League of New York from the estate of the late Fluorina Alaska, noted philanthropist, it was announced this week.

Robert K. Dowling, president of the City Investing Company, and a recent addition to the board of directors of the League, made the announcement Monday at the annual dinner of the League at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Edward S. Lewis, executive director of the Urban League of Greater New York, said that the new project would begin within a month. He said the "Youth Opportunity Project" would cultivate and train promising Negro youth on how to act and prepare themselves for the top leadership positions in an integrated system.

Also elected to the board of directors were Arthur Allhuscul, a member of Lehman Brothers Banking firm; Walter H. Gladwin, Asst. District Attorney in the Bronx; Robert O. Lowery, president of the Vulcan Society; realtor Lloyd Dickens; and Robert Mangum, president of the Guardians.

James Felt, president of the James Felt Corporation, was elected president. Vice presidents are Mrs. Catherine Alexander; Whitman Knapp, and Carol Crufius, of Roper Associates. Other officers included Richard Brennan, president of the Brevoor Savings Bank; Robert Bell, of Bell and Huggins; and Bernard Reswick, Brooklyn clothier.

Probe Race Flareup In Brooklyn

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — A two pronged investigation was launched last week following a series of rioting by 1,200 Negro and white students of Franklin K. Lane high school.

The Board of Education and the Brooklyn police were questioning hundreds of students in an effort to sift the facts that led to the sporadic fighting.

Four Negro girls were arrested after the third outbreak on a subway train. Miss Vivian Roy, a Negro policewoman who sought to settle the differences, was kicked and beaten.

The first "free-for-all" fight came in the school cafeteria as a white student accused a Negro of taking his food. The pair squared off at each other and soon the cafeteria was a crazy bedlam of swinging fists and flying dishes.

The following day crockery was broken, tables overturned and a student slightly injured when rioting broke out again. This time a Negro student charged a white boy with stepping on his feet.

14k 1951

North Carolina

720 N. C. Students Strike Over School Facilities

KINSTON, N. C. —(ANP)— In the latest demonstration against unequal school facilities, Negro high school pupils here last week went on a strike and staged an orderly parade through downtown streets protesting against conditions at Adkin High School.

After participating in the parade which saw no disturbances, the 720 pupils promised to return to school.

Cause of the pupil's dissatisfaction were:

School classes being held in a poorly heated gymnasium which was built by the pupils; shortage of classroom space; classes in the lunchroom while other pupils are eating; an auditorium not large enough to hold the student body; school grounds are not large enough and are flooded after each rain; inadequate home economics facilities; the football team is now allowed to use the municipal stadium, but forced to use run-down athletic field outside the city limits, and the lack of a vocational building.

A group of six pupils representing the student council had appeared previously before the Board of Trustees of the Kinston Schools to discuss their grievances but said:

"We were not satisfied with the results of the meeting. So the only thing left for us to do was to walk out this morning."

Profitable Vocations Beckon

With the public schools about to open, the Black Dispatch once again wants to call attention to the opportunities that have been opened to not only Negro high school graduates to further their education in some useful vocation at state expense, but the advantages available to Negro boys who because of economic difficulties and family troubles were not able to complete high school work.

Far too many youths who are forced out of high school before graduation, feel the only thing left for them is to take some minor task of servial employment where there is small opportunity to get ahead in life, and where the overlords of civilization consider them nothing more than cattle.

With this in mind we have published this week a partial list of undergraduate courses to be secured at Okmulgee Tech and Weatherford, but we wish to stress especially the training courses at Weatherford, where a black boy can go under the recent court decision and receive training in fields where he can make as high as $25 and $30 per day. In fact, in some of these fields the sky is the limit, so far as money making opportunities are involved.

Hitherto most Negroes who may now take the courses offered at Weatherford have had to go to a technological institute located up at Peoria, Ill., where it costs about $1200 annually to matriculate, but up at Weatherford, if a Negro boy gets a part-time job in the town he can get his education for practically nothing.

Take plumbing. This course is offered at Weatherford to boys who have not completed high school. A good plumber in Oklahoma City right at this moment can make from $25 to $30 per day. The same is true with brick masonry, carpentry, electical engineering and a score of allied skills an eigth or ninth grade student can master.

It appears to the Black Dispatch that the guidance departments in our separate high schools should be so constituted and patterned to give this advice and counsel. The truth is, the average Negro boy who drops out of school does so assuming he is getting the jump on the other boy who goes on through a four-year high school course and then joins him on a hotel bell stand, a cab driver's job, or a bootblack stand. Measured by the old yardstick of black opportunity this lad is correct in his thinking.

But the NAACP has opened up these other educational opportunities where in as few as twenty-four months a Negro can become skilled in a particular avocation, where he can maintain inspirational and profitable employment for life. There is a quite evident reluctance on the part of our separate school teachers to encourage Negro boys and girls to take advantage of the opportunities at Weatherford. Take photography. It is taught at Weatherford and there is not a town in Oklahoma where there are as many as 2,500 Negroes where a Negro boy or girl could not make an honest living if proficient in this type of work. Painting, plastering, house decorating are all available for boys who have or did not complete a high school education.

Weatherford is a town here Negroes have lived since its establishment in Territorial days. One may go there and live. It is unlike Norman where there was at first a serious housing problem to face until the supreme court acted on the segregation issue. Of course to date there has been no enrollees at Weatherford, but you who read these lines had just as well be that "first." Why is it that you should sit around and wait for some other fellow to do a thing you and your constitutional citizenship can do for yourselves. Surely you have a part of the courage of the Negro girl who bearded the lion in his den and demanded the right to enroll in the Norman school.

An employer will fire a whole houseful of bell hops or shine boys for the slightest infraction of rules because the boss knows he can walk out in the street and give one yelp and enough men will show up who can do efficiently and well the task the men fired were doing. But one does not act that sort of way with skilled help. If something goes wrong the boss considers the problem at length before taking action, but when he acts his new program usually includes the retention of a man who can do a task few people understand.

It is into this sort of exclusive field most Negro men and women should try to get. We know several Negro women who during the last war were employed at first on custodial jobs at the Oklahoma City Air Material Depot. They could later have transferred to some of the skilled or semi-skilled tasks, but because they did not want to do any brain work, remained in custodial duty. Today those same women are applying for war work, but they cannot get on because they muffed the ball at a time when they could have developed into skilled laborers.

We cannot understand the mental and spiritual rut into which a people have fallen when they overlook the educational opportunities now presenting themselves to the Negroes of this state. Perhaps that Mississippi governor was right when he said:

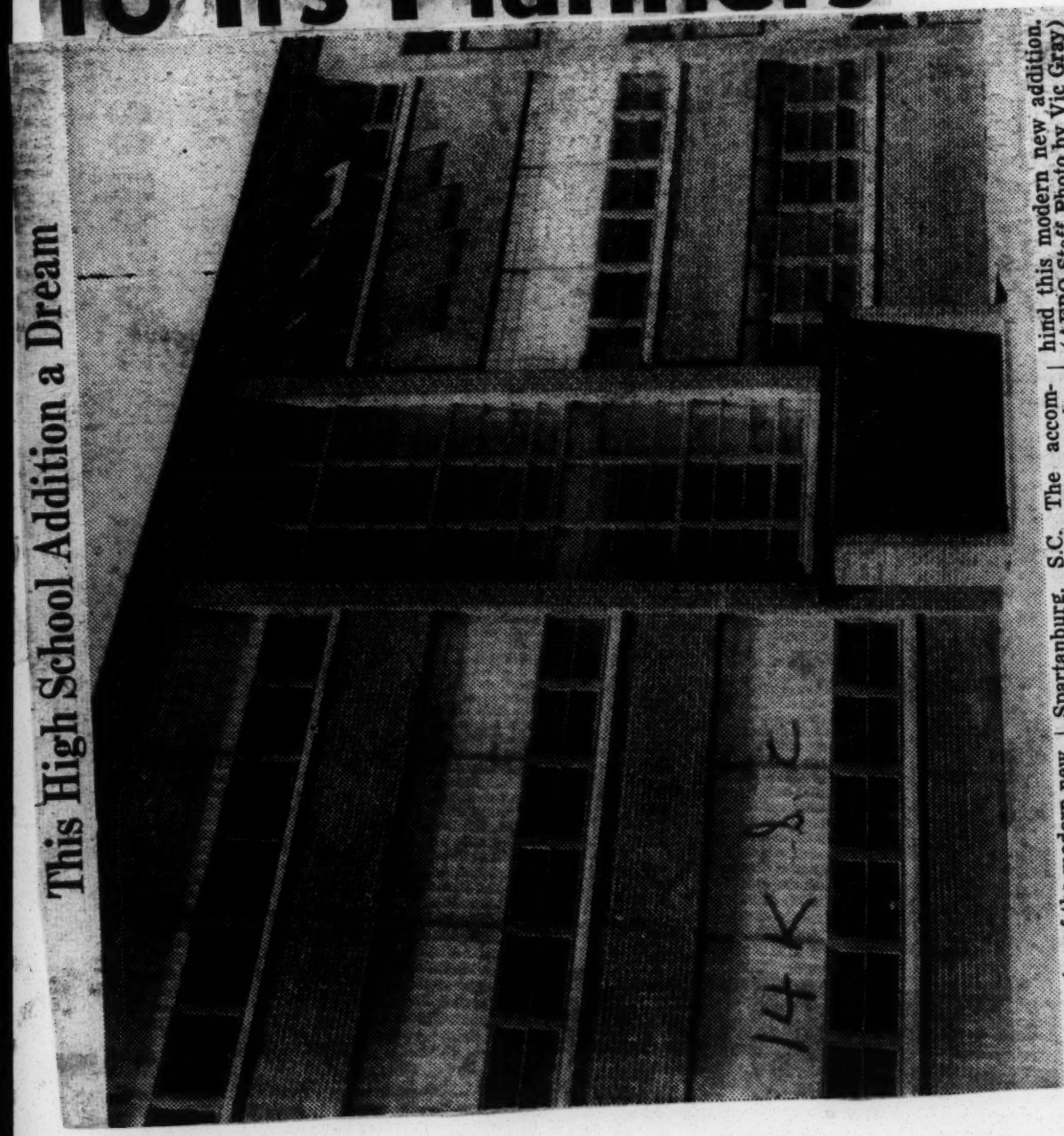
> "The Negro in Africa for a thousand years crunched diamonds under his feet and never stopped to pick one up. He looked out upon the vast expansion of ocean and never thought to make a sail."

Next week we will list some of the many courses high school graduates can directly enter at the Stillwater and Norman state colleges.

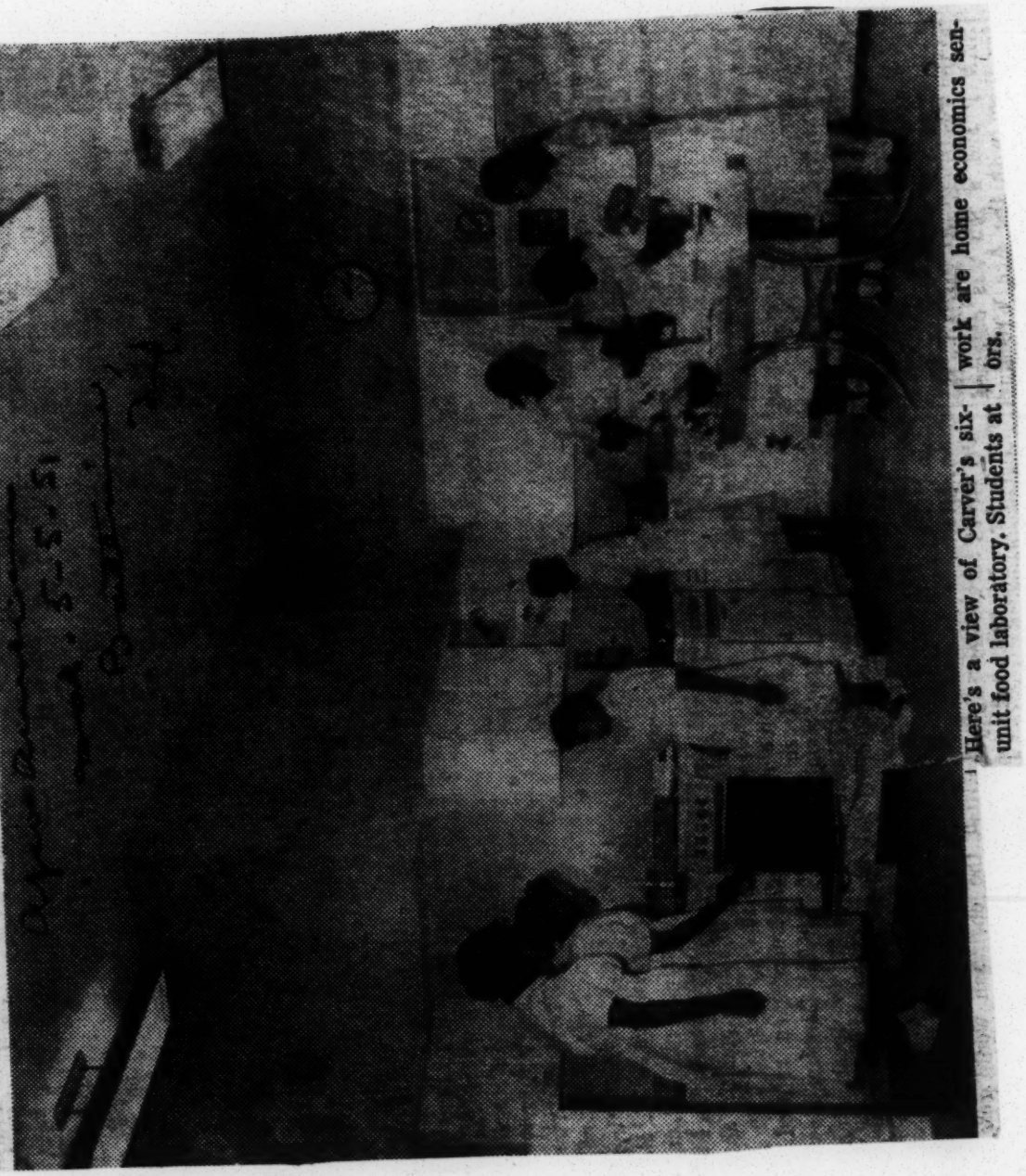
14k 1951 South Carolina

Spartanburg's Carver High a Tribute to Its Planners

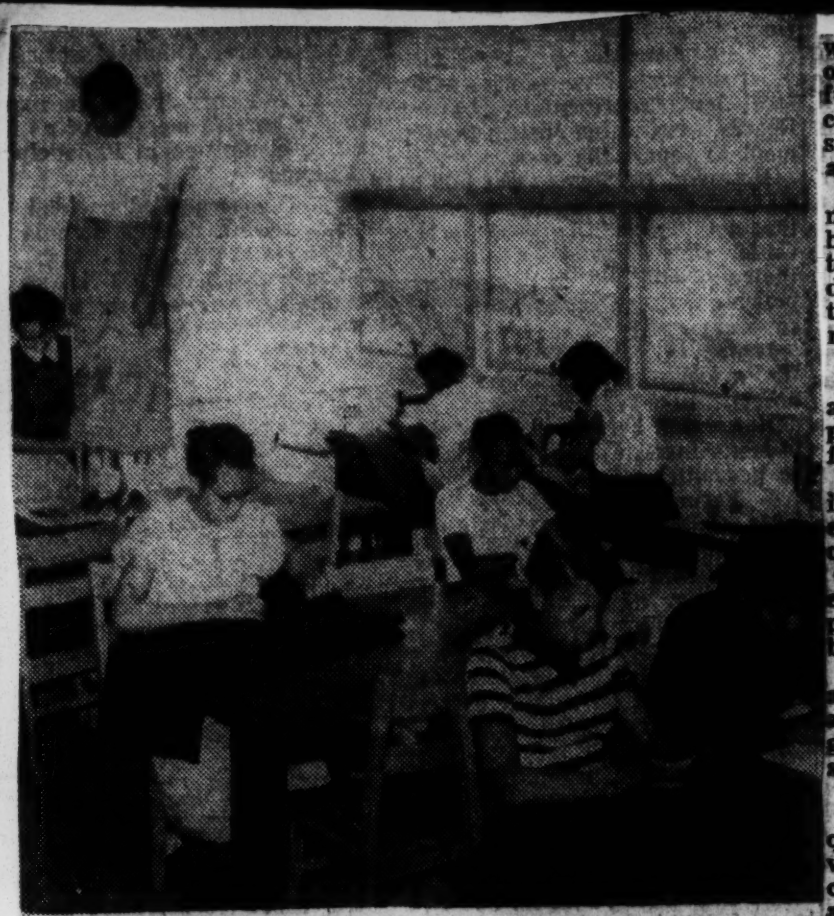
This High School Addition a Dream



Here's a wing of the modern new addition to Carver High School, Spartanburg, S.C. The accompanying article tells the story behind this modern new addition. (AFRO Staff Photo by Vic Gray)



Here's a view of Carver's six-unit food laboratory. Students at work are home economics seniors.



Scene in the clothing department at Carver High. Agnes Stevens, on table, is being fitted for new skirt by Barbara Lyles. (All AFRO Photos by Vic Gray)

$406,000 Addition to S.C. School a Dream

Faculty Helped Plan Building; Cafeteria Seats 300: 17 New Rooms

By VICTOR L. GRAY

SPARTANBURG, S.C. — The limited fanfare attending the recent dedication of Carver High School's new $406,000 addition hardly did justice to its relative significance in South Carolina's scheme of educational advancement.

C. C. Woodson

Modest, congenial C. C. Woodson, its principal, could be expected to arrange it that way.

But the Carver building (the $406,000 does not include cost of equipment) is outstanding in enough ways to convince an observer that it is more than an attempt to appease a demanding segment of the population.

Faculty Helped Plan It

Even more outstanding than the excellence of its construction and physical features is the story of how it got that way.

From the beginning of the planning process, Mr. Woodson and the department heads on his faculty were consulted on the type, design and arrangement of the building.

The principal also was invited to visit the National Association of School Administrators' display and assist in the selection of equipment.

Home Ec Unit Tops

The home economics department, perhaps the most striking feature of the addition, is the brain child of Columbia-trained Mrs. Ellen C. Watson, department head and cafeteria manager.

Separate units are provided for each division of the department—food, clothing and home-making.

The food laboratory includes six complete, modern kitchen units, in white enamel; the clothing laboratory, in addition to appropriate furniture and machines, has ample cabinet, shelf and drawer provisions for storage of garments, books and other material.

The apartment used for home-making classes includes a tiled bathroom, and students are taught to so schedule their housekeeping duties to permit a shower between the preparation of a meal and the reception of guests.

Cafeteria Seats 300

The cafeteria, which seats 300, and its spacious and fully equipped kitchen, are entirely separate from the students' food laboratory.

Special planning also is reflected in the library, which has a glass-enclosed conference room and an office for the full-time librarian.

Plans for the science laboratory, equipping of which still is in progress, indicate that it too will be far above average.

Folding bleachers to seat 720 and 600 folding chairs, with storage vaults, are provided in the gymtorium, with easily accessible shower rooms in the basement.

17 New Classrooms

Seventeen classrooms, nurse's quarters and a storage room for visual aid equipment are also included in the addition, which has an automatic stoker-fired heating plant.

Another wing, soon to be added, will include an auditorium with complete music department adjoining, and basement provisions for shop training now conducted in separate buildings behind the school.

Students Progressive

Progressiveness is equally notable in the especially well-mannered student body.

The Student Council, of which James Brown is president, takes over the planning and conducting of major assembly programs, maintains its own monitor system, and recently sponsored a coronation ceremony in which Dorothy Marshall was crowned "Miss Carver High."

School Paper Creditable

The 8-page Carver Gazette, published by a staff headed by Albert Hill, would be a credit to any school. Its editorials and class notes reflect student determination to keep standards of personal conduct on a plane in keeping with their refined surroundings.

Justifiable pride is taken in the 60-voice choral club, directed by Miss Lucile P. Glymph.

Carver, which is accredited by both the State and the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, now has an enrollment of 509 in its three senior high school grades.

To Add Junior High

Junior high grades, to be added next fall, will bring the enrollment to beyond 1100 and require the addition of 14 teachers to the present staff of 23.

Training in auto mechanics, carpentry, bricklaying and tailoring also is provided for 230 veterans.

Mr. Woodson, who is completing his eighteenth year as principal, is a graduate of Benedict College and earned the master's degree at the University of Michigan, where he was elected to Phi Delta Kappa, honorary educational society.

23 on Faculty

Faculty members are:

J. C. Abercrombie, masonry; William Alexander, Emerson B. Coleman, and Miss Geneva McFadden, science; Jarvis Allen, auto mechanics; Miss Louvenia D. Barksdale, Mrs. Flora W. Powell and Miss Marianna Ann White, English;

Ellis G. Bobo, Miss Claibourne E. Carter and Mrs. Helen S. Putman, social science; Albert Campbell, carpentry, Miss Evangeline E. Cleveland and Mrs. Ellen C. Watson, home economics; Mrs. Mary Elyse DeLarge, librarian;

Mrs. Edna D. Drake, mathematics; Mrs. Lucille P. Glymph, music; Dennis H. Jackson, commerce and music; B. H. McFadden, Latin and English; Miss Serena Owens and Leon Watts, physical education; Miss Leona R. Summers, French and Miss Mable E. Ray, secretary.

Negro High School Plan Rejected by Stafford County

By the Associated Press

STAFFORD, Va., Mar. 8.—The Stafford County supervisors have rejected a proposal to build and operate a Negro high school jointly with Fredericksburg.

They said they turned down the plan because the requirement of equal facilities for colored and white pupils might be interpreted as requiring equal facilities within the county.

Negro high school students from the county now attend Walker-Grant High School in Fredericksburg. Their tuition is paid jointly by the county and the State. The city plans to expand the school and asked for county financial aid if Stafford would participate in a joint school.

Negro College Asks Equal High Schools

HAMPTON, Va., March 23 (AP). Unless demands of Negro citizens for equal facilities are met, the Elizabeth City County-Hampton school system is threatened with the loss of George P. Phenix High School for Negro students.

Hampton Institute, owner of the Phenix Building, has served notice that the lease of the building to the school system will not be renewed, School Superintendent C. Alton Lindsay told the City Council last night, if plans for the construction of a Negro junior high school are not carried forward as soon as possible.

The Phenix lease will be renewed for another 10 years if Institute authorities have agreed, if the new junior high school is constructed.

Negro Students To Poll Farmville On Segregation

By the Associated Press

FARMVILLE, Va., April 27.—Members of the student council of R. R. Moton Negro High School, whose 450 pupils have been on a strike since Monday, canvassed white citizens of Farmville today on the question of segregation in public schools.

Council members decided last night to begin the door-to-door survey today. Results are to be tabulated tonight.

The strike at the high school was called to protest what its pupils term "inadequate facilities." Faculty members and the student council membership have remained at the school each day, however.

Lester Banks of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told a meeting of the school's parent-teacher association last night that even the guarantee of a new school for the Negro pupils would not insure equality with white schools.

"If it were built brick for brick, cement for cement, the prestige could not equal that of a white school, because of discrimination," Mr. Banks declared.

SCHOOL BOARD'S INACTION HIT:

High School Pupils Stage Strike for New Building

By B. T. GILLESPIE

FARMVILLE, Va.—Aroused over the repeated refusal of the local School Board to give them a new school building with modern facilities, the entire student body of 450 pupils of the Robert R. Moton High School here went on strike this week.

The group promised not to return to classes until the School Board gives them a signed statement that a new building will be begun this summer. Morton High serves both Farmville and Prince Edward County.

The pupils charge that the present buildings are temporary, were erected to be used for only two years and that they now leak, cannot be heated properly, that the walls are nothing more than cardboard; the building is a fire hazard because of overcrowded conditions.

They further charge that they do not have anything to resemble a decent cafeteria, no showers for the athletic teams nor do they have hot water or soap in the building with which to wash their hands.

Adding to the list of grievances, the spokesman said that two of the four water fountains in the main building are out of order.

Strike Orderly Thus Far

The walkout took place early Tuesday morning, after the pupils had attended an assembly in the small auditorium . . large enough for only a fraction of the enrollment.

The strike has been orderly. The pupils say they have the support of their parents, at which the school officials have expressed great concern.

The present plant of the R. R. Moton School consists of one brick and three temporary frame structures, covered with tar paper.

These buildings, according to informed sources, were erected when building material was scarce, with the promise that they would only be used for two years, at which time a new building would be erected.

The pupils say that the buildings leak badly and several of the pupils become sick, because the buildings can not be heated properly.

Set Up Organization

This reporter entered the main building around 2:30 p.m. The only sign of life around the school was a few of the faculty members sitting gathered in small groups.

Principal Jones was non-committal. He said he preferred not to discuss the strike whatsoever.

In the basement of the First Baptist Church, where the committee selected by the student body to represent it had set up headquarters, the writer questioned the pupils at length. There was no particular person chairman of the group and they asked that no names be published.

Said one member of the group: "We are going to hold out for either a new building or admittance to the school now being used for the white pupils."

Patience Worn Thin

"We have been made promise after promise and our patience has worn thin. We are prepared to sit this out until the board gives us a signed statement that school construction will be begun this summer, and we want to see the deed for the land they have purchased for that purpose."

The group assured us that their parents were behind them and they were acting on their own and not at the suggestion of the faculty and principal.

Commenting on a conference they had with their superintendent, T. J. McIlwine, they quoted him as saying that he did not care if they didn't go back to classes—that he was only concerned about the $100 per day it was costing the city while they were on strike.

The School Board, through the superintendent, charges that the walkout took place even while negotiations were going on for a site for a new building.

Citizens Back Pupils

According to their account, a new R. R. Moton School, costing $800,000 with facilities to care for 700 pupils, was "to be built soon."

In describing the deplorable conditions of their school, the pupils, in contrast, pointed out the modern building for white pupils with modern facilites.

Citizens here are behind the pupils in their fight and say this is the first time in Farmville history that high school pupils have taken such a bold stand.

The steering committee, representing the student body, said, "We refuse to settle for a school any less modern than the present white school and we are young enought to wait a long time to resume our studies."

NAACP, P-TA Aroused

Lester Banks of the State NAACP told a meeting of the school's Parent-Teacher Association last Thursday night that even the guarantee of a new school for colored pupils would not guarantee equality with the white schools of the city.

"What a colored school would be given," Banks charged, "would not be one iota" of what would be given a white school. "If it were built brick for brick cement for cement, the prestige could not equal that of a white school because of discrimination," he declared.

Members of the School Board, all white, had been invited to the P-TA meeting, but not a single one of them attended.

School authorities have announced the cancellation of all scheduled athletic contests until the strike of the pupils has been settled.

Ordered Back to School

It is reported that Superintendent of Schools McIlaine has instructed the principal to send letters to all parents and guardians requiring them to return the children to school.

Under Virginia laws parents and guardians can be prosecuted for failure of their children or wards under 16 years of age to attend school.

Under the law children under 16 who refuse to attend school are classed as "neglected children." The law does not allude to the conditions of the buildings as an excuse for failure to attend.

According to a spokesman for the pupils, promised to return to school, Monday, but to walk out again, unless assured ow a definite date for the beginning of a new school for them.

School Board Drops Principal After Students Go On Strike

FARMVILLE, Va.—(ANP) — The Prince Edward county school board announced here Tuesday that its decision not to renew the contract of M. Boyd Jones, principal of the R. R. Moton High School. The action was voted at the board meeting on June 29, according to chairman M. R. Large, "to preserve harmony."

Large, however, denied that the chief reason for the refusal to renew Jones' contract centered around the recent strike of Moton pupils. He said that the board had been seriously considering the step for ever a year.

However, Jones, now a student at Hampton Institute, said, "The chairman and everyone else know that the board's decision not to rehire me was the direct outgrowth of the recent strike at R. R. Moton. They had to pin it on somebody and made me the whipping boy."

The pupils had gone on a two weeks strike last April in a demand "for adequate facilities." Since then a suit has been filed in Richmond federal district court, asking an end to segregation in Prince Edward schools.

Jones appeared before the board together with a group which presented a 400-signature petition asking his reappointment. He said he did not wish to be at loggerheads with the board, but felt the action was unfair. Most of his staff and parents of his pupils had supported his principalship, he said.

Students Call Off Strike Demand End To Bias Schools

BY CARTER JEWEL

FARMVILLE, Va. — (ANP) — Some 450 striking students at the R. R. Moten high school in Farmville returned to school Monday thus ending a two week protest against segregated schools begun April 23.

Coincident with their return to school was the announcement by Atty. Oliver W. Hill and Spotswood Robinson III of Richmond's Hill, Martin and Robinson, that they are preparing to file suit demanding the end of jimcrow schools in Prince Edward county.

In returning to school, the students submitted a petition to the county school board asking for the end of racial segregation in public schools. If the board does not give a satisfactory answer in a few days, the attorneys said suit will be filed.

This action will be the second stop in the program of the Virginia state NAACP to carry out a direct fight against jimcrow schools.

First action against jimcrow education was taken May 1, at the district court in Roanoke, Va., Dr. P. C. Corbin, Pulaski county resident, filed suit asking that his son and other Negroes be admitted to public high schools in the county. This county happens to have no high school for Negroes.

This case also is being handled by the firm of Hill, Martin and Robinson. Both cases are supported by the Virginia State conference of the N. A. A. C. P.

Negroes met here in Farmville at First Baptist Church in a jammed house to discuss future strategy. They demanded that no retaliatory steps be taken against the striking students.

Va. County School Officials Admit Education Inequalities

RICHMOND, Va. — (NNPA) — Prince Edward County officials last Thursday admitted that colored high school facilities were not equal to those afforded white high school students but said they are being equalized as rapidly as possible.

This admission was made in the answer to a complaint filed in the Federal District Court here challenging the constitutionality of state laws prohibiting colored and white students from attending the same schools.

The officials denied the charges of discrimination contained in the complaint except as they referred to the colored high school building, which they admitted was not equal to the white high school.

The suit was brought after 450 students at the R. R. Moton High School in Farmville, Virginia, walked out in protest against the inadequate facilities at the school and the board's delay in constructing a proposed new building. The strike lasted from April 23 to May 7.

More than 100 parents of colored children in Prince Edward County are the complainants in the suit attacking the constitutionality of Virginia's Jim Crow school laws. This was the first of three such cases brought within the past two months.

Named as defendants are the Prince Edward County School Board and its division superintendent, T. J. McIlwaine.

The school board explained that a building program is under way to equalize facilities and demanded, in its answer, proof of all inequalities, alleging that the charges of inequality in educational opportunities contained in the complaint were so vague and indefinite that the defendants do not know what specific inequalities are charged against them.

Denying that segregation of colored and white students in public secondary schools is in itself discrimination, the defendants assert that the colored students are offered all educational rights to which they are entitled.

The defendants also deny that colored students are suffering irreparable injuries because of unequal facilities. They say that whatever injuries colored pupils have sustained are being cured as rapidly as can be done.

The school board takes the position that the constitutional rights of colored students are not being violated by segregated schools.

The basis of the complaint is that colored students are denied admission to Farmville and Worsham High Schools in Prince Edward County and must go to R. R. Moton High School.

A three-judge court consisting of Judge Armistead M. Dobie of the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals and Federal District Judges Albert V. Bryan and Sterling Hutcheson has been appointed to hear the suit. No date has yet been set for the hearing.

Two other segregation suits attacking the constitutionality of Virginia's Jim Crow statutes also have been filed in Federal courts. One, brought by the Virginia Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, asks that public places be opened to colored and white persons alike on a non-segregated seating basis.

The other was filed in Norfolk by four colored persons who asked the District Court to enjoin the exclusion of colored citizens from Seachore State Park in Princess Anne County.

All three suits are based on the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Admendment to the United States Constitution and Federal civil rights statutes.

Mrs. McKinney Retires; Lauded For Service

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

Mrs. Odessa McKinney, retiring assistant director of the Division of Negro Education for the Jefferson County Public Schools was lauded, cheered and given a cash appropriation of $341 at the annual County Teachers' Institute held at Parker High School last Saturday.

Prof. John T. Smith, president of the County Negro Principals' Association and new principal of Moton High made the presentation of the cash purse on behalf of the 49 principals and a white friend. He praised Mrs. McKinney "for your valuable service."

In the devotional program, Prof. Mercer A. Givhan, principal of the Ketona School, dedicated a solo, "The House by the Side of the Road," to retiring assistant director, in which he ended the singing by sticking his lips on the cheeks of Mrs. McKinney and laying his arm around her neck as some teachers broke into sobs and emotion.

Smiling, and impressively touched, Mrs. McKinney accepted the gift, the tributes, the applauds in which she expressed "my gratitude" and pointed out that the group had been like a big family but that "we stuck together." She said "Your money shows where your friendship is."

E. Paul Jones, director of the Division of Negro Education said that the appreciation was in line with the custom of giving those who leave the system a token of appreciation, such as was given John C. Blackwell and Dr. J. E. Bryan.

Dr. I F. Simmons, superintendent of county public schools, in his tribute to Mrs. McKinney said I had come to "lean and look to her for counsel and information in laying to lead this group in educational endeavors." He added that she was "kind, loyal, true and with a winning sense of humor."

Likewise, Dr. Rayburn J. Fisher, assistant superintendent spoke highly of Mrs. McKinney.

Mr. Fisher said that he believed that the additional revenue needed for county public education would have to come from the local level as it appeared that federal aid to education and the suggested 100 million dollar educational bond issue were out. He said that Dr. George Strayer was coming into the county to make a survey of school needs.

(In a press conference shortly after assuming the helm of State Superintendent of Education, W. J. Terry, with threats of NAACP suits for non-segregated equal education hovering over the state, brought up the subject of a giant bond issue. The religious and race issue apparently has doomed in chance of Federal aid to education.)

Dr. Simmons told the teachers that the board was awaiting the clarification by Atty. General St Garrett of the $300-a-teacher annual raise provided by the recently adjourned State Legislature. He added that if the money reaches the board in time it will find its way in the next payroll of teachers.

C. L. Reeves, newly elected president of the Jefferson County Negro Teachers Association, pledged to work for "Every teacher a qualified voter and first-class citizen" unless the teachers themselves say that such a program is not wanted. He pleaded for cooperation and support from former presidents and the current teachers.

A total of 21 teachers—new, returnee and federal vocational—were presented by Mr. Jones.

They were; Miss Marzelle Berry, A. B., Talladega College, biology and social studies at Wenonah High; Mrs. Evelyn Denson Borders, B. S., Alabama A and M College, sixth grade at Praco; Mrs. Johnnie Hunter Copeland, B. S., Alabama A and M College, graduate studies at Fisk University and Syracuse University to librianship at Hooper City High; Miss Della Mae Irons, B. S., Alabama State College to first grade at Edgewater; Mrs. Lillie Miller, B. S., Alabama A and M College to beauty culture at Wenonah High; Mrs. Sadie Sparks Moss, B. S., Alabama A and M College, graduate study at Fisk University and Atlanta University to librarianship at Brighton High School.

James Emmett Quinn, Jr., A. B., Philander Smith College to band and social studies at Hooper City High; Mrs. Bonnie Mae Perine Samuels, B. S., Alabama State College, to music and mathematics at Rosedale High School; Mrs. Naomi Ruth Sims, A. B., Miles College, to music and mathematics at Westfield No. 1 School; William Simpson. A. B., Miles College, to band and social studies at Praco High; Mrs. Lettie M. Sales, B. S, Alabama State College, to fifth grade at Ensley; Mrs. Mildred Tucker, A. B., Miles College, to third grade at Muscoda School.

Miss Ruth Walker, B. S., Alabama State College, to fifth grade at Pipe Shop School; Luther C. Whatley, B. S., Alabama A and M College, to junior high science and mathematics at Wenonah Elementary School; Mrs. Katie S. Wilson, B. S., Alabama State College, to first and second grades at Ravine; Miss Ann Smart, A. B., Miles College, A. M., Columbia University, to fourth grade at Roosevelt School; Miss Helen Balton, A. B. Miles College, to fifth grade at Dolemite School; Mrs. Margaret M. Jones, B. S., Alabama State College, to third grade at Zion City and William Davis, B. S., Alabama State College graduate study at New York University, to the seventh grade at Zion City. Four of the 19 were returning teachers.

Arthur L. Green, supervisor of vocational education introduced the appointment of the following teachers, Benjamin Bandy, furniture repair and upholstering and R. T. Albritton, auto mechanics, both appointed to the Robert R. Moton High School.

The 19 new and returning teachers filled vacancies created by the following circumstances: 12 resignations: 1 death, 1 retirement, 1 leave of absence for study, one leave of absence for illness, 1 dismissal and two new positions to relieve overcrowdness.

Teachers recognized for honors were: Leon Kennedy, principal of Wenonah High School, attended the University of Chicago to do work beyond the master's level; convention delegate to the National Education Association held in San Francisco, California and elected to Phi Delta Kappa Fraternity.

C. L. Reeves, principal of Westfield High School was elected chairman of the Division of High School Education, American Education Association.

Two received master's degrees, namely, Mrs. Lorean J. Knowles, Alabama State College, Montgomery and Mrs. Ida Dowdell Smith, University of Michigan.

Twelve were listed for bachelor degrees (11 from Alabama State College), namely, Lula I. Guinn, Johnnie Mae Washington, Ludie Mixon Harris, Nellie A. Jackson, Edna M. Drake, Naomi B. Lockett, Mrs. Lottie Scott Garett, S. William Harris, James Augusta Myatt, Ardnissa Griffin Colley, Margaret Lee Hunter and one from Tuskegee Institute, Venetta Brown Foster.

Director Jones explained that the above listed names were the only ones which had turned in the slips on which the above information was requested. There were possibly others who won recognition-worthy achievements during the vacation and also improved their professional status.

Dr. Davis made the response for the new teachers.

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D.C.

Dr. Haynes Named to Direct Colored Schools in District

By Coit Hendley, Jr.

The Board of Education yesterday named Dr. Harold A. Haynes to the top-ranking post of assistant superintendent in charge of the city's colored schools and appointed Francis A. Gregory, who also had been an aspirant for the job, to a newly created position of associate superintendent.

Dr. Haynes, a veteran of 32 years in the school system, and Mr. Gregory, principal of Armstrong High School, had been among the chief contenders for the vacancy created during the summer by the retirement of Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson as top administrator in the colored schools.

The board created the new position of associate superintendent in charge of colored junior and vocational high schools, in order to equalize the administrative set-up of the white and colored schools. Previously there were three associate superintendents in the white schools and only two in the colored.

Dr. Haynes, who is 62, has been serving as associate superintendent in charge of educational research and chief examiner for the colored schools since 1948. Before that he had been administrative assistant to Dr. Wilkinson.

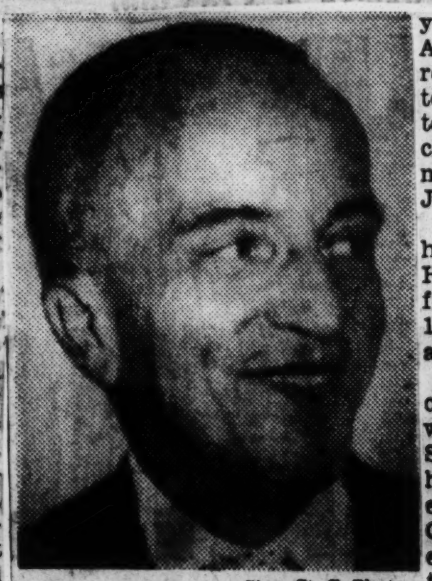
The two promotions and the creation of the new position left the following top jobs vacant in the schools:

The principalship of Armstrong High School, which the board intends to fill immediately; the position of associate superintendent in charge of research in the colored schools, also to be filled in the near future, and a second new position of chief of examiners in the colored schools, a duty formerly also performed by Dr. Haynes.

Gregory Proposed First.

School Supt. Hobart M. Corning originally proposed Mr. Gregory as Dr. Wilkinson's successor. After a number of meetings of the Personnel Committee, the whole matter was postponed until the new school term opened.

Yesterday, Dr. Corning recommended Dr. Haynes for the top position. The Personnel Committee, headed by Adelbert W. Lee, unanimously went along with this new proposal, and the board approved with one member, Mrs. James W. Williams, colored, refraining from voting.



—Star Staff Photo.

DR. HAROLD A. HAYNES.
Promoted by school board.

Mrs. Williams did make clear why she did not vote, but said it was not to be interpreted as a reflection on Dr. Haynes. She had been a supporter of Mr. Gregory for the post.

A third contender to succeed Dr. Wilkinson was Dr. Ellis O. Knox, Howard University professor. He had considerable support from civic groups and from at least one board member early in the summer when the stalemate developed as to who should be selected.

The new associate superintendency, which Mr. Gregory will assume on a temporary basis, had been requested by the School Board in its fiscal 1953 budget now before the Commissioners. Through transfer of other funds, the board was able to put the change through on a temporary basis.

Examiner Also Temporary.

A similar situation exists in regard to the new position of chief examiner in the colored schools. This position has been approved by the House and Senate in a current bill, but has not yet been signed by the President.

Dr. Haynes, a native of Washington, attended public school here, and received his bachelor of science degree from the University of Pittsburgh in 1910. He received his masters in education from the University of Chicago in 1930, and his doctors degree in education from New York University in 1946.

He began his teaching at Howard University in 1912. After six years he became a teacher at Armstrong High School, where he remained until 1931. He served temporarily as assistant superintendent in charge of research and chief examiner and in 1932 was made principle of the Brown Junior High School.

He served there until 1940 when he became principal of Armstrong High School and then was transferred to Dunbar High School in 1943. He became Dr. Wilkinson's administrative assistant in 1947.

Mr. Gregory, who is 43 years old, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., was graduated from Dunbar High School here in 1924 and received his bachelor of science degree in electrical engineering in 1928 from Case Institute of Technology. He earned his Masters degree in electrical engineering from the Massachusetts institute of Technology in 1932.

Mr. Gregory's first teaching position was at the agricultural and Technical Institute in North Carolina from 1928 to 1930. He taught a year at Tuskegee Institute and in 1932 was appointed teacher at Armstrong High School.

He was principal of Phelps Vocational High School in 1941 and was shifted to the principalship of Armstrong High School in 1943.

Dr. Haynes Appointed Head of D. C. Schools

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(ANP)— The Board of Education last week appointed Dr. Harold A. Haynes to fill the post of assistant superintendent in charge of the city's Negro schools left vacant during the summer by the retirement of Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson.

Francis A. Gregory, principal of Armstrong high school, and a top contender for the vacant post, was named to the newly created position of associate superintendent.

The board created the new position of associate superintendent in charge of colored junior and vocational high schools, in order to equalize the administrative set-up of the white and Negro schools

Previously there were three associate superintendents in the white schools and only two in the colored.

The appointment of Dr. Haynes brings to an end much heated speculation on who was to be the successor to Dr. Wilkinson.

Originally Hobart M. Corning, School superintendent, had proposed Gregory as Dr. Wilkinson's successor. However, last week he recommended the 62 year old Dr. Haynes for the top post.

The Personnel Committee, headed by Adelbert W. Lee, unanimously supported his recommendation, and the board approved with one member refraining from voting.

Mrs. James M. Williams, Negro member, did not make clear why she did not vote, but said it was not to be interpreted as a reflection on Dr. Haynes.

Dr. Ellis O. Knox, Howard university professor, was a third candidate to succeed Dr. Wilkinson. He had the support of civic groups and from at least one board member early in the summer.

Dr. Haynes, a veteran of 32 years in the school service, has been serving as associate superintendent in charge of educational research and chief of educational research and chief examiner for the colored schools since 1948. Before that he had been administrative assistant to Dr. Wilkinson.

The new associate superintendent position had been requested by the School Board in its fiscal 1953 budget now before the commissioners and is a temporary post.

The same is true of the new position of chief examiner. This position has been approved by the house and the senate, but has not yet been signed by the President.

Dr. Haynes is a native of Washington and received his education in the public schools here. He received his bachelor of science degree from the University of Pittsburgh; his masters of education from the University of Chicago, and his doctorate in education from New York university.

He has taught at Howard university, Armstrong high school, and served as principal of Brown junior high school.

The two promotions and the creation of the new position left the following top jobs vacant in the schools:

The principalship of Armstrong high school, which the board intends to fill immediately; associate superintendent in charge of research in the colored schools, also to be filled immediately, and a second new position of chief of examiers in the colored schools.

Dr. Haynes Gregory

Haynes Named To Wilkinson School Post

Board Also Establishes

Position to Accomplish Administrative Equality

By Martha J. [illegible]
Post Reporter

The District Board of Education yesterday named Dr. Harold A. Haynes, 61, now an associate superintendent, to be first assistant superintendent in charge of Negro schools.

In a second move, designed to give Negro schools an administrative equality with white schools, the board approved temporary appointment of Francis A. Gregory, 43, principal of Armstrong High School, to the new post of associate superintendent in charge of Negro junior and vocational high schools.

Appointment of Dr. Haynes to the $7730 a year job ended the three-month stalemate between the board and Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of schools, over filling the top position in the Negro division. He succeeds Dr. Garnet C. Wilkerson, who retired August 31 after 30 years as first assistant.

Mrs. Williams Abstains

Eight members of the board were present at the special meeting and all but one voted to approve Dr. Haynes' appointment. Mrs. James W. Williams asked to be recorded as not voting because a vote for approval "would be a sacrifice of principle for expediency."

She said her action was "not because of any reflection on the candidate" and later, when congratulating Dr. Haynes, told him it was "nothing personal."

Dr. Haynes is a native Washingtonian and has served as a teacher and principal in Washington schools since 1919. He has served as associate superintendent in charge of research and chief examiner for divisions 10-13 since 1948.

He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in electrical engineering fro mth University of Pittsburgh, a Mastr's degree in education from the University of Chicago and a Doctor of Philosophy from New York University.

Gregory Choice a Surprise

Naming of Gregory came as a surprise. The position of associate superintendent in charge of junior and vocational high schools was requested only this week in the board's annual budget request to the District Commissioners. It pays $6730 annually.

Gregory, born in Harrisburg, Pa., and graduated from Dunbar High School here, received a Bachelor of Science degree in electrical engineering from Case Institute of Technology, a Master of Science in electrical enginering from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and expects to receive his doctorate in education from Western Reserve Universtiy within the next year. He has been a teacher and principal in Washington schools since 1932.

Another new position, that of chief examiner for the Negro schools, was approved. Until now the associate in charge of educational research has also handled the work of the chief examiner. In white schools the positions are separate.

Also approved was Dr. Corning's plan for using three exchange teachers from England, France, and Canada. One of the three, Miss Dorothy E. Gardner of England, exchanged with a Negro teacher from Cardozo High School and Mrs. Williams, Negro board member, had asked that she be assigned to Cardozo.

Gregory Named Up to New Post Created Post

Board of Education Yields to Corning on Exchange Teacher

WASHINGTON

The Board of Education settled three important issues involving colored schools at a special meeting held Wednesday morning.

Disposing of the first item on the agenda, the board named Dr. Harold A. Haynes, associate superintendent in charge of Research and chief examiner, as first assistant superintendent of schools. He succeeds Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson.

Approves Visiting Teachers

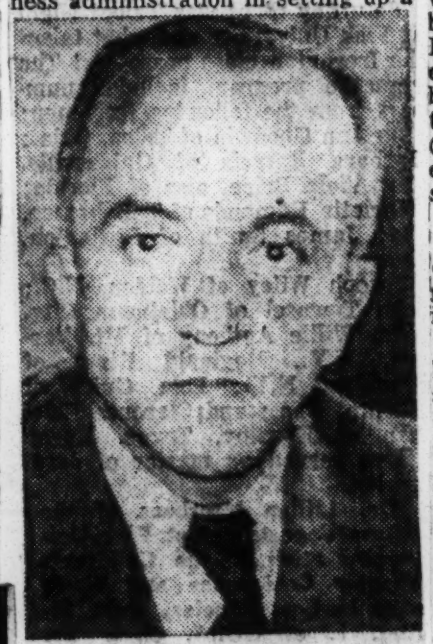
Following this, the board approved the recommendation of Superintendent Hobart Corning, to make two foreign instructors, Miss Dorothy Gardner of England, and Mlle M. Y. Bodenan of France, visiting teachers. Miss Gardner is exchanging with Miss Maxine Daly of Cardozo, who is now in England.

The two teachers were assigned to the offices of heads of the department of English in Divisions 1-9 and 10-13.

They are to arrange their schedules on a rotation basis without responsibility for classes on a regular teaching basis, except for the French instructor, who will have some teaching responsibility.

Centralize Athletics

In the third matter the Board created the position of assistant superintendent in charge of business administration in setting up a



DR. HAYNES

DR. GREGORY

centralized athletic program. Under him will be heads of the department of health, physical education and safety in Divisions 1-9 and 10-13.

Promote Gregory

In another important action, and what is referred to by some observers as an appeasement growing out of a compromise situation to make Dr. Haynes the first assistant superintendent, the board promoted Francis Gregory, principal of Armstrong High School, to a newly created position of associate superintendent in charge of junior high schools.

The job was made possible, according to Dr. Hobart Corning, superintendent of schools, by the conversion of funds from other sources.

New Superintendent

Dr. Haynes, the new first assistant superintendent, is a native Washingtonian, having been born here on May 7, 1889 He holds the B. S. degree in electrical engineering from the University of Pittsburg (1910), the M. A. in education from the University of Chicago (1930), and the Ph. D. degree in education from New York University (1946).

In D. C. Schools 33 Years

Dr. Haynes began his teaching career in the field of electrical engineering at Howard University in 1912.

After six years in this position, he became a teacher at the Armstrong High School where he remained until 1931. From July, 1931, until June, 1932, he served temporarily as assistant superintendent in charge of research and chief examiner, Divison 10-13.

He was then made principal of Browne Junior High School where he served until August 1940, when he was made principal of Armstrong.

He was transferred to the Dunbar High School as principal in July, 1943. In November, 1947, he was promoted to the position as administrative assistant to the first assistant superintendent of schools, Divisions 10-13.

He was made associate superintendent in charge of research and chief examiner, Divisions 10-13, in December, 1948, where he has served until the present time.

New Associate Superintendent

Mr. Gregory was born in Harrisburg, Pa., in December, 1907. He graduated from the Dunbar High here in June, 1924.

He received a B. S. in Eelectrical engineering in June, 1928, from Case Institute of Technology, the M. S. in electrical Engineering in June, 1932, from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and expects to receive his Ph. D. from Western Reserve University in the field of education about June, 1952.

Wilkinson Ends Career; Successor Still Unnamed

WASHINGTON

A successor to Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson still has to go unnamed until the Board of Education has its first meeting in September it seems.

Most of the members of the Board of Education are on vacation and so is the Superintendent of Schools.

Meanwhile nobody is available to make what ever administrative plans are necessary for the opening of school in Divisions 10-13, from information the AFRO has been able to gather.

Dr. Wilkinson wound up his 49 years of service Tuesday at Franklin School, and took off on Wednesday for an extended vacation.

He and Mrs. Wilkinson will spend some time in the Doctor's old college town, Oberlin, Ohio, and from there they will take a motor trip through the Middle and Northwest. he is actually through now.

Meanwhile C. Melvin Sharpe, president of the Board of Education, told this reporter on Tuesday that he too is off for a month's vacation.

Corning Report Denied

The Board President took time out to deny a recent report that there is a move to rehire Superintendent Hobart Corning, for a new term long before his current term expires in March because of critical conditions existing in the schools.

"There is no truth to this unless somebody is trying to plant some such seed. I know nothing about any such move," Mr. Sharpe stated.

As for a successor to Dr. Wilkinson, Board president said he was not at liberty to discuss that situation now.

Dr. Corning is already on vacation at a nearby beach.

OUR NEGRO COMMUNITY

Jeanes Supervisors Aid Rural School Programs

14 L

By CLAUDE GEORGE SR.

The Jeanes supervising teachers are plugging away at improving Negro life in Georgia.

This group of 95 supervisors—whose work is financed through a foundation founded in 1907 by Miss Anna T. Jeanes, a Philadelphia Quaker—held its state conference at Atlanta University recently to discuss individual county problems and the possibility of working closely with state agencies in developing an integrated program for improved rural living.

The Jeanes teachers work with individual county school systems to help improve rural schools and community life.

Appearing on the first day's program were Dr. Robert L. Cousins, Dr. J. C. Dixon, Mrs. Maenella D. Dempsey, Walker Williams, newly appointed consultant of the Georgia Tuberculosis Association; and Dr. W. A. Mason, director of the Office of Health Education for Negroes.

On the second day, the supervisors visited several schools in Atlanta and Fulton County. They also were entertained at a banquet sponsored by the American Cancer Society. John W. Emmenuel served as toastmaster.

Negro Asked To Head Education In Kentucky

BY ALICE DUNNIGAN

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — (ANP)- A A total of 500 delegates attending the 75th anniversary meeting Kentucky Negro Education association last week asked for a full-time assistant supervisor of Negro education in the Blue Grass state.

In another resolution, the teachers requested that the words "for Negroes" be deleted from the name, Kentucky State college.

While praising the University of Louisville for opening its doors to Negro students, the Negro teachers deplored the school's firing of the Negro faculty of Louisville Municipal college.

Other resolutions passed by the KNEA included:

1. Permission for Kentucky State college to hire members of its faculty without regard to race. 2. State expend a minimum of $200 per child expenditure for education. 3. Equalization of Negro schools in the state with white schools.

4. Increase of the school year to a minimum of nine months. 5. Financial aid for student transportation. 6. Teachers should stress the use of the ballot. 7. Adoption of the federal school lunch program for all schools.

8. Appointment of Negro as assistant state supervisor of education and as state supervisor of home economics.

General meetins were held at Quinn Chapel. Among the features of the program were workshops conducted by specialists. Students winning the essay contest sponsored by alumni of Kentucky State were Laura C. Whitfield, Central high, Louisville, first, and Mary Frances Johnson, Lincoln institute, Lincoln Ridge, second.

Numerous speakers from all over the nation addressed various meetings. Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State college, was the featured speaker at the KNEA Diamond Jubilee banquet, held at Kunz' restaurant.

Among the many speakers were: Dr. George Gore, president, Florida A and M college; Moss H. Kendrix, National Education association; Boswell B. Hodgkins, superintendent of the Kentucky state department of education; Miss Croma Mowery, president, NEA, and R. L. Dowery, president of the KNEA, Shelbyville, Ky.

Special features of the convention included the 20th annual musical held at the DuPont Manual auditorium. The 230-voice all state high school chorus directed by Noah F. Ryder, director of music, Norfolk division, Virginia State college, was featured on its program.

The KNEA gave out a number awards to the following persons: Dr. Wesley, Frank Stanley, editor, Louisville Defender; Lyndon Johnson, Atty. Charles W. Anderson, Prof. Alvert E. Meyzeek, Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore, Supt. Omer Carmicheal, Mrs. Margaret Parks Norrell, Prof. Henry Arthur Kean, Tennessee State college; Blyden Jackson, Fisk university; Dr. Rufus Clements, president, Atlanta university, and Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president, Lincoln (Pa.) university.

Dr. Clements and Dr. Bonds could not attend the meeting in person to receive their honors. Others earning awards included all past presidents of the KNEA. Mrs. Anita Robinson, assistant secretary of KNEA.

Teachers In Kentucky Ask Race Supervisor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Kentucky Negro Education Association closed its annual convention here last week after adopting a resolution calling for a full time assistant supervisor of Negro education in the state.

The teachers also backed federal aid to education so long as it is administered "without discrimination" to schools operating under the dual system based on the color line. They scored the failure to integrate Municipal college teachers on the staff of the University of Louisville.

The Lincoln Institute key for "outstanding contribution to the cause of Negro education in 1950-51" was awarded to Editor Frank L. Stanley of the Louisville Defender.

An anti-segregation amendment fostered by Stanley was included in a Senate resolution under which Kentucky entered the Southern Regional Education pact.

Houston R. Jackson New Superintendent Of Baltimore Schools

BALTIMORE

Houston R. Jackson, who began his teaching career in a one-room rural school, was appointed assistant superintendent of Baltimore schools, Thursday.

Mrs. Vivian E. Cook was named to the post he vacated, the principalship of the Booker T. Junior, Senior High School.

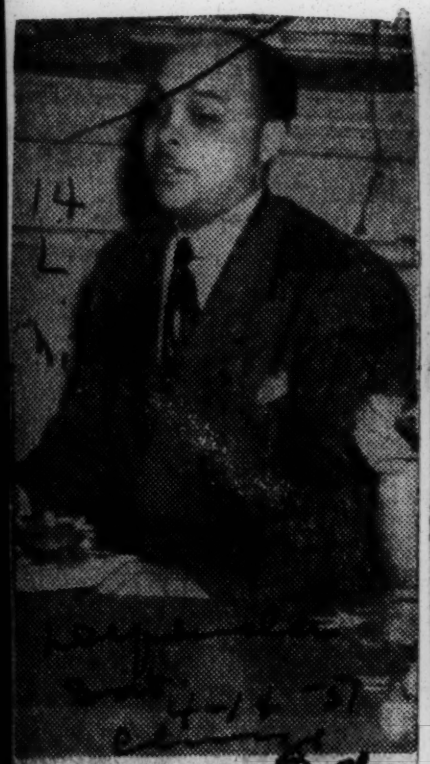
Mr. Jackson fills the vacancy created on Jan. 31, when Dr. Elmer A. Henderson retired after 45 years in the school system.

14 L 1951

Mississippi

HONOR MEMORY OF NEGRO SCHOOL HEAD

Representatives of the Jackson Negro Schools are shown as they placed a wreath on the grave of William Henry Lanier, first superintendent of the Negro schools in Jackson. Left to right are Lanier's widow and James Gibbes, supervisor of the Jackson Negro schools. The three children placing the wreath are students at Smith Robinson school. Lanier Day is held each year in honor of the school's first superintendent. He died in 1939. (Staff photo by W. C. Shoemaker.)



DR. JOHN E. KING, principal of Public School 25 in Brooklyn, N. Y., who has been nominated for a post as assistant superintendent of the New York City public school system. A native New Yorker with more than 20 years experience, Dr. King was nominated for the $13,500-a-year post a year and a half ago but was rejected because of "lack of experience." It is expected that he will be accepted this time along with two other nominees.

ANOTHER B. S. DEGREE—John B. King (left), first Negro to be elected assistant superintendent of schools by the N. Y. Board of Education, receives his Boy Scout badge from Supreme Court Judge George A. Arkwright, president of the Brooklyn Boy Scouts. Mr. King was elected to the executive board of the Brooklyn Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

Educators Honor John B. King

NEW YORK — (NNPA) — John B. King, recently appointed superintendent of schools in districts 26 and 28, Brooklyn, was honored at a testimonial dinner at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel here Monday evening (November 26).

Tribute was paid to Mr. King, the first colored person to hold such a position in New York City, by Dr. William Jansen, superintendent of schools, who praised him for work "done brilliantly" in the local school system and the community.

Dr. Jansen said the elevation of Mr. King to the important post he holds should be of great significance to all New Yorkers.

"Only in the City of New York has it thus far been possible for a Negro to reach so high a position in a public schools system devoted to the education of all children," Dr. Jansen declared.

"You know, it's regretable—but only too true—that there are many places, even in the democracies, where a statute—a law on the books—must be changed or suspended in order to permit a Negro to hold a public office such as the one so well merited by John King," the school superintendent continued, adding:

"As some one has put it, there are places where the law must be changed in order that we may be brothers. If it were not so tragic, it would be merely ridiculous. For, if ever I saw a head-on collision between God's law and man's, between 'love thy neighbor' and 'persecute thy neighbor,' it's in the statutes that rob men of their heritage because of race or creed.

"Unfortunately, took, the bars are still high in some communities that don't have the blunt barrier of a law."

Dr. Jansen praised Mr. King for the contribution he has made as teacher, supervisor and "as an altruistic man to the Bedford-Stuyvesant community and to the City of New York which has publicly recognized his talent and his magnitude of soul elevating him to his present position."

The other speaker was Dr. Lewis A. Wilson, Commissioner of Education of New York State. Justice Maximilan Moss, president of the Board of Education and recently elected Supreme Court justice, served as toastmaster.

14 L 1951

State Supervisor - West Virginia

Discount Bribe Charge As Cause

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—I. J. K. Wells was fired from his job as state supervisor of Negro schools last week by State School Superintendent W. W. Trent who insisted he had not been influenced by the charges of bribery brought against Wells.

Trent wrote a letter to Wells which he released to the press to coincide with his delivery by mail. In it he said, "I repeat the statement made to you and your friends who visited me in your behalf, that the bribery charge against you, of which you were exonerated by due process of law, was not and is not now a factor leading to this decision."

Trent also said that he was discharging Wells because the latter "had refused to give up his part-time connection with Color magazine which he publishes."

Trent said, "I release you so that the Negro schools and the children attending them may have a man who will devote his full time and his entire energy to the improvement of teaching and the enrichment of the school program."

The superintendent declared that Wells' refusal to withdraw from one or the other position, publishing or teaching, "left me with the present alternative of releasing you from future relationship to the State Department of Education."

Mrs. Elizabeth Drewry, a member of the House of Delegates, had charged Wells with attempting to bribe her to vote against the so-called "fire-hose" bill.

Following a legislative probe of the charges, the grand jury of Kanawha county failed to indict the educator for the alleged bribery.

14 L 1951 Supervisor (Texas)

WILL HELP SELECT DALLAS TEXTBOOKS.—Mrs. Jimmie Brashear, consultant in elementary education in the 13 Negro schools of Dallas, has been appointed by Supt. W. T. White of the Dallas Board of Education as a member of a special textbook selection committee to choose basal and supplementary readers and spelling books for the 1951-52 school term. Mrs. Brashear will work with two groups each composed of two consultants and six classroom teachers. She is the only Negro member of the committee. According to Mrs. Brashear, selection of books will be made after study of copies sent in advance to each member of the selecting groups and special appearances before the committee of publishers representatives. Mrs. Brashear started her teaching career in Tuskegee Institute. She next served at Prairie View State college as critic teacher from which she was called to Dallas to take the position of elementary school supervisor in 1929. She is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, with a major in education, has attended the Universi of Chicago, Ohio State university and holds the M. A. degree in supervision from the University of California.

14 L 1951 Virginia

County Supervisors Laud Retiring Negro Colleague

SUFFOLK—William A. Lawrence, supervisor from the Cypress District, on December 6 completed his four-year term as a member of the Nansemond County Board of Supervisors.

As Mr. Lawrence's tenure of office expired, his four white colleagues had nothing but praise for their relations with him, the first Negro to hold public office in the county since the Reconstruction days.

HE WAS ELECTED four years ago, defeating F. E. Harrell, 292 to 290 for the office, but last month N. T. Poarch, a former board member, ousted Supervisor Lawrence, 492 to 227 in the general election.

Mr. Poarch ran with Democratic support. Mr. Lawrence ran as an independent, but with the backing of the Negro Independin Voters League (IVL). Mr. Poarch takes office in January, 1952.

• • •

TOWARD THE conclusion of the monthly board session Thursday, Chairman Vernon C. Eberwine told Mr. Lawrence that "you have certainly conducted yourself on the highest plane during your four years on the board and it has been a pleasure working with you."

Supervisor James E. Rawls of the Holy Neck District said that Mr. Lawrence had served on the board" with distinction to yourself and your race." Mr. Rawls then added, "I wish you every success in your endeavors."

Both Supervisor Clark of the Whaleyville District and Supervisor M. E. Joyner of the Churchatuck District added their praise of Mr. Lawrence's tenure of office.

14 L Va

MR. LAWRENCE, with considerable feeling of emotion, said: "I have certainly enjoyed by term of office and appreciate your cooperation with my problems."

"I would like to say," he added, "that I did all I could to fulfill the duties of my office and it has been a pleasure to have served with you. It has really meant quite a bit to me."

The out-going supervisor also offered his service to the board as a private citizen and said that he would turn his efforts now to explaining to the citizens of his race the county's machinery of government.

Norfolk, Va

MR. LAWRENCE admitted that he "knew very little about the job supervisor when he first took office." He said, however, that he felt the duties of the office required the supervisor to portect the interest of the county and also help the citizens.

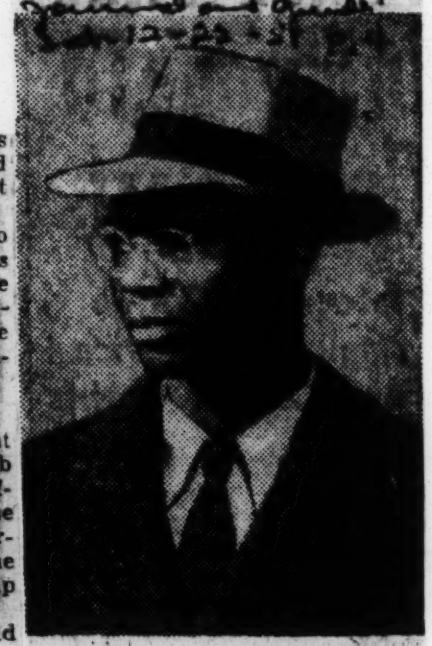
Chairman Eberwine later told Mr. Lawrence that he thought he would be able "to help us (the Board of Supervisors) as much as a private citizen as when you were a member."

• • •

THE BOARD CHAIRMAN said that Mr. Lawrence could perform an excellent service to his people and the board by explaining to them what the board is trying to accomplish.

"It is ignorance that causes a lot of misunderstanding," said Mr. Eberwine.

County Official Subject Of Praise



William A. Lawrence, elected to the Nansemond County Board of Supervisors four years ago completed his term of office last week with the warm praise of his white colleagues for their relations with him. He was defeated for re-election in the November general election.

Negro Schools Supervisor Named in Montgomery

Roanoke Times

14 L Va

Mrs. Margaret T. Jones of 2038 Eighteenth street N.W., has been named supervisor of the Negro elementary schools of Montgomery County.

Mon. 11-19-51

Mrs. Jones is principal of the new Rockville Elementary School and has served in the county school system for 21 years. She is a graduate of Miner Teachers College and Howard University. She also has taken postgraduate work at Catholic University, Columbia University and New York University.

Washington

She served as president of the Montgomery Teachers Association for seven years and is a member of the Montgomery County Youth Commission.

Dropped by State

Dr. Wells Suffers New Blow

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Dr. I. J. K. Wells, publisher of Color magazine, who voluntarily withdrew from active duty as supervisor of Negro schools in West Virginia when he was charged recently with making a bribe offer, last Friday was denied the right to return to his state educational post by State School Superintendent W. W. Trent.

Superintendent Trent said his action, however, did not stem from the recent bribery charges made against Dr. Wells but came because of Dr. Wells' "refusal to break off his relationship with Color magazine," and not for any other reason. He had tried for a long time, Mr. Trent said, to get Dr. Wells to discontinue his "dual capacity" job.

When the bribery charges were hurled at Dr. Wells by Mrs. Elizabeth Drewery, lone Negro member of the State House of Delegates, Dr. Wells voluntarily stepped out of active service in his state post while the charges were under investigation. He was accused of offering Mrs. Drewery $1,000 or a trip to Europe in return for her interest in the "fire-boss" bill. Dr. Wells was later given a clean bill of health.

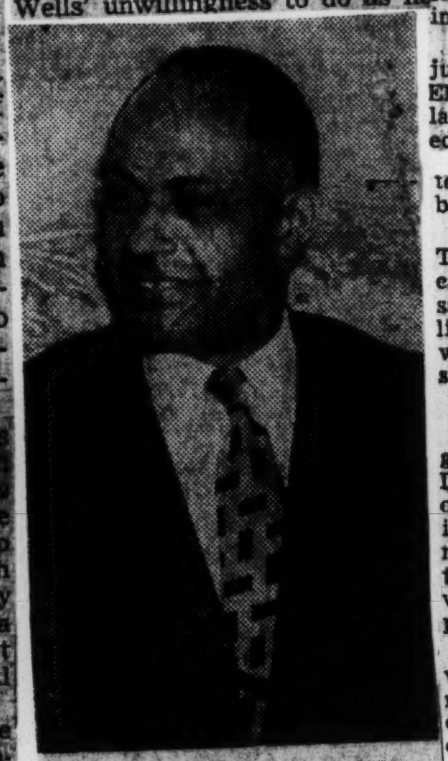
SOUGHT REINSTATEMENT

Upon being cleared of the charge, the veteran educator-publisher made a request for reinstatement to his state school post. Mr. Trent's refusal followed on Friday of last week.

It had been generally believed that Dr. Wells would return to his state educational job as soon as the Kanawha County grand jury cleared him of the bribery charges on April 18.

In refusing to return Dr. Wells to his former position, Mr. Trent sent Dr. Wells a letter in which he set forth his position. He said his request that Dr. Wells break off his connections with Color magazine was a long-standing request and that if Dr. Wells had complied with his request, the veteran educator would still "be working full time and on full pay." He said Dr. Wells' state school post needed the "full-time energy of one person, if not two."

The state official said Dr. Wells' unwillingness to do as he had been asked, forced him to take the step he took in cutting Dr. Wells off the state job permanently. He told Dr. Wells in his letter that he wished him "continued success in editing and publishing the magazine with which you are connected."



DR. I. J. K. WELLS
. . . loses school post

The Courier tried to reach Dr. Wells Saturday for comment, but was unable to locate him.

I. J. K. Wells Is Angered By Dismissal

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—In a biting letter to State School Supt. W. W. Trent last week, I. J. K. Wells, ousted state supervisor of Negro schools, charged that his dismissal was "unnecessary and harsh."

On answer to Trent's statement that "bribery charges brought against you, of which you were duly exonerated by due process of law, were not and are not now a factor leading to your release," Wells suggested that "unrevealed factors" must have led to his firing.

Wells was cleared by a grand jury of alleged bribery of Mrs. Elizabeth Drewry, state legislator, who charged that he offered her $1,000 or a trip to Europe to vote against the so-called "fire-boss bill."

In announcing Well's dismissal, Trent said he worked in a dual capacity. The state superintendent said he spent so much time publishing Color magazine that he was unable to give full time to his state job.

To this charge, Wells answered:

"It is true you wished me to give less and less time to Color... During my conference with you on April 24, I informed you that if you still required it, I had made arrangements for someone to take over Color and that I would devote full time to the department."

He said that during his 18 years with the department, he never received full pay even though "I often worked 10, 12 or 15 hours a day."

The magazine publishers told his former employer, "I leave it to your conscience and with the public whether or not my release was justifiable."

14m 1951

Alabama

Orders T. C. Bowen Returned to Post In Randolph County

MONTGOMERY—In a unanimous opinion, the Alabama State Supreme Court ruled May 17 that a lower court decided properly when it ordered the Randolph County Board of Education to restore Theodore C. Bowen to his teaching job.

Justice Joel D. Brown, speaking for the court in a seven-page opinion in which he pin-pointed the technical objections raised, brushing all of them aside, said that Bowen "had attained a status of continuing employment and his contract could not be cancelled without proper proceedings under the statute."

Justices C. J. Simpson, J. J. Stakely and Ed Livingston concurred.

TENURE SUSTAINED

Circuit Judge Will D. Walton, sitting in LaFayette, Ala., on Nov. 14, 1950, ordered Bowen put back on the teaching job he held at the time the board sought to illegally remove him. Bowen relied upon the Alabama teacher tenure act.

School Superintendent J. Lem Lovvorn in a form letter of July 29, rejected him as a teacher, failing to follow the May 1 deadline for dismissal. On April 21 the superintendent has sent out a form-letter suggesting that he was to be continued in employment.

The suit was filed Sept. 18 and the circuit court heard the show-cause action on the alternative writ on Oct. 26. In his petition, Bowen charged that the board's cancellation of his teaching contract was "arbitrary, unjust, void and of no effect."

BOARD APPEALED

The board appealed and also issued another firing notice which the point at issue was before the court.

Atty. Arthur D. Shores and Peter A. Hall who represented Bowen indicated from their Birmingham office that they would urge the board to restore Bowen and pay him his back salary.

D.C. Asks Fund Restoration to Hire Teachers

$162,900 Which House Refused Necessary for 33 in Negro Schools

District school officials yesterday urged a Senate subcommittee to restore a House-rejected $162,900 to permit employment of 33 additional Negro teachers.

Dr. Hobart M. Corning, District school superintendent, told the subcommittee these teachers are needed to bring the teacher-pupil ratio to the standard in white schools.

Increased enrollment in the Negro schools has forced larger classes per teacher, he said.

In refusing these teacher positions, the House Appropriations Committee report observed that "most of the inequities which currently exist within the school system with regard to teaching personnel can be correced by adjustments within the total staff currenly provided for."

More Instructors

The appeal was made to the Senate subcommittee on District Appropriations which is considering the District's 137-million-dollar supply bill for the year starting July 1.

Corning also asked for $39,300 to hire nine additional instructors to teach automobile driving in all senior high schools. Today only four high schools offer driver-training courses.

Senator Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.), a subcommittee member, questioned the program on grounds he feels parents are adequate driving teachers. Corning replied that statistics show the program reduces accidents.

Handicraft Teachers

Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, assistant superintendent in charge of Negro schools, urged the subcommittee to provide four more handicraft teachers at Cardozo High School.

District Welfare Director Gerard M. Shea made a strong plea for Senate restoration of a $250,000 House cut on public assistance to needy persons. The House gave only half this increase. Shea also requested money for more maintenance and attendants at the much-criticized Home for the Aged and Infirm and the Industrial Home School for Colored Children.

Converge on Montgomery

Alabama Teachers Hold 68th Session

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Most of the 7,000 active members of the Alabama State Teachers Association are expected to converge on Montgomery for the sixty-eighth annual session scheduled for the Alabama State College on March 15-16, according to announcements from Dr. Robert C. Hatch, executive secretary.

The theme of this year's confab is "The Teacher's Role and Opportunity in the National Emergency."

Appearing on a symposium on the theme for this year will be Mrs. Louise B. Trigg, of Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Carrie C. Robinson of Montgomery; Dr. W. E. Anderson of Montgomery and Charles W. Orr, of Normal.

James C. Evans, assistant to the Secretary of Defense, will deliver the keynote address on Thursday evening, and the sessions will close with the annual Association Musical, directed by Julius Carroll, of Alabama State College, on Friday night.

Walker J. Carroll, of Daphne, is the president of the organization and is urging all who plan to be in attendance and request assistance in housing to direct requests to F. W. Taylor at the college.

Negro Teachers End Capital Convention

MONTGOMERY, March 16—(AP)—The Alabama State Teachers Assn (Negro) wound up its 68th annua convention tonight with parting advice to be jealous of the rights to teach.

President Walker J. Carroll, principal of the Baldwin County Training School at Daphne, called on the teacher delegates to guard well their perogatives to help train America's youth.

Carroll said education leaders must continue an adequate recruiting program to attract the best students into the teaching profession.

Henry J. Williams, Birmingham, recommended that vote clinics be continued in the schools. He reported an increasing number of Negro teachers are exercising their right to vote.

Executive Secretary Robert C. Hatch, of Montgomery, reported that the association membership has grown from 2000 when he took office 10 years ago to 7000 now.

Negro Teachers Meet At Capital

MONTGOMERY, March 15 (U.P.)—The Alabama State Teachers Association for Negroes opened a two-day annual convention at the Alabama State College for Negroes here today.

The feature of today's program was a symposium with the following speakers: Louise Thrigg, Tuskegee Institute; Carrie C. Robinson, Montgomery; Dr. W. C. Anderson, Montgomery, and Charles W. Orr, Normal.

James C. Evans, assistant to the U. S. Secretary of Defense, delivered an address tonight.

14m(1) 1951

Alabama State Teachers Association

Negro Teachers Discuss Building At Montgomery

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The convention discussed employment of a fulltime secretary for the association and purchase of a site for a permanent headquarters building at Montgomery.

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Teachers' U

Leave Enforcement Task Up to Council

Passes Anti-Bias Resolution, Votes Dual School Cases Aid

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. — By a vote of 172-42, the American Federation of Teachers, AF of L, passed a resolution at their convention here last week which in effect would lead to the ending of the formation of more segregated locals in the South.

While not spelling out in so many words that new locals which have all white or all colored members may not be admitted to the association, it directed the executive council of the body to "act in strict" accordance with the Federation's anti-discrimination ban.

Earlier the convention, by unanimous vote of its 500 delegates informed segregated locals in the South that their discrimination violated the union's constitution and directed them to work actively for the removal of all racial barriers.

Tenth of Locals Vint Crow

The sharpest challenge to the teacher organization arose from the fact that among its 400 locals, 44 of them are segregated.

The fight to defeat the directive to the executive council was led by Irving Fullington of Birmingham, president of the teachers' local there, who told the delegates "you will lose strength in the South if you try to force this issue."

He added that until "there is more education and brotherhood, the convention's efforts will be opposed just as unsegregated schools are opposed."

Leading the fight for passage of the directive, on the other hand was Detroit delegate Helen Polner. "We cannot continue our equivocal position," she pointed out as she insisted that the resolution provide a means of "meeting the issue of segregation on a decent basis."

Carrying further the fight against segregation, the convention voted public and financial aid to the NAACP in "specific court cases challenging the constitutionality of segregated shool systems."

Push Arkansas Legislature

Teachers Ask Solons Sift School Problems

By JOHN HOWARD

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—The fifty-second annual session of the Arkansas Teachers Association came to a close here with the organization going on record and requesting the Governor to call a special session to consider the problems facing the schools in Arkansas, last week.

Governor McMath had made a surprise visit to the teachers association, Thursday night, and stated his intentions of calling a special session of the Arkansas Legislature when he felt they would stand as a majority and take up the school problems.

Commissioner A. B. Bonds delivered the principle address at the Thursday night meeting. Dr. Edward McCuistion of the State Department of Education also appeared on the program. Education Commissioner Bonds opened his address with the humorous assurance that 'I haven't got a trouble in the world $20,000 won't cure."

Governor McMath stated that with 100,000 votes in the majority, last summer when he was renominated by the people of Arkansas, he felt it a mandate from the people to prepare adequate proposed legislature for schools.

TEACHERS HEAR DAVIS

Dr. Lawrence A. Davis of A. M. and N. College spoke to some 1,200 teachers at the Friday night session. In his subject, "Education at the Crossroads in American Democracy," Dr. Davis said that the . . . "task of education is gargantuan and enigmatic; both democracy, which is the only ideological hope of free world, and education, without which it cannot survive, are at the crossroads." He asked the teachers not to lose sight of the "eternal aims."

Dr. Davis called for an understandig of the moral and spirtual values of education and a consideraton of the "inherent worth of human personality."

Officers elected for the 1951-52 session were Elza Hunter, North Little Rock, Jones High School principal, president; W. C. Potts, Marion, vice president; Frank Smith, Carthage, executive secretary; Mrs. J. N. Stanfield, Carthage, recording secretary; Dr. T. W. Coggs, Arkansas Baptist College, treasurer; Clifton Claye of Stamps, registrar; Charles A. Hicks, teacher placement; Miss Willie B. Thomas, Pine Bluff, historian; Miss Edna Douglass of Little Rock, board member, and J. H. White of Helena. board member.

Maryland Teachers Association Votes to Admit Negroes, 199-41

Precedent Is Set In Abolishment Of Race Barrier

By the Associated Press

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—The representative assembly of the Maryland State Teachers Association voted 199 to 41 today to admit Negroes as members of the association.

The assembly accepted a constitutional amendment giving Negro teachers equal rights and privileges in the association. At previous annual conventions of the association, the amendment had been repeatedly defeated.

Now in Separate Group.

Negro teachers now have a separate organization.

Principal speaker at the final convention session was Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, India's Ambassador to the United States and Mexico.

She told her audience of 10,000 Maryland teachers that while Americans are absorbed in the threat of Communism, her country cannot afford to be because of the greater threat of hunger.

"To a hungry person the word 'Democracy' has no appeal," she said. "The phrase 'American way of life' has no appeal. But Communism is quick to exploit hunger.

Asserts No Charity is Asked.

"Our first task," she continued, "is to give our people the things they deserve. To accomplish this we ask your knowledge, your understanding and your moral support. But we ask no charity. Rather, we want to give and take as equals."

In this way, she said, the free nations of the world can build up a force to oppose Communism.

Madame Pandit, sister of the prime minister of India, described her country's foreign policy as "pro-United Nations and pro-free nations."

"Neutralism" Denied.

She said India's foreign policy does not represent "neutralism," adding:

"In recent sessions of the United Nations, we voted with you 38 times out of 51, abstained 11 while differing only twice. Yet I have never seen it recorded in this country that we voted together 38 times."

In other actions today, the 324-member general assembly approved an increase in dues from $5 to $10 a year and accepted a new slate of officers. Dr. Earle T. Hawkins, president of Towson State Teachers' College, was elevated to president of the association.

Md. Teachers Association Accepts Negro Membership

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Madame Pandit's talk was cosponsored by the United Nations Association of Maryland.

Today's program also included the twenty-second Annual Conert of the All-Maryland High School Orchestra.

Md. Teachers Drop Color Bar

Decision May Have Wide Influence

BALTIMORE — The Maryland State Teachers Association's decision to admit colored teachers to its membership and the possibility of a merger with the Maryland Educational Association, colored teachers' group, are the big issues emerging from the three-day conference held by both groups in Baltimore.

Dropping of the color clause is expected to have national implications, Maryland being a "borderline" state as regards segregation in education.

Some observers view the white teacher group's action as a first step toward integration of Maryland's schools on the pupil level.

Voted Saturday

The white teachers' association, with 10,000 members voted at a Saturday session to omit a previous "white only" ruling from its constitution.

The resolution ending discrimination had been introduced at three prior annual coventios by liberal elements in MSTA. Each time it had been voted wown.

This year, white Baltimore teachers in several counties to push blocks in several counties to push the measure through. An overwhelming majority of delegates to the MSTA's representative assembly voted to erase the color bar.

51 Opposed

Of the delegates voting, 199 were for, 51 opposed to ending discrimination.

From informed sources, the AFRO learned that at the beginning of the convention, nine opposed opening the door but that this opposition dwindled to four on Saturday when voting began.

Dissenting counties were mainly in the Eastern Shore district of Maryland.

Dr. Earle T. Hawkins, white, president of Towson (Md.) State Teachers College, the newly elected president of MSTA told the AFRO that colored teachers who joined the organization would be accorded "full and equal membership privileges."

The MSTA, Dr. Hawkins stated, provides its members with such benefits as wholesale buying contracts with merchants throughout the state (a plan whereby teachers in the association can purchase goods and services at discount);

A legislative committee which works closely with the State Legislature on laws affecting teachers' salaries, hiring policies, and school administration policies;

A state journal, published for members, with news of educational nature and of special interest to teachers.

Dues Increased

MSTA dues, increased at a finance session last week, are now $10 a year. Payment entitles members to full benefits of the association.

Can Join Both Groups

Colored teachers who join MSTA. Dr. Hawkins added, will still be able to retain their membership in the Maryland Educational Association.

MEA officials reserved a statement of policy regarding the white group's ruling, pending an executive committee meeting at Bates High School, Annapolis, on Nov. 3. MEA, announced at the end of the

Elmer T. Hawkins, president of colored teachers' conference that the possibility of a merger with MSTA was a question of extreme importance. He declined to comment as to his own views on the proposed merger.

MEA has 2100 members, including Baltimore and the counties.

Both MEA and MSTA convened on the same days last week for their annual conferences. School children throughout the state had a two-day holiday (Oct. 18 and 19) while their instructors met in Baltimore.

The MEA met at Douglass High School and Ames Methodist Church White teachers assembled at the Fifth Regiment Armory.

Two Mixed Sessions

As has been the practice for several years, both groups met for two joint sessions at the Armory. At the second such joint meeting, the teachers heard Madame Vijaya Pandit, India's ambassador to the U.S. speak on "India Looks at the World."

Edward Weeks, editor of the Atlantic Monthly magazine, was featured speaker at the first session.

Observers feel that the action of the white teachers will have repercussions within MEA. Some colored teachers are opposed to merging, saying that they want to retain their identity as a minority group.

Special problems affecting colored teachers, this group believes, will not be taken into account by MSTA.

mainly, approve fully of the project merger. Since Dr. William Lemmel, Baltimore superintendent of schools took office in 1945, integration of city teachers in departmental meetings has been achieved.

Opposition to the merger is expected to come largely from county teachers, both white and colored.

Mississippi Teachers Ass'n Holds Conference at Jackson

BY ALICE BROWN SMITH

JACKSON, Miss.—When the curtain rang down on the 1951 session of the MATCS in the spacious auditorium of Jackson College it climaxed an educational event that will stand out in educational history like "Mars at Perihelion."

The theme of the 1951 session was "Responsible Citizenship—Our Challenge." The annual address of President A. A. Alexander, Thursday morning, March 22, pointed out that . . . "the task of educational leadership is responsible citizenship."

Top-flight consultants aided area leaders and committee chairmen in the discussion of the theme.

The roster of consultants included Mary G. Whiteside, Alcorn College; Mrs. M. P. Higgins, Jackson College; Leora Fairley, Rust College; Mrs. Z. A. Barron, Coahoma Junior College; Dr. Jane McAllister, Jackson College; Mrs. Sarah Berry, Mrs. E. Owens, Mrs. Mildred Tucker, Mrs. B. A. Blackburn, Jackson College; Mrs. Addie Golden, Dr. S. E. Duncan, State Department of Education, Raleigh, N. C.; F. O. Alexander, Dr. P. H. Eason, State Department of Education, Jackson; Mrs. Ruby Lyells and deans of various colleges.

The crowning point of the 1951 session was reached Friday night. The pastor of Olivet Baptist Church, Chicago, Ill., and native Mississippian, Dr. J. H. Jackson, was presented as guest speaker.

Dr. Jackson's address was dedicated to the cause of "Responsible Citizenship." He urged teachers to return to their posts, no matter how humble, and seek to develop responsible citizens. Thunderous applause from an audience of two thousand followed Dr. Jackson's address.

The MATCS was royally welcomed to Jackson College by the president, Jacob L. Reddix, the faculty and student body.

14m(1) 1951 National Education Association

Teachers Vow Fight For Full Integration

SAN FRANCISCO—The National Education association, the world's largest organization of teachers and educators, was challenged to a program of full integration in an address before the final session of the 89th annual convention here recently.

Speaking on behalf of the joint committee on NEA and the American Teachers association, Miss Mary L. Williams, a Charleston, W. Va., teacher, said:

"There will be no order to cease firing at inequalities in our professional organizations until we have complete integration on the local, state and national levels."

Miss Williams' statement was considered the ATA response to a recent order permitting the affiliation of a second state teachers organization to the NEA from certain states where Negro teachers are not allowed membership in the state body already affiliated with the NEA.

The speaker was once president of ATA and is now chairman of the NEA-ATA joint committee.

In an earlier session of the joint committee, Moss H. Kendrix, NEA public relations consultant, reported that 13 of the 15 states affected had affiliated with the NEA under the provisions of the new NEA interpretation.

The NEA representative also announced that the convention had its largest Negro attendance. At least three states, he said, had Negro representation for the first time.

Georgia School Head Answers Equality Plea

ATLANTA, Ga. — (NNPA) — The State Board of Education is doing or planning to do everything asked by the State Teachers' Association (colored) to equalize educational opportunities in Georgia, M. D. Collins, state school superintendent, reported last week

Mr. Collins read to the board a letter from C. L. Harper, secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association, asking for four improvements: (1) Equal pay for teachers, (2) equal facilities for the blind, (3) distribution of textbooks on a biracial basis, and (4) establishment of colored vocational schools.

"Under the Minimum Foundation Program Law, salaries of teachers are equalized," Mr. Collins said. "Construction soon will start on a new Negro school for the blind at Macon. Books are being distributed to Negroes on the same basis as to white students. And we are working on plans now to establish Negro vocational schools," he explained.

14m(2) 1951

Alabama

Ala. Teachers With Degrees Increase 50%

BIRMINGHAM,— Ala.—Negro teachers in the Jefferson County school system have doubled their degrees since 1942.

A survey made by E. Paul Jones, director of Negro schools in the county system, shows that twice as many hold college degrees now than did in 1942. Where two teachers held master's degrees in 1942, that number increased to 42 by 1951-52.

Jones findings show that 92.1 per cent of the Negro school principals held college degrees last year, compared to 60.9 per cent in 1942.

In 1942 there were only 12 male principals in the county; today there are 22. Also in 1942, 56.6 per cent of the Negro teachers did not hold degrees. Last year only 13.2 per cent did not hold degrees.

The county's Negro teaching personnel raised its over-all professional standing from 43.5 per cent in 1942 to 86.8 in 1951-52.

Negro Teachers Without Degrees Drop From 56.5 To 13.2 Percent In 10 Years

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (SNS) — Only 53 Negro teachers out of 401 employed in Jefferson County have less than four years college training together with 15 of 23 instructors in the veteran's training program, according to a report made by E. Paul Jones, Director of Negro schools.

The comparative report revealed that in the 1942-43 school term there were 317 teachers, including principals. 49 were men; and 268 were women. 138, or 43:5 percent held degrees. This term there are 401 Negro teachers in Jefferson county, with 42 holding master degrees and 306 holding bachelor degrees.

12 per cent of the men teachers held degrees in 1942; and 31 5 percent of the women. Today, 98 percent of the women teachers hold degrees. 14 men and 28 women teachers hold masters degrees, 45 men and 61 women teachers hold bachelor degrees. There are only 2 men teachers without degrees and 51 women.

Of the 306 teachers who hold bachelor degrees, 269, or 87.9 per cent graduated from a college in Alabama, and 37, or 12 1 percent finished colleges out of the state. Of the same group, roughly speak-

Mistress Mary, Mary Alford; Simple Simon, Curtis Hardway; Boy Blue, Willie Finely; The Child, Jewell Byrd; Santa, Joe L. Williams.

"What's the Matter With Christmas?" a one act play will be presented in Chapel December 18 by the tenth grade. This is an interesting play and it has a theme which everyone should heed to. Xmas as we know it is the birthdate of Christ. One who came to bring glad tidings, peace and great joy to the world. He also went about remembering the poor and unfortunate. Let us remember the real meaning of this blessed day.

The music department of West End High School is happy to present a symposium of Christmas, December 17 This program exemplifies Christmas celebrations in other countries, also the meaning of the first Christmas by stories and song. The students participating are from the High School and Elementary grades. We are extending a cordial request for your attendance, a special request is extended to the citizens of Hogansville. Admission 15c and 25c

The student body and members of the faculty are giving contributions to the "Stocking Fund" which is an annual event. The contributions will be given to some needed families

Beginning December 18 and continuing through January 2, West High School will celebrate the Xmas holidays.

December 13 and "Old Folk Minstrel" will be presented at WEHS. This minstrel show comes from Louise, Ga., and is one of the efforts toward securing funds for the annual school drive

4 Sentenced On Fraud

14-m (2)

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(INS)—Four men, including the former dean of Allen University of Columbia, two ministers and a bank bookkeeper were sentenced Friday on charges of conspiracy to defraud the state by selling answers to school teacher examinations.

State salary aid depended in part on scores made on the exams for which the answer keys were sold. Some teachers who bought them have been suspended.

Former Dean I. M. A. Myers was sentenced to one year and a fine of $2,500 in Richland Court at Columbia Friday.

Bank employe Jack Williams was given five years at hard labor.

The Rev. J. C. Spann was sentenced to one year, suspended on payment of a $300 fine.

The Rev. A. L. Peterson also received a suspended sentence of one year upon payment of a $200 fine.

Myers and Williams were convicted of the fraud charges by a jury. The other two men pleaded guilty.

Cheating Case to High Court

Certificate Revoked Illegally, Tutor Says

WASHINGTON, (NNPA) —Miss Julia Pettiford, a resident of Richland County, S. C., last Thursday asked the United States Supreme Court to review the revocation of her State teaching certificate for alleged cheating in an examination.

She is appealing from a decision of the South Carolina Supreme Court, which upheld the action of the Richland County Court of Common Pleas dismissing her suit to reverse the action of the State Board of Education.

In her petition for a review, Miss Pettiford contends that she was deprived of proprty rights without due process of law. She says there was not sufficient evicence to justify the South Carolina Board of Education's revocation of her license.

Only 2 Heard Case

She also attacks the revocation on the ground that she was given a hearing on charges of cheating before only two members of the nine-member board, instead of a quorum of five members.

The State Board of Education gave a salary-fixing examination on Feb. 19, 1949, to all South Carolina teachers who desired to take it. Miss Pettiford took the esamination at Carver School in Columbia.

On August 17, 1949, whe was directed to appear before the board on Aug. 24 and show cause why her teaching certificate should not be revoked for immor and unprofessional conduct and evident unness for teaching.

Similarity of Answers Cited

It was alleged that she had used in the examination a previously pared answer sheet for the purpose of cheating to get a higher grade and a higher classification than she was entitled to. At the hearing she pleaded not guilty.

A master answer sheet was compared with Miss Pettiford's answer sheet, Miss Pettieford states, and because the two were similar, she was accused of cheating.

After her hearing before the two members of th Board of Education, Miss Ptiford was informd hat hr license to teach had been revoked "for good and sufficient cause." Shethen sued.

Represehting Miss Pettiford are C. T. Graydon and John Grimball, Columbia attorneys.

14m(2) 1951

Texas

One Reason For Shortage

Interracial Bull. 7-14-51

In the editorial section of The New York Times for July 1st, Benjamin Fine, education editor of The Times, reported and commented on the gathering and discussion of the nation's educators on the West coast. One item in his article had to do with the shortage and prospective shortage of teachers. He said: "Each year the shortage is getting worse. Some 50,000 elementary teachers will be needed this year after the existing supply has been exhausted. To make matters worse, the turnover is greater than ever before. More teachers are leaving the profession this year than in any other peacetime year."

Obviously, Mr. Fine is talking about white teachers. There is not only no shortage of qualified Negro teachers, but there is actually a surplus of Negro teachers holding first-class teacher's certificates, who are not employed because of the vicious practice of letting them teach only in the Negro schools, with a handful of exceptions in some of the states outside the South. If the color line was not drawn in the classrooms of the nations, the shortage about which the white educators are whimning would be far less serious than they say it is.

Nor are Negro teachers leaving the profession in the droves which Mr. Fine says that the white teachers are leaving. The chief reason for this, of course, is that the color line is drawn in other occupations just as it is in the teaching profession. As Judge Waring pointed out in his dissenting opinion in the Clarendon County case, race prejudice is as much without reason as anything can possibly be. White families have boasted through the years of having Negro maids to take care of their children in the most formative years of their lives, when the influence is even greater than the influence of the public school teacher. Yet the South and the nation go on suffering a serious shortage of teachers in large measure because they are unwilling to employ Negro teacher.

14m(3) 1951

Louisiana

Teachers Have $8 Million In Old Age Funds

NEW ORLEANS — Negro teachers of Louisiana have close to $8,000,000 invested in their retirement, according to estimates made by high state officials of education.

These dollars are invested in one of the largest trust funds in the state. Teachers of both races together have nearly $39,000,000 in their fund. Teachers contribute to this fund monthly out of their pay and employing agencies contribute likewise, thus making the fund possible to retire the teachers at a given age.

Salaries For Teachers

To the Editor:

Recent issues of your paper have carried statements and figures concerning the current school situation which are contrary to fact. These statements and figures have further disturbed Alabama teachers and school friends throughout the state, already ill at ease because of the shrinking margin between living costs and teachers' salaries. We would appreciate your giving space to the following paragraphs which set out the correct facts concerning teachers' average salaries, the amount available for schools from the recently-levied 1-cent sales tax, and the recommended increases for salaries and certain school services carried in the school appropriation bills now on the House and Senate calendars.

The Birmingham News of Sunday, Aug. 5, said: "Today the average teacher salary is still only $1,800. And the average white teacher is getting only a little more, about $2,000. Salaries have been at that level since 1947."

Official records at the State Department of Education show that since 1947 the average salary for teachers in Alabama, white and Negro, has been as follows: 1947, $1,398; 1948, $1,909; 1949, $1,988; 1950, $2,062; 1951, $2,160.

This same issue says: "Only $4,000,000 of the $21,000,000 to come from the sales tax boost will go to them (the teachers)." Parentheses ours. "The balance will go to the colleges and other educational levels, for buildings, 'administrative costs' and whatnot."

Proceeds from the newly-levied 1-cent sales tax have been variously estimated from $19,000,000 to $20,000,000. I have seen no estimate as high as $21,000,000, as quoted in The News of Aug. 5. The figure most often quoted is $19,500,000. Of this amount, $7,500,000 must first be used to pay the deficit created by the 1949 Legislature. This leaves about $12,000,000, or slightly more, available for school operations. Under the present appropriation House bill, this amount would be distributed roughly as follows:

To increase teachers' salaries by $200 annually	$ 4,400,000
To employ additional teachers	1,000,000
To improve teacher training	900,000
To improve sick-leave benefits	100,000
To improve retirement	838,000
To improve school transportation	1,500,000
To improve school operation	1,600,000
To improve vocational education	300,000
To state colleges, including the Medical College	1,717,000
To Institute for Deaf and Blind	98,000
To miscellaneous educational agencies, such as Department of Education, trade schools, civilian rehabilitation, etc.	272,150
Total	$12,725,150

You will notice that the first four items listed above, totaling $6,400,000, would be used entirely for salaries. If we include the $838,000 designated for teacher retirement—and retirement has been referred to as deferred salaries—we have a total of $7,238,000 for salaries. This is 60 per cent of the total amount available for current operating expenses. As explained above, only between $12,000,000 and $12,500,000 is available.

It should be emphasized that no school appropriations have yet been determined. School appropriation bills introduced several weeks ago were approved by the finance committee in each house last week and are to be debated in the House this week. Whether the amounts assigned to salaries or to any other item are to be reduced or increased will depend upon the Legislature and the governor.

FRANK L. GROVE,
Secretary, Alabama Education Association.

Board Okehs $300 Pay Hike For Teachers

The State Board of Education Thursday approved a new minimum program fund budget that will bive public school teachers the $300 a year minimum raise ordered by the 1951 legislature.

Total minimum program fund budget approved by the board was $53,617,000, an increase of $10,547,480 over the present budget.

That amount will be increased when $1,500,000 earmarked by the legislature for school transportation is allocated.

The minimum program budget provides not only for teacher salaries but for operation and maintenance expense and transportation.

When it approved the across-the-board pay raise of $300 for the teachers the board was only carrying out the mandate of the legislature.

The assembly, when it provided for the raise, wrote into the law that any school system that did not grant the increase would not be eligible to participate in the minimum program fund.

Under the new salary schedule, teachers with Rank I certificates (a master's degree) will get a minimum of $2,700 a year (compared to the present $2,400). Rank II certificates (a bachelor's degree) will be paid $2,400 ($2,100), Rank III certificates (three years of college) $2,100 ($1,800), Rank IV certificates (two years of college) $1,800 ($1,500) and Rank V certificates (one year of college) $1,500 ($1,200).

The allocations to counties approved by the board, which include $1,524,189 for Montgomery County, are only tentative. They will not become final until final information on enrollments is turned in.

Equalization Plan

Purpose of the minimum program is to permit counties that are less able to finance their schools to have an educational program that is equal to that of "richer" counties.

The board authorized Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical Institute for Negroes at Normal (Huntsville) to issue $100,000 worth of bonds to be used for the construction of a men's dormitory.

The $100,000 would be used with $200,000 appropriated by the legislature for the replacement of a dormitory that burned.

Also approved by the board was a resolution authorizing State Education Superintendent W. J. Terry to enter into a contract with Tuskegee Institute for the teaching of Alabama Negroes at that school.

The legislature appropriated $300,000 a year ($75,000 conditional) for that purpose.

Nurse Training

The board also authorized Terry to accept an offer from the Kellogg Foundation of Battle Creek, Mich., for the training of practical nurses in the state.

The superintendent said the foundation would give the state about $104,000 over a three-year period for that purpose. Cost to the state to carry out the nurse training program will be $26,900 a year, he added.

Also adopted by the board was a resolution commending the legislature and Gov. Gordon Persons for their "great and continuing interest in the cause of public education."

Budgets for the year were approved by the board for the teacher colleges at Troy, Livingston, Florence and Jacksonville; trade schools at Gadsden, Dothan, Wenonah, Tuscaloosa and Mobile; A. and M. Institute at Normal, and Alabama State College for Negroes here.

Board members also set up a reserve fund for addition of new houses for white children as the need develops. The same things has been done in past years for Negroes but not for white students.

On other matters, board members elected a new course of study committee dominated by classroom teachers themselves. A 1951 legislative act says at least eight of the 14 committee members must be working teachers; the remaining six can come from other educational fields.

Board Members

Chosen by the board from a list of 25 names submitted by State Supt. W. J. Terry were:

Elementary teachers — Mrs. Emma Flowers of Ozark, Gladys Moses of Eva in Morgan County, Aileen Cotton of Dothan and Charlotte Peterson of Montevallo.

High School — J. B. Pennington of Blountsville, Eunice Turnham of Lafayette, Julia Riser of Talladega and Mrs. Reia Yeatman of Montgomery.

Education at large — Supt. R. J. Lawrence of Union Springs, Principals Frank Peake of Homewood and Julian Newman of Athens, Supt. H. L. Taylor of Andalusia, Director of Secondary Education C. W. Phillips of Birmingham and Supt. R. L. Bates of Enterprise.

Advisory Unit

At the request of the Alabama Education Association, the board also appointed a teacher training advisory committee to work with the various colleges. Its members are:

State Supt. Terry, President W. W. Hill of Livingston Teachers College, Dr. Bascom Woodward of the University of Alabama, Dr. J. M. Malone of Birmingham-Southern College, President V. V. Mitchell of the Alabama Association of School Board Members, Supervisor Ethel Holmes of Brewton, Principal Malcom Cough of Jackson County High, Supt. P. G. Meyer of Alexander City;

Principal A. C. Walker of Hamilton Elementary School, Teacher Mary Martin of Greensboro, Asst. Supt. Cranford Burns of Mobile, Teacher M. Thornton of Montevallo, President Julia Neal of the Alabama Association of College English Teachers, and Principal Florence Rayfield of Irondale Junior High School.

The Breakdown

Here is a county-by-county breakdown of estimated allocations for 1951-52 under the minimum program fund:

	Preliminary Estimate	Increase
Autauga	$ 403,915	$ 59,627
Baldwin	832,572	136,437
Barbour	617,730	118,887
Bibb	413,528	89,589
Blount	523,118	89,979
Bullock	410	67,100
Butler	628,851	93,854
Calhoun	1,408,432	280,872
Chambers	804,722	146,028
Cherokee	388,945	50,905
Chilton	527,998	90,725
Choctaw	477,391	97,439
Clarke	638,423	121,695
Clay	347,279	48,495
Cleburne	253,429	34,340
Coffee	659,400	117,792
Colbert	706,866	118,672
Conecuh	508,873	73,470
Coosa	257,388	37,688
Covington	708,955	116,490
Crenshaw	431,014	64,687
Cullman	842,223	138,602
Dale	422,649	81,314
Dallas	1,079,832	284,389
DeKalb	906,652	164,091
Elmore	634,019	117,285
Escambia	685,793	141,491
Etowah	1,427,129	289,347
Fayette	410,325	56,790
Franklin	496,226	81,998
Geneva	602,486	127,983
Greene	448,205	77,279
Hale	487,761	111,852
Henry	453,001	98,933
Houston	867,720	161,749
Jackson	760,140	133,684
Jefferson	7,135,931	1,580,899
Lamar	358,296	57,613
Lauderdale	980,737	192,444
Lawrence	538,300	97,868
Lee	652,403	142,402
Limestone	674,796	141,976
Lowndes	433,498	117,264
Macon	654,968	113,107
Madison	1,262,608	264,633
Marengo	696,194	138,824
Marion	576,909	94,370
Marshall	816,692	134,657
Mobile	2,783,944	634,585
Monroe	653,254	121,297
Montgomery	1,524,189	350,423
Morgan	948,226	176,976
Perry	458,835	99,732
Pickens	554,342	101,454
Pike	610,513	102,913
Randolph	502,086	92,199
Russell	744,378	236,434
St. Clair	528,244	87,753
Shelby	622,929	114,349
Sumter	524,300	121,152
Talladega	1,335,168	230,860
Tallapoosa	626,200	137,162
Tuscaloosa	1,418,384	268,851
Walker	1,204,063	212,697
Washington	411,104	75,782
Wilcox	559,965	135,021
Winston	351,961	50,225
Total	$53,617,000	$10,547,480

SALARIES OF TEACHERS DOUBLED SINCE 1925

Salaries of public school teachers in the larger communities of the South more than doubled from 1925 to 1949, as compared with a national increase of about 84 percent, it was announced today by Brunswick A. Bagdon, Southern Regional Dircetor of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Both the southwestern states, and the border states reported an increase of 111 percent, and in the southeastern states, the advance reached 114 per cent. This was slightly higher than the 76 percent increase for another large group of municipal workers, namely, policemen and firemen in cities of 100,000 or over. However, it was much less than the 125 percent increase in weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries. During the same 25-year period the Bureau's Consumers' Price Index of goods and services usually purchased by moderate-income families rose 36 percent. Since 1939 however, retail prices have increased 71 percent as compared with an increase in teachers' salaries of 62 percent.

Within this quarter-century there were four more or less distinct periods of salary changes for teachers. Modest increases marked the period from 1925 to 1931. Depression-induced reductions in local budgets from 1931 to 1935 were reflected in salary cuts by 1935 in fact, salaries in large cities were back to 1925 levels. The third period, 1935 to 1939, was characterized by the restoration of previous reductions; in 1939, salaries were slightly higher than in 1931.

Equality Action Effective July 1

Wed. 4-11-51 14m(4)

COLUMBUS, Ga. — The Muscogee county school district has voted to equalize pay between Negro and white school teachers.

The board took its action at the same time it granted bonuses of $270 each to all teachers and awarded pay raises for the next school year that will put salaries about $100 over those called for in the Minimum Foundation program for education.

While it is believed that Muscogee officials are the first to equalize pay for both races, school officials from throughout the state say that there will be no difference in salaries once the MFPE goes into operation on July 1.

The raise came in answer to a petition filed by a group of Negro leaders of the Columbus Non-Partisan Voters League, headed by Thomas Keith.

Dr. J. H. Brewer, well known Columbus leader and physician, was one of the key figures in filing the petition a month ago. And he expressed himself as being highly gratified over the action of the members of the Board of Education of Muscogee County.

Next to Muscogee officials, is the Fulton County Board of Education, which two years ago, entered upon a gradual equalization plan, which in 1951, will see white and Negro teachers' salaries equal. Supt. Arthur West has also entered upon a program of equality of school, facilities. In each instance, the Fulton Board voluntarily accepted the task of equalizing salaries and facilities.

The Atlanta Board has an equal pay unit now pending which would pay to Negro teachers of the same training and experience, similar pay to Negroes as to whites.

Muscogee Points The Way

The action of the Muscogee County Board of Education in equalizing Negro teachers' salaries with those of its white teachers, without resort to court action, has many important lessons to be learned by other city and county boards of education in Georgia.

The board is reported to have taken this significant step simultaneous with its vote to grant bonuses of $270 each to all teachers and awarded pay raises for another school year that will place salaries about $100 above those called for in the State's Minimum Foundation Program.

The Fulton County Board of Education, let it be said to the intelligent leadership of its Superintendent Paul West, had already equalized white and Negro salaries, without so much as a citizens' petition urging him so to do so, as was done in Columbus. But be that as it may, the important thing is that we have two counties, Fulton and Muscogee, resolving to take their rightful places in education by removing the barriers of inequality. Democracy in education has been our richest heritage. If the children who come up through our schools do not gain this important lesson, what chance have we to expect the future legislators and leaders to offer leadership in the democratic way if they are not taught by precept and example.

Muscogee and Fulton have led the way by their own examples. Let Atlanta and Savannah city systems and all the other counties fall in line. To delay is to invite court action on an issue which cannot be defended in any court.

To Continue Fight

Miss. Teacher Given Setback In Salary Suit

By JOHN LeFLORE

NEW ORLEANS—A setback in the legal fight to equalize salaries of white and Negro teachers in Mississippi resulted because of the failure of plaintiffs in the action to exhaust their administrative remedies under school laws set up by the state.

The United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals here Thursday affirmed a ruling of the Southern District Federal Court of Mississippi dismissing a suit by two Jackson, Miss., school teachers on that question.

The suit was filed by Mrs. Gladys Noel Bates and Richard Jess Brown. In the action the two teachers sought to force Jackson school authorities to pay Negro teachers salaries equal to those paid white teachers with the same qualifications.

DECISION UPHELD

The case was before the Circuit Court of Appeals as a result of a decision by Judge Sidney Mize of the Mississippi Federal District Court that the colored teachers had not exhausted their administrative remedies in that state. An appeal was taken to the higher court.

The suit was directed against John C. Batte, superintendent of Jackson schools, and the school district.

In the Appellate Court's opinion it was stated that after the case had been tried in the lower court, but before it was decided, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in a Georgia case of a similar nature that until the plaintiffs had exhausted their administrative remedies provided by Georgia laws, they could not maintain their suit. Judge Mize held that the Georgia decision had set a precedent for the Mississippi case and dismissed it for want of jurisdiction.

Ruling May Doom Equal Pay Fight

NEW ORLEANS—A lower court's dismissal of a Mississippi equal salary suit was upheld here last week by the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The higher court held that Mrs Gladys Noel Bates and Richard Jess Brown did not "exhaust their administrative remedies" under school laws set up by Mississippi. It ruled that the lower court was right in dismissing the action.

NAACP attorneys, Robert L. Carter and Mrs. Constance Motley, had predicted, before the latest ruling, that regardless of the result, the suit would probably end following the appeal court's decision.

New plaintiffs would be needed to institute further proceedings, they said, and "the apathy and lack of interest among Jackson, Miss., teachers make it extremely unlikely new plaintiffs will come forward."

Negro Teachers Applaud 'Courage' Of Gladys Noel Bates In State Convention

By LUCIE MAGEE

Gladys Noel Bates received a round of applause from two thousand Negro school teachers here Thursday morning.

"Her courage and sacrifice should be a challenge to us all," a meeting of the Association for Teachers in Colored Schools was told by their president, A. A. Alexander of Brookhaven, at Dansby Hall, Jackson College.

He referred to former Jackson teacher in a city colored school, who sued for equal pay for Negro teachers and lost her appeal to the U. S. District Court of Appeals.

"She exercised her privilege as an American citizen," Alexander continued, keying the rest of his speech to the 46th annual convention theme, "Responsible Citizenship—Our Challenge."

"Teachers must set the example," he said. "Youth must learn to choose their own leaders, make decisions and understand their own leaders. In order to teach them responsible citizenship, we must have it. We need to register, we must vote."

He stressed the problem of the "caste system" which means "to most Negro children that what the American creed says about opportunity being limited only by ability and ambition does not apply to them, and does not apply to them because of the color of their skin."

The teacher of Negro youth must understand these problems and develop a practical and indispensable philosophy of race relations, he said. She must be willing to assume the leadership of the underprivileged masses with whom she will be forced to live and work, and by whose status she herself will be judged.

President Alexander gave practical ways of teaching colored children how to become responsible citizens. He said educators must develop a sense of "we" instead of taking all credit with the "I" approach; they must teach family living; they must imbed the great Christian democratic principles of the worth of the individual and the right to differ.

"We mut give every child emotional stability, a sense of belonging, and an equal opportunity for full growth and development," he said.

This first general session launched a three-day convention which lasts through Saturday morning.

The welcome address was given by J. L. Reddix, Jackson College president, and the response made by J. D. Boyd, department of agriculture of Alcorn A. & M. College.

Dr. J. J. Morant, dean of Religion at Campbell College, gave the invocation, and music was sung by the Jackson College chorus and Campbell College choir.

Petition Filed By NAACP

Supreme Court Asked To Review Judgment Of Lower Courts

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is seeking a review by the United States Supreme Court of the judgment of lower Federal courts dismissing the Mississippi equal school teachers' pay case.

A petition for a review of the case was filed last Friday by NAACP attorneys on behalf of Mrs. Gladys Noel Bates and Richard Jess Brown, who were teachers in Jackson, Miss.

They are asking the Supreme Court to review the judgment of the Fifth United States Circuit Court of Appeals affirming the decision of the Federal District Court at Jackson, dismissing the suit of Mrs. Bates and Brown on the ground that the two teachers had not exhausted their administrative remedies provided by the laws of Mississippi.

THE SUIT WAS originally brought in the Federal District Court at Jackson March 4, 1948, by Mrs. Bates.

Named as defendants were John C. Battle, president; R. M. Herman, Jr., secretary; R. W. Naef, W. R. Newman, Jr., and W. D. McCain, constituting the Board of Trustees of the Jackson Separate School District, and K. P. Walker, superintendent of Jackson Separate Schools.

Mrs. Bates' complaint charged that colored teachers and principals in the Jackson Separate School District were discriminated against in the fixing and payment of salaries solely because they are colored, in violation of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

* * *

ON FEBRUARY 7, 1948, before the suit was filed, Mrs. Bates filed a petition with the school board on behalf of herself and all other colored teachers and principals in the public school system of Jackson, alleging unconstitutional discrimination in the fixing and payment of salaries and requesting equalization of the pay of colored teachers and principals with that of white teachers and principals.

The school board advised her by letter that it had no knowledge of any such discrimination.

A motion to dismiss the complaint was filed by the school board on May 5, 1948, on the ground that Mrs. Bates had not exhausted her administrative remedies. This motion was denied December 20, 1948.

* * *

THE SCHOOL BOARD then filed its answer and moved for summary judgment. The motion for summary judgment was denied July 15, 1949.

In the meanwhile, the school board refused to renew Mrs. Bates' contract to teach because of her filing of the suit. Brown

filed a motion to intervene as a plaintiff in the case on May 9, 1949. His motion was granted December 12, 1949.

The case was brought to trial December 12, 1949. Before testimony was begun, the trial judge again ruled that the defense of failure to exhaust administrative remedies was insufficient in law, that the administrative remedies were inadequate and had reference only to controversies arising under the school laws of Mississippi.

* * *

HE ALSO RULED that this controversy arose under the Federal Constitution and that the statutory provisions on which the school board relied need not have been pursued before suit was brought.

While this case was pending, the circuit court decided the Atlanta school teachers' equalization pay case. In that case, the District Court at Atlanta had enjoined the Atlanta Board of Education from paying less salaries to colored teachers than were paid to white teachers of equal qualifications and experience and performing substantially the same duties solely because they are colored.

The circuit court reversed this decision on the ground that the state administrative remedies had not been exhausted.

The District Court at Jackson on February 22, 1950, dismissed the complaint of Mrs. Bates and Brown on the ground that they had failed to exhaust administrative remedies.

The judge said he did so reluctantly but felt he was bound by the decision of the circuit court in the Atlanta teachers' pay case. He said he still was of the opinion that the administrative remedies provided by Mississippi law were inadequate.

The circuit court affirmed the judgment dismissing the complaint February 15, last.

Representing Mrs. Bates and Brown are Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, and Robert L. Carter, James A. Burns and Constance L. Motley, members of the NAACP legal staff.

MRS. GLADYS BATES LOSES TEACHERS SALARY EQUALIZATION CASE

U. S. SUPREME COURT REFUSES ACTION ON APPEAL

NAACP Ready For Equal Facilities Suit In Mississippi

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8—(DSN) — Mrs. Gladys Noel Bates a Negro teacher in the public schools of Jackson, Mississippi lost her case for the equalization of the salaries of white and Negro school teachers of the Jackson Separate School District when the United States Supreme court refused a hearing on an appeal in the case here Monday morning.

The case had been brought to the U. S. Supreme court after a decision of the lower federal court in Jackson had been upheld by the U. S. appeals court in New Orleans, Louisiana. In its decision the lower court ruled that the bringing of the Bates suit was premature in that Mrs. Bates had failed to exhaust all of the administrative remedies provided by the state before bringing her case into court.

In refusing to hear the appeal in the Bates case the court is seen as backing the doctrine of administrative remedies already recognized in the Atlanta, Georgia teacher salary equalization case.

The Bates case, the first and last case to be filed by Negro citizens of Mississippi attacking the states "woefully unequal" separate but equal "public school system" was prosecuted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Following the announcement of the courts decision official of the NAACP said that its attorney's will bring suits seeking equal facilities for Negro students in Mississippi as persons to file such suits can be found.

The NAACP officials pointed out that the high court has refused to accept the doctrine of administrative remedies in suits seeking equal school facilities.

Gap Between White, Negro Teacher Pay Is Closing, Report Shows

By FRANCES BAKER BRIGGS

The gap between white ane Negro classroom teacher salaries is gradually closing.

This is revealed by the annual bulletin on Statistical Data on the School Session 1950-51, released by the State Department of Education. The bulletin was compiled by G. J. Cain, director, Administration and Finance.

The average salary for Negro classroom teachers has increased from $763 in 1949-50 to $918 in 1950-51, a hike of $155.

The average salary for white teachers, on the other hand, has increased from $1805 in 1949-50 to $1865, an increase of $60.

Whereas in 1949-50, the average white teacher salary was $1095 higher than the average salary for Negro teacher,s in 1950-51 the white teacher's average pay was $947 higher than the average Negro teacher pay.

How far both races have come in average pay in ten years is shown by this comparison:

In 1941-42 the average white teacher paywas $735, the average Negro teacher salary, $232.

In 1942-43, the average white teacher pay was $735, the average Negro teacher salary, $279. The average salaries have risen steadily for both races during the ten-year priod.

The jump in Negro teacher average pay between 1949-50 and 1950-51 reflects the $3,000,000 special appropriation made by the 1950 legislature to raise Negro teacher pay.

Negro teachers, like white teachers have steadily raised the level of their training, thus making themselves eligible for higher salaries.

Of the 6748 Negro teachers for the 1950-51 session, a total of 1500 had four years of college, whereas in 1943-44, only 684 of the 6547 Negro teachers had had such training.

As recently as 1949-50—1194 of the 6640 Negro teachers had four years of college.

Between 1949-50 and 1950-51, the Negro teachers had decreased the number with less than high school training from 710 to 305—(This is 4.5 of the total number).

Of the 9767 white teachers in 1950-51, a total of 6403 or 64.9 percent had four years college training. In 1949-50—5943 of the 9585 white teachers were so trained.

The white teachers show none of their number with less than high school training for either 1949-50 or 1950-51.

The actual—not average—salaries of white classroom teachers for 1950-51 ranged from $800, received by seven teachers, to $2600 received by some 651 teachers.

The Negro classroom teachers' pay ranged from $300 received by six teachers to $2750 received by one teacher.

Current cost of pupil transportation (exclusive of purchase of new buses and payment of bus purchase notes), shows that a total of $4,283,853 was spent on white transportation in 1950-51, and $705,726 on Negro transportation, for a total of $4,989,379.

Average daily attendance of transported pupils was 194,214, of which 155,198 were white students; 39,016 Negro students.

A total of 281,510 white students were enrolled for the 1950-51, session, with an average daily attendance of 247,306.

A total of 247,605 Negro students were enrolled for the same session, with an average daily attendance of 229,554.

Total enrollment for both races was 556,115, and the average daily attendance, 476,860.

Seventy-one percent of the 1,118,429 white students listed in the school census were enrolled (ages 6-21), whereas 56 per cent of the 990,485 Negro students listed in the census were enrolled for the 1950-51 session.

Court Studies Negro Teachers' Pay Suit

Salaries Equal To Whites Sought In Mississippi

New Orleans, Jan., 25 (AP)—The United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has under consideration a case in which Jackson, Miss., Negro schoolteachers are trying to force a School Board to pay them salaries equal to those paid to white teachers.

The suit was brought by Gladys Noel Bates and Richard Jess Brown against the board of trustees of the Jackson Separate School District and K. P. Walker, superintendent of Jackson Separate Schools.

The arguments were heard by Chief Judge Joseph Hutcheson and Circuit Judges Leon McCord and Robert L. Russell.

Robert L. Carter and Mrs. Constance B. Motley, New York, argued the case for the teachers.

Lower Court Dismissed Suit

Ernest Creekmore argued for the School Board and Judge George Etheridge, assistant attorney general, argued for the State of Mississippi.

Judge Hutcheson questioned each of the attorneys closely during the hearing, remarking at the outset that this seemed to be a case where the lower court "tried it, then dismissed it, and found he ought not to have tried it in the first place. There must be an error somewhere."

Later, when Creekmore argued that the case should never have been brought up in court, but should have been appealed by the teachers to the State Board of Education, Judge Hutcheson commented:

"This isn't a private war between a group of teachers and a School Board. This is a question of a whole State's economy. It shouldn't be settled on a local level."

New Appropriation Cited

Further on he asked what recourse the teachers would have if the Circuit Court upholds the lower court which dismissed their suit.

Creekmore replied that "they should apply again to the board. Since this case began there have been several changes which affect the status of Negro teachers. For one thing, the State Legislature has appropriated $3,000,000 to equalize the pay of white and Negro teachers and put it in a fund administered by the State Board of Education."

When the case was first brought, the U. S. District Court at Jackson at first refused to grant a motion to dismiss it on grounds that the teachers had not exhausted all possible administrative remedies, such as appealing their case to the State Board of Education.

Board's Authority Questioned

Later, however—on the basis of a new higher-court decision in another case, holding that where administrative remedies have not been exhausted, Federal Courts ought not to accept jurisdiction—the District Court dismissed the case.

Through their attorneys the teachers argued today that an appeal to the State Board of Education would have been meaningless because it has no statutory authority to review appeals from actions of School Boards of Separate School Districts.

Because of that, they said, the higher-court decision on which the District Court based its action does not apply.

The board attorney, however, argued that under Mississippi law the teachers could have appealed to the State Board through the County superintendent and that the State Board does have statutory authority to handle appeals from the County superintendent.

Judge Etheridge, arguing for the State, held that the suit should not be allowed in court because it is in reality a suit against the State. He said the U. S. Constitution does not allow a State to be sued without its consent.

The board also argued that the appeal was premature since it was filed before the District Court's final judgment was entered.

There was no argument on the merits of the case—that is, on whether the lower salaries paid Negro teachers are lower because of racial discrimination.

U. S. Court Upholds Negro Teacher Pay Suit Ruling

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15—(AP)—A ruling of the Southern District Mississippi Court dismissing a suit brought by two Negro school teachers, of Jackson, Miss., was affirmed here Thursday by the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The two teachers—Gladys Noel Bates and Richard Jess Brown—sought in their suit to obtain salaries equal to those of white teachers in the public schools of Jackson.

The Circuit Court here upheld a District Court ruling that the Negro teachers had not taken advantage of administrative remedies provided by school laws set up by the State of Mississippi.

The Circuit Court in its decision denied a motion by attorneys for the school authorities that the appeal itself be dismissed. On this point, the ruling said:

"While the matter is certainly not wholly free from doubt, we are of the opinion: That the defects in the appeal are not sufficiently substantial to deprive us of jurisdiction; and that, in accordance with the generally established practice of this court, the motion to dismiss should be, and it is, denied."

In ruling on the merits of the appeal, the court held that Mississippi Federal District Court was right in considering a similar Georgia case in reaching its decision.

Go Slow With Education Plans, Wright Warns

HERNANDO — (Special) — Mississippians were warned here Wednesday by Gov. Fielding Wright to "go slow" with the state's education program.

Speaking before a Rotary Club luncheon attended by some 150 leading citizens of DeSoto county, Wright cautioned that a "mushrooming educational program could bankrupt the state."

Wright called attention to the fact that the state constitution calls for "equal but separate facilities for Negroes. He said that the state spent $16,000,000 for education in the years 1940-42 but that the 1950-52 appropriation set aside $62,000,000.

"That increase," he said, "plus the fact that equal facilities and equal salaries for Negro teachers as for white teachers which the Mississippi constitution requires means we better go slow from now on."

The governor struck out at an unidentified gubernatorial candidate whom he said made a statement that all teachers in the state of Mississippi should receive a starting salary of $2400.

He said that such a program would be "disastrous because that would have to apply to both black and white teachers." He said that it would cost an extra $28,000,000 "above what is being spent now."

City Negro School Teacher Plans To Appeal Equal-Pay Suit To U. S. Supreme Court

The Gladys Noel Bates equal-pay suit will be appealed to the U. S. Supreme court, it was learned here Thursday.

Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, sponsors of the suit brought in the name of two former Jackson public school teachers, will seek a writ of certiorari from the U. S. Supreme Court. Such a writ orders that the records in the case be sent up for review.

Plaintiffs in the case, Gladys Noel Bates and Jess Brown lost their suit in the Jackson District of Federal Court, on the grounds that they had not exhausted legal remedies. The Fifth Circuit court of appeals upheld this opinion.

From the Circuit court of appeals' action the former local teachers are appealing.

The suit seeks for Negro teachers and principals of the Jackson separate school district pay equal to that of white teachers and principals of comparable training and experience.

Defendants in the suit are members of the Jackson Public School Board of Trustees and Superintendent of schools.

Robert L. Carter, Negro attorney, representing the NAACP in New York, has written Ben L. Todd, clerk of the Federal court for the Southern district of Mississippi, asking him to send certified copies of certain records to the U. S. Supreme court.

S.C. Teachers To Get Bigger PayEnvelopes

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Recently announced pay boosts for South Carolina school teachers assured better than 16,000 school teachers of increased pay envelopes. Although South Carolina continues to maintain a lower pay rate than Georgia and North Carolina, the two bordering states, this new pay schedule, is designed to encourage the applications of better qualified teachers.

P. C. Smith, director of finances, said that the new schedule is designed to pay higher salaries for beginning qualified teachers and to give biggest increases to the most qualified teachers.

At the center of the new scale is the salary of the four-year trained teacher who has received an "A" on the teachers' examination. Pay increase for this bracket will be from the present $14 a month to $200 a month. Beginning teachers with two years of college and with a top examination rating will get a pay boost from $89 to $120 per month, while beginning teachers with master's degrees will receive $210 per month instead of the previous schedule of $151.

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—Staff Photo

Nelson County Teachers Register at Virginia Teachers Association Convention

Signing Up Are Thero Fletcher, Miss Thelma Dunning and Miss Ada B. Adams

Teachers Ask Minimum Pay Of $2,400

Meeting at VU Seeks State Scale

The Virginia Teachers Association again went on record yesterday commending the establishment of a $2,400 State-wide salary minimum.

The group also recommended that a State-wide schedule of increments amounting to not less than $100 per year be set up so that by a period of 10 years a teacher holding a collegiate professional certificate shall receive no less than $3,400 per year. Further, that teachers holding M.A. degrees be given at least $200 in excess of those holding bachelor degrees.

On the issue of educational trends, the VTA, meeting in the Belgian Building at Virginia Union University, passed the following 12 resolutions:

Commendation of those school systems and institutions of higher education which are employing teachers and administrators on the basis of ability rather than race.

Commendation of those State boards and administrators who have accepted and complied with the decision of the courts in the admission of Negroes to the public higher institutions in the several Southern States.

Declared itself opposed to any program of segregated regional schools.

FEP LAWS URGED

In the area of community relations, the Negro teachers urged passage, at the State and national levels, of Fair Employment Practice legislation which will insure equal occupational opportunity for all citizens; condemned as undemocratic the practices of those officials and communities which use reprisals such as demotion and dismissal of employees as means of deterring individuals from seeking their constitutional rights as citizens, and urged seeking the elimination of all legal and traditional barriers to helpful intergroup and personal relationships by appeal to administrative and judicial process and other means of ethical persuasion.

Prior to the reading and adoption of the body of resolutions, teachers heard Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president, Virginia State College interpret and give a clarification of three aspects of Virginia's State Aid Program for graduate study. The three phases were out-of-State aid; the University of Virginia co-operative program, and the Virginia State College graduate program.

Dr. Daniel said the State is spending an increasing amount of money for graduate study. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, he pointed out 634 persons received approximately $127,323. They attended 62 schools and pursued study in more than 30 different fields.

The amount of the grant received he stated, is governed by the differential of fees of the University of Virginia and the school the individual attends. Any person desiring to attend a co-operative center of the University of the Virginia, of which there are eight, must first be certified by Virginia State College if the course is in the field of education; otherwise the matter of admission is determined by the University of Virginia.

Strengthened Program Desired

Relative to the graduate study program of Virginia State, Dr. Daniel stressed the fact that the college is primarily interested in strengthening its present program rather than expanding.

Realizing that we are prohibited by limited facilities and staff, he stated, we want to do all we can to better our program, rather than expand it and thereby cause it to be of low standard.

Earlier in the day, addresses were made by Dr. Joy Elmer Morgan of the National Education Association, Washington, and Dr. Jay B. Nash, of the Department of Physical Education, New York University.

Last night's session feature was "The Teachers Charm School," conducted by Mrs. Louise Guenveur Streat, instructor in clothing and textiles at Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.

9,000 Educators To Discuss Pay at Virginia Sessions

By the Associated Press

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 20.—Approximately 9,000 teachers and educators from all over the State are expected here October 30 through November 3 for the annual conventions of the Virginia Education Association and the Virginia Teachers Association.

Of this number, some 5,000 will attend the VEA sessions, which have as their 1951 theme the moral and spiritual values in public schools. The VTA, an organization of Virginia Negro teachers, will discuss development of the personalities of school children.

Both groups also will turn an eye toward their own well being. The VEA executive committee already has announced plans to ask the general assembly for State funds to provide a minimum teacher-salary scale of $2,000 to $3,200 in annual stepups covering 11 years. There is expected to be some contention for a $2,400 minimum.

$2,400 to $3,400 Sought.

The VTA will continue its battle for a Statewide scale ranging from $2,400 to $3,400 in 10 annual steps.

The figures are the same as those asked two years ago. The VEA board in asking for a lower floor than the Negro group says it believes this figure will be "attainable" while a higher one may not be.

In line with the VEA request, the State Board of Education has asked for funds in its 1952-54 budget to help localities in putting a $2,000 to $3,200 minimum into effect. In its budget report, the board said approximately $10 million will be needed.

Funds Not Provided.

The 1950 General Assembly passed a resolution making mandatory a minimum salary scale of $2,000 to $3,200 but failed to provide funds to make this possible.

The VEA convention program lists 19 out-of-State speakers, headed by Norman Cousins, editor of The Saturday Review of Literature.

Leading speaker before the VEA will be Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, former United States alternate delegate to the United Nations.

Gov. Battle is down for an address before the VEA the night of November 1, when a panel discussion is scheduled on the subject, "Are Moral and Spiritual Values Being Taught in Public Schools?"

Salaries of Teachers Now Equal in Virginia

By the Associated Press

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 1.—Virginia's superintendent of public instruction says that white and Negro teacher salaries are now virtually equal throughout the State.

Dowell J. Howard noted further that Negro school construction in the past five years has been proportionately as much as that for white schools.

Moreover the ratios of State and local funds allocated for future school construction in Virginia show a greater amount allocated for Negro construction in proportion to population than that allocated for white buildings, he said yesterday.

"Figures tabulated on school construction from and including 1945-46 through August, 1951, show Negro construction in the amount of $10,201,696 and white construction in the amount of $34,319,528," he said. "The ratio of Negro construction to white construction in this period approximates the ratio of Negro population to white population."

Mr. Howard said that the Board of Education had approved 220 future or current school construction projects in 66 counties and 22 cities on which State school construction funds may be used. Negro projects have been allotted $7,778,135[illegible] and white schools have been allocated $15,877,381.99, he declared. In addition $8,950,068.97 of local funds have been allocated to Negro projects and $20,034,220.65 of local funds have been allocated to white projects.

Virginia Salary Schedule Sets High Southern Pace

RICHMOND, Va. — (SNS)— A State-wide salary study released here this week by the Virginia Teachers Association reveals that 126 school divisions have now put into effect minimum salary scales of $2,000 for holders of the Collegiate Professional Certificate.

This was the total number of reports submitted by county and city superintendents and was evidence of a standard State-approved minimum over against last year when seven counties were still below this figure.

While 20 of the 27 cities reporting have in effect pay scales above the $2,000 minimum, only 30 of the 99 counties reporting exceed this mark. This minimum was approved by the 1950 General Assembly under an act known as Maintenance Salaries. At that session a total of $3,250,000 was appropriated for this purpose for two years.

NOTABLE INCREASES

Also of note is the fact that seven counties and sixteen cities now have maximum provisions for C. P. Certificates above $3,000.

Salary figures for both the bachelor's and master's degrees remain the same for the 1951-52 school term as last year in 18 counties and two cities.

Appreciable maximum increases for the bachelor's and master's degrees were made in six counties and ten cities. These amounts ranged from $220 in Williamsburg to $1,280 in Lee county.

In the Lee schools maximum amounts paid for the bachelor's and master's degrees in 1950-51 were $2,100 and $2,200, respectively, based on seven years experience. For 1951-52, an increase of $1,280 raises the bachelor's maximum to $3,360 while the master's maximum is set at $3,480, an increase of $1,280. The years of experience has dropped to six.

Other significant results of the study show that in four counties— Arlington, Fairfax, Henrico and Lee— and six cities— Hopewell, Hampton, Falls Church, Martinsville, Norfork and Waynesboro — there are increases of $400 or more in the maximum salaries listed.

TO CONTINUE FIGHT

Dr. J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary of the VTA, commented that "while the over-all picture evidences marked improvement we still must continue our fight to get better salaries for our teachers."

He made no exceptional claims for the study, pointing out that the need for increased pay in our own State as well as the nation over is sustantiated by these facts. First, the teacher shortage is not over; second, colleges and universities will produce in 1951 only 32,000 qualified elementary-school-teaching candidates; third, elementary school enrollments have grown steadily at the rate of three-quarter million per year for the last four years; and fourth, an analysis of the preparation of elementary school teachers in service shows that tens of thousands of American boys and girls are being, educationally short-changed.

The VTA executive secretary said these facts were revealed in a 1951 study of teacher supply and demand sponsored by the National Commission on Teacher Education and Professional Standards. Statistics show that the need for qualified elementary school teachers during the next ten years will exceed any previous demand for personnel to staff the classrooms of the nation.

CITIES NEED

Further, he pointed out, the need will be for 60,000 teachers to replace those who will retire, 10,000 to meet the demands of increased enrollment, at least 10,000 to relieve overcrowding, and as many as can be obtained to replace unqualified teachers.

"Although these figures present a national background picture," he continued, "similar conditions of supply and demand will confront our own State of Virginia. If we are to attract the best qualified individuals to this highly important profession of teaching, as well as continue to command the support of those in the system, adequate and attractive salaries must be paid."

Dr. Picott said that the VTA will again present to the General Assembly, when its meets in 1952, its proposal of a $2400 minimum, which proposal was adopted at the 1950 VTA convention. This proposal also asked that a Statewide schedule of increments amounting to not less than $100 per year be set up so that by a period of 10 years a teacher holding a collegiate professional certificate shall receive no less than $3400 per year. Further, that teachers holding the master's degree be given at least $200 in excess of those holding the bachelor degree.

VISITOR INSPECTS PROJECT — Kanji Dwarkadas, of Bombay, (center), noted social welfare worker, who is in the United States for a four-month study of housing projects, is shown inspecting a construction project at Tuskegee Institute. Explaining the methods of utilizing building materials is George Williams, technician on rural housing at the institute. Looking on is Dr. F. W. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute. Dwarkadas believes that many of the ideas used by Tuskegee Institute in low cost housing programs could be used in India. (Special Advertiser Photo.)

India Visitor Lauds Tuskegee Housing Plan

By JOE AZRELL
Advertiser State Editor

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Aug. 11—Tuskegee Institute, with its low cost housing plan, has the answer to the housing problems of India, a visiting social welfare expert said Saturday.

Following a visit to the Negro university near here, Kanji Dwarkadas, of Bombay, said that possibly many of Tuskegee ideas will be used in providing better housing for Indians.

The dark, stocky social worker is in the United States for a four-month study of housing projects under the State Department's program for exchange of persons.

Telling of the need for improvement of the "terrible housing conditions" in India Dwarkadas said that the strength of the average Indian worker is low because he does not have proper housing facilities or proper food.

"India can not expect a worker who weighs 80 or 90 pounds, who is racked with tuberculosis, anemia, and starvation, and who lives in a wretched hovel without sanitary facilities, to be as productive, keen or efficient as an American," he declared.

Man Of Peace

Also commenting on his native land, Dwarkadas declared:

"Nehru will never be a man of war. He is a man of peace and he is indispensable to India."

Dwarkadas is the author of several books on sociological matters and of a study of Mahatma Gandhi. In India, he contributes to both magazines and newspapers and frequently appears on radio programs.

He said that he was worned, upon leaving India in June, that the attitudes in the United States towards India were not "congenial," however, he said he has found everyone in the United States most friendly and neighborly toward India.

The sociologist also added that the United States and the United Nations appear to be most willing to furnish both technical facilities, research, and other materials to India so that the best use of available materials may be realized.

Visited Puerto Rico

He came to Tuskegee from Miami. Before visiting Miami, he toured Puerto Rico which he described as having similar conditions to those found in his own country.

His tour will include San Antonio, Texas, Phoenix, Ariz., Denver, Colo., Cincinnati, Ohio, and Boston, Mass., and in addition visits to labor organizations, chambers of commerce, welfare and educational centers.

He will return to Washington at the end of his tour in October.

Dwarkadas has been active in many organizations in the Bombay area. He is a founder-member of the All-India Trade Union Congress and once served as the labor representative in the Bombay legislative council.

For many years he was general secretary of the National Home Rule League and is a founder-member of the Children's Aid Society.

Tuskegee Institute's low cost housing program includes projects to erect homes at a low figure by utilizing materials and labor to bare necessities.

He was amazed by the progress being made at the Negro school.

African Labor Leader Visits Tuskegee Inst.

Tuskegee, Ala. —A. A. Aido Moses, distinguished labor leader from Nigeria, West Africa, made a two-day visit to the campus of Tuskegee Institute from September 16 to 18. —During his visit he made a study of the extension service, the work of the Tuskegee Institute Rural Life Council, the School of Mechanical Industries, and other phases of the Institute which play a role in improving the living conditions of rural and underprivileged peoples.

Mr. Adio-Moses is Organizer and Secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Clerical and Allied Workers, and a member of the General Council of the Nigerian Labor Congress.

Students Share $33,689

TUSKEGEE—(ANP)—Some 185 graduate and undergraduate students at Tuskegee will share $33,689 in scholarship awards, the Scholarship committee announced.

Phi Delta Kappa Meets At The Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (ANP) — Phi Delta Kappa, the national teacher's sorority, last week held its 27th anniversary conclave on the campus of Tuskegee institute.

Sorors from 34 chapters elected Mrs. Marion H. Bluitt of Washington, D. C. the new supreme basileus to succeed Mrs. Olivia S. Henry.

Theme of the conclave was "Better schools for better world — Phi Delta Kappa's place in it."

Outstanding features of the meeting included the announcing of numerous gifts to civic, health and educational causes by the sorority during the year, special awards and scholarships, and a public meeting featuring a talk by Mrs. Henry. The delegates also passed a number of resolutions for educational and civic improvements.

Heading the list of philanthropic work done by the sorority during the past year was the opening of a children's reading room overseas in Monrovia, Liberia. This room, which provides a variety of books for young people, 4 to 14, is supervised by Mrs. Sarah Simpson George, one of Liberia's leading women.

On the domestic front civic activities were spotlighted by the donation of more than $60,000 to the March of Dimes fund, part of which aids in the upkeep of the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital's infantile paralysis center.

At this center, the sorority maintains a recreation room. Mrs. Henry presented a check of $400 as a gift to Dr. John W. Chenault while sorors visited the room. The conclave also presented more than 200 kits to patients at the Veterans hospital at Tuskegee.

At the annual banquet of the sorority, Phi Delta Kappa presented $100 to J. J. Flood as a donation to the United Negro College Fund.

Miss Rosetta Barrett, basileus of Zeta chapter, Philadelphia, was voted the outstanding soror for 1950. She will receive the achievement award at the Northeast Regional conference in May, 1951.

Dr. Arenia C. Mallory accepted the honor of becoming an associate member. She will be inducted at the Southern Regional conference in New Orleans in March.

During the past year, Phi Delta Kappa gave out the following gifts: $2,500 in national and local scholarships to high school graduates for future teachers, $500 for campership, $100 for equalization of teachers salary program for the N. A. A. C. P., and $100 to the National Council of Negro Women.

During the conclave the sorority sponsored two activities for the public, a radio program and an open meeting.

On the air, Mrs. Henry, the supreme basileus, told the WJHO radio audience about the sorority's activities. She was interviewed by Mrs. Laura B. McCray, second anti-basileus, Tuskegee, and Mrs. Cleopatra S. Morse, dean of pledges Upsilon chapter, Tuskegee.

Mrs. Henry delivered the main address of the public meeting at Institute chapel. She spoke on "Education for Maturity." Mrs. Laura B. McCray, Tuskegee, mistress of ceremonies, introduced Mrs. Henry.

Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice president, of Tuskegee, delivered greetings from the host school, and various Greek letter organizations also welcomed Phi Delta Kappa. Miss Leona G. Davis, first anti-basileus, Zeta chapter, Philadelphia responded.

Tuskegee, Barnard Presidents Confer

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee (Alabama) Institute and founder and president of the United Negro College Fund, was the guest speaker at the term drive assembly on Barnard College's campus, Tuesday, where he discussed the contribution made by the United College Fund to its thirty-two member colleges. Dean Millicent C. McIntosh of Barnard College, and Miss Elizabeth Blake, president of Barnard's undergraduate association are seen in conference after the Assembly and Dr. Patterson's address.

Birmingham, Ala. Ag. 12-7-51 P.8

OLD SOW GETS ITS KUDZU—Aaron Baldwin, at right, of Camden, Rt. 1, and his uncle John Baldwin, are seen (above) observing an old sow and part of her litter getting a start on kudzu. Young Baldwin and his uncle are farming in partnership on their 135-acre farm near Camden.

P. 3 14n

Aaron is a senior college student in agriculture at Tuskegee Institute. After May of 1952, Aaron hopes to be back on the farm to stay. He believes that his practical knowledge combined with his "book learning" will pay double. As a 4-H Club boy, he showed and sold several calves at livestock shows and sales. The college student's pen-of-ten hogs was grand champion of that class at the Montgomery show earlier this year.

Tuskegee Closes Out Prosperous Year

Advertiser

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 6—Tuskegee closed out its best post-war business year last weekend and looks ahead to another prosperous 12 months during 1951.

Barring unforeseen developments incident to the unsettled world crisis local merchants are optimistic over the outlook for the immediate future.

With few exceptions local merchants reported a very high level of Christmas business. One merchant, in business here for many years, reported his one-day sales for the Saturday before Christmas were the greatest he has ever had.

1-7-51

The busy tempo of commerce here was reflected also in the report by Postmaster J. H. Meadors that post office receipts soared above the $40,000 mark last year and will give the office a first class rating in July.

Skegee Trade Meet Set for March 26 to 28

Courier
Sat. 3-24-51

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—The fourth annual Trade Conference sponsored by the school of mechanical industries of Tuskegee Institute, is set for March 26-28 here.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The mechanical banquet is slated for Wednesday night, March 28, at 8 o'clock.

To Discuss Natives liberia

Courier

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(SNS)— Three African leaders are slated to discuss the political status, aspirations and problems of Natives in Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone at the meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Association at 3:30 Sunday afternoon at the Washington Chapel A. M. E. Church.

Sat. 4-21-51

The speakers, Messrs. James T. Phillips of Liberia, Ernest N. Ukpaby of Nigeria, and Michael EE. Thomas of Sierra Leone are students at Tuskegee Institute, a majoring in agriculture, secondary education, and veterinary medicine.

Tuskegee Slated To Receive Grant For Equipment

Courier P. 4
Sat. 1-27-51

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala — (SNS)—Tuskegee Institute is scheduled to receive a grant of $62,000 for equipment for a new science building from the General Education Board, it was learned yesterday.

14n 1951

FOR HUMANITY'S SAKE—Shown above are some of the principals in the fight to save the life of an Auburn child, Elishel Spinks, victim of a rare blood disease. Shown with the child are cadets of Tuskegee Institute who donated blood, and their leaders, Maj. Elmer Hatton, professor of military science and tactics and Capt. A. R. Anderson, assistant professor of military science and tactics.

Tuskegee Institute To Observe Seventieth Anniversary July 4

Tuskegee Institute, a professional and technical college, will observe its Seventieth Ansiversary on July 4.

Interwoven in these seventy years of service to the race and to the nation has been a thread of human undedstanding and progress toward a "doing level" which has aided materially in lifting the living standards of the Negro people.

In these seventy years since Booker T. Washington came to begin a Normal School in a small shanty with the use of a little dilapidated church for an assembly hall on a modest appropriation of $2,000 from the state of Alabama, the school has enjoyed phenomenal growth.

From the beginning Tuskegee Institute laid stress upon a functional type of education. Booker T. Washington expressed his eternal belief in this form of teaching when he stated, "The highest education is that which fits an individual to live succesfully in the community where his life is thrown."

That was the philosophy of the Founder and it has been the philosophy of his immediate successor, the late Dr. Robert R. Moton and the present head of the institution, Dr. F. D. Patterson.

Students literally built the institution brick by brick. For many years the school maintained its own brickyard. Carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers and electricians gained their theory in the classrooms and shops and their practice in constructing and fitting the 114 permanent buildings which now make up the institution.

In more recent years an innovation in building construction has been brought about through the use use of a new type concret block originated at Tuskegee Institute.

In building the five units of the new School of Veterinary Medicine and the new Carver Foundation Laboratory use was made of this new type construction at a saving of nearly one-third in total building cost. Farmers are being taught how to make the blocks and build permanent fireproof homes. The Institute has a $60,000 research grant from the Housing and Home Financing Agency of the Federal Government to expand this program among rural families.

Curriculum offerings at Tuskegee Institute include courses leading to a Bachelor of Science degree in Nursing Education, Commercial Dietetics and Institution Management, Education.

Home Economics, Agriculture, Electrical Engineering, Physical Education, Commercial Industries and Industrial Education.

Graduate work leading to a Master of Science degree is offered in Agriculture, Home Economics and Education.

The School of Veterinary Medicine, one of the best equipped in the country and with a highly competent staff offers the D. V. M. degree upon completion of the six-year course.

Through the George Washington Carver Foundation, research fellowships enable many promising young chemists to qualify for their Master of Science degree in Chemistry.

Senior units in Infantry and Air Force ROTC are established at Tuskegee Institute. Students take ROTC training in conjunction with other courses and at the completion of four years training are commissioned as Second Lieutenants in the United State Army Reserve and Air Force Reserve.

Diplomas are still granted in Agriculture, Home Economics and Nursing Training. Special trade certificates are awarded to those who are interested in terminal courses.

The five-year-work scholarship plan is available to a few young people with superior high school records, who wish to work their way through college. They work at productive jobs for eight full quarters and attend classes for the twelve regular quarters required to earn a degee. They spend five full years on this plan with time granted for vacations. Some of our most successful graduates are from this group.

Continuing as it has over the seventy-year period Tuskegee Institute seeks to render special and unique services in course offerings and training not readily available in most non-private institutions.

Nigerian Labor Leader Visits Tuskegee

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (ANP) — A. A. Adio-Moses, Nigerian scholar and labor leader, paid a visit to installations at Oak Ridge and T-VA, last week. The Oxford university graduate's tour is being sponsored by the U. S. Department of Labor.

AFRICANS VISIT TUSKEGEE — Among recent visitors to the Extension office at Tuskegee Institute were missionary workers representing Pakistan, West Africa, and India. Shown (above) are, left to right; Rev. Jang Bahadur, Punjab Pakistan; Miss C. M. Martin, district home demonstration agent; Charles S. Trout, director of public relations, Tuskegee Institute; W. B. Hill, state leader, Negro Extension work, G. W. Taylor, district farm agent; Miss Valentine Rochat, French Sameroon, West Africa; and Rev. Forrest Conser, Bombay, India. These visitors were studying the Extension methods used by Tuskegee Institute.

Tuskegee Cadets Volunteer Blood

TUSKEGEE —(ANP)— Fifty-seven cadets from Tuskegee institute's crack R. O. T. C. Infantry unit drilled in formation to the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital last week and each gave a pint of blood to 4-year-old Elishel Spinks.

Little Elishel is from Auburn, Ala., and was admitted to the hospital in Dec. 1949, a victim of a rare blood condition, aplastic anemia.

Dr. T. M. Campbell Jr., chief of pediatric service, reports that since that time young Spinks has required periodic blood transfusions totaling 75 pints of whole blood.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Elishel Spinks Sr., a hard working young couple with a large family. To supply the blood which the child needed to keep alive had taxed them beyond their means. Friends and relatives had given blood freely to help out.

Then when the source of supply was at rock bottom Dr. Campbell appealed to Major Elmer Hilton, professor of Military Science and Tactics, in charge of the Infantry R. O. T. C. at Tuskegee institute, to have 25 cadets volunteer blood for the case. Fifty-seven stepped forward.

Aplastic anemia, according to Dr. Campbell, is a condition where the patient loses more blood than his system can manufacture. Most of Junior Spinks' blood loss is caused by a bleeding nose.

CAREER CLINIC NEXT NOVEMBER AT TUSKEGEE

The National Urban League announced this week that in collaboration with Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, a Career Conference will be held on Tuskegee's campus November 15 and 16 1951.

Following the pattern of similar conferences held at Howard University in Washington, D. C., and Tennessee State A and I State College in Nashville, Tennessee the Tuskegee Conference will bring together leaders from industry, labor and government for a two-day session with the faculty and students of Tuskegee Institute.

"Aims of the Conference," stated Miss Ann Tanneyhill, Director of Vocational Guidance of the National Urban League, "are to point up needs for skilled workers in connection with the National Mobilization Effort and to acquaint faculty and students with the skills and preparation necessary for these jobs."

It was pointed out further that this is the first opportunity that students of Tuskegee Institute have had to participate in face-to-face conferences with successful leaders on questions related to skills and training.

The Tuskegee Conference is one of a series scheduled to be held on college campuses during the present year. A similar conference has been planned for high school students in Florida in the fall.

The outstanding success of previous Career Conferences has already attracted the attention of many persons interested in improving the economic outlook of Negroes.

Through a $25,000 grant from the Dorothy H. and Lewis Rosenstiel Foundation, conference of this nature will be featured at colleges and universities throughout the nation.

Tuskegee Inst. To Hold Career Conference

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— The National Urban League announced this week that in collaboration with Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, a Career Conference will be held on Tuskegee's campus November 15 and 16, 1951. The Schools of Agriculture, Engineering, Home Economics, and Mechanical Industries will participate in this two-day conference. Dean T. W. Jones of the School of Mechanical Industries will act as Conference Coordinator.

Following the pattern of similar conferences held at Howard University in Washington, D. C., and Tennessee A. and I. State College in Nashville, Tennessee, the Tuskegee Conference will bring together leaders from industry, labor, and government for a two-day session with the faculty and students of Tuskegee Institute.

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Joins Albany State Faculty

ALBANY, Ga. — (ANP) — Miss Elaine C. Bradford, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute joined the department of physical education at Albany State College here last week.

While at Tuskegee, she was named "Miss Physical Education." She won second place in the shot-put in the National AAU Meet.

Miss Bradford is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, the National Awuatic school, and the National Education Association.

TUSKEGEE LOVELIES LEAD NATIONAL ANTHEM — Just before the start of the Southern Conference Championship Basketball game, a group of charming Tuskegee Institute co-eds led the more than 3,000 enthusiastic spectators in singing the National Anthem. Selected for the honor this year, reading from left to right, were: Juanita Bracey, Home Economics, Birmingham, Alabama; Ella Ward, Home Economics, Tampa, Florida; June Holland, Education, Tuskegee Institute; Mattie Pearl Bennett, Home Economics, Birmingham, Alabama; Lolla M. Patterson, Agricultural Chemistry, Tuskegee Institute; Gertha Steele, Home Economics, Birmingham, Alabama; and Margie Buchanan, Home Economics, Tuskegee Institute.

College Group To Give Play

The high spirited cast of "The Imaginary Invalid" a three act comedy, by Moliere, offers an excitable performance Thursday, April 26, 1951, 8 p.m. at Tullibody Auditorium, Alabama State College for Negroes.

The seldom played "Imaginary Invalid" is pretty unanimously considered to be one of the greatest plays of its kind. Very likely the greatest.

The plot deals with Cranky M. Argan (Julius Jones) imagines he has had every ailment he has ever heard of, and is a gold mine for his unscrupulous doctor and druggist. He even plans to marry his daughter to a dull young doctor so that he will always have a doctor handy. But Angelique (Mary Hicks) swears she will enter a convent first, for she is in love with young and handsome Cleante (Ulysses Provitt).

He manages to call, disguised as her music master, and the two make love under her father's very eye in a charmingly naughty scene. To aid them Toinette (La Pelzia Rankins) the servant, comes to call, rigged out as a noted doctor.

Argan is flattered but as the "doctor" recommends drastic treatment . . . that his arm be amputated, etc., he develops some healthy doubts about doctors. Toinette then persuades Argan to test his family's love by playing dead. Angelique's step-mother (Mosetta Walton) quickly drops her pose of flattering love and says his death is good riddance, but Angelique weeps in sincere grief. In a great comedy scene, springs up resolved to be head of his house and permit his daughter to marry the man she loves.

Other familiar persons supporting the cast are:

Annie Ruth Hall as Monsieur Fluerant, an Apothecary; Charles Jackson as Monsieur De Bonnefoi, a notary: Katie Benson as Monsieur Diafoirus, a physician; Addie Starks as Thomas Diafoirus, his son; Rose Marie Williams as Louison, Agran's younger daughter, Dorothy Jackson as Beralde, Agran's brother and Nathaniel Smith as Monsieur Purgen, a physician.

The play is presented with a twofold purpose in mind, first, as sheer entertainment and second as educational theatre at its best. The play is under the direction of Mr. Henry Walton Savery and Mrs. Ruby Cunningham.

Student Prisons Would Be Placed Back At Tuskegee

HEIDLEBERG, Germany—(ANS)—If he had his way, President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, Ala. would return the old student prison to that campus.

Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee founder, had such an institution for students who violated regulations, but it was discontinued years ago.

But, don't get the idea that Mr. Patterson wants the old jailhouse put back for the same reason. While on a visit at the University of Heidleberg here, Dr. Patterson was impressed by the student prison on the campus.

An old relic, not used for habitation since centuries ago, it has been preserved for posterity.

The Tuskegee head, on a tour of Europe with Mrs. Patterson, said he believed the restoration and preservation of a similar institution which use to operate on his campus would serve an historic purpose.

30,000 Foreign Students In U. S. Schools

NEW YORK—(ANP)— There are 30,000 students from foreign lands attending schools in America, according to a recent survey made by the Institute of International Education.

This represents a rapid rise in the educational standards set by American schools during the past 25 years according to this report.

Greatest increases in visiting students are from Africa and Asia. The Gold Coast of Africa has increased from none 20 years ago to 78 this year. Liberia has more than 100 students.

Howard University ranks third highest among colleges in percentage of total student body. Of Howard's total enrollment, 6% per cent of its students are foreign.

'SKEGEE QUEENS IN THE ROUGH—These queens of the wide open spaces are really a group of student nurses who took time out from their affiliate training at the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital to appear in a musical comedy produced for the 2,200 patients of this hospital. Left to right are Misses Bobbie Jean Primus, Georgia Byrd, Trudell Cowell, Lucille Casanas, Loyce Lange, Bessie Phymes, Eula Vasnight, Velma McCaskey (riding high), Misses Dorothy Neathen, Martha Jean Tuttles and Ann Bowman.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Class "A" College

COURSES OFFERED LEADING TO BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE IN

Agriculture, Commercial Dietetics, Education, Electrical Engineering, Home Economics, Mechanical Industries, Nursing, and Physical Education.

CERTIFICATES AND DIPLOMAS IN AGRICULTURE, COMMERCIAL DIETETICS, NURSE TRAINING AND SPECIAL TRADE COURSES

Special Courses in Vocational Rehabilitation for Veterans

GRADUATE STUDY

VETERINARY MEDICINE

SUMMER SCHOOL

F. D. Patterson, President

FOR INFORMATION ADDRESS:

THE REGISTRAR

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.

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TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.

Tuskegee To Hold 'Career Conference'

TUSKEGEE, July 20 (U.P.)—Industry, labor and government leaders will conduct a "career conference" here Nov. 15-16 under joint sponsorship of the National Urban League and Tuskegee Institute, it was announced today.

The conference will follow a pattern set by Howard University in Washington, D. C. and the Tennessee A. & I. State College at Nashville to permit Tuskegee teachers and students to confer with national leagues about successful careers.

ALABAMA STATE APPROPRIATION

Tuskegee Asks Fund Boost; Board Seeks More Docks Data

By G. C. LONG, JR.

Tuskegee Institute Wednesday asked that its appropriation from the state be raised from $225,000 a year to $1,492,356 for each of the next two fiscal years.

The only other agency to appear before the interim committee on finance and taxation during the day was the State Docks and Terminals at Mobile, which asked to be permitted to continue to operate within its own funds, plus a $250,000 annual appropriation from the general fund to help retire the original bond issue for the construction of the facilities.

As in the case of several other agencies, the committee was not satisfied with the figures presented by Docks Director Leonard Hardy and other docks officials and asked that more data be supplied.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said the increased appropriation would take care of expanded courses at the school principally in agriculture, engineering, home economics, natural sciences and veterinary medicine.

Committee Chairman Albert Boutwell of Jefferson County explained to Dr. Patterson that there has been considerable talk about the state withdrawing its support from the Institute, which is financed chiefly by private funds, and adding it to the two state Negro colleges.

Ideas Requested

He asked the president to give his ideas on such a move.

"To provide the facilities now available at Tuskegee Institute would be a costly duplication for the state, which has limited funds," Dr. Patterson said.

He added that the facilities of the school are "as completely available to students from Alabama as if the institution were totally under public control."

Earlier he had said that about 50 per cent of the enrollment at Tuskegee Institute was from Alabama.

For the state to try to duplicate the facilities it has helped develop at the school would be "to throw them out the window," he said.

"The wisest possible course, I believe, would be to continue the present relationship (between the school and the state)," Dr. Patterson stated.

Here's what Dr. Patterson asked that the $1,492,346 be appropriated for (with the present appropriation in parentheses):

Agriculture, ($39,800) $288,195; agricultural research, ($15,000) $15,000; education service courses, ($29,535) $72,383; engineering, ($25,000) $418,172; home economics, ($26,156) $166,107; natural sciences, (none) $149,375; nursing, (none) $97,524; veterinary medicine, ($96,103) $136,945; pharmacy, (none) $95,542; medical technology, (none) $29,425; special scholarships, (none) $13,678, and general administration, (none) $10,000.

Termed Inadequate

The present appropriation is not enough to do the job the state expects, Dr. Patterson said.

He stated that the school's budget request was worked out with school leaders, white and Negro, at a conference arranged by former State Superintendent of Education A. R. Meadows.

See:Code 14d(1)
Ala. 1951

Clipping-
Montgomery, Ala.
Advertiser
Thurs. 4-12-51

Tuskegee And The State

Tuskegee Institute, privately endowed and controlled, is nevertheless so much a part of Alabama's educational pattern that we could not now imagine what the state would be like if Tuskegee were not functioning. It is doing a magnificent job of training Negroes to be sturdy and independent good citizens of this and other states. It is providing vocational and a good deal of professional training in a number of fields in which there is no other institution available for Negro youths.

Every Southern state is now faced with the certainty that it must somehow provide equal training for qualified Negroes in every field in which training is offered to white students. Court decisions, including those of the Supreme Court of the United States, indicate that Southern states must offer equal educational opportunities to qualified citizens regardless of race or color. Hundreds of Negroes are now attending graduate and professional courses in publicly supported colleges and universities in Southern states. Only last Wednesday the trustees of the University of North Carolina voted to admit qualified Negroes to traditionally white professional and graduate schools.

How much better it would be in Alabama to accept gracefully the fact that we must educate within the state our Negro citizens in the same way we educate the white ones than to wait until court action forces us to take the step. One way of helping to meet that responsibility is to help Tuskegee Institute, already doing so fine a job in a good many fields. Dr. F. D. Patterson asked the Legislature's interim finance and taxation committee to consider his request for more than $2,534,000 of state funds for the coming two years. In other years the state has entered into contractual relations with Tuskegee, appropriating funds up to $225,000 a year. It has never given anywhere near as much as Dr. Patterson asks for now.

This paper commends the idea of making broader use of Tuskegee's facilities and urges the committee and the Legislature to study the request seriously and sympathetically.

Tuskegee ready to seek $1,492,346 appropriation

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 4—(AP)—Tuskegee Institute today was ready to ask the Legislature for $1,492,346 in each of the next two years. That's more than five times the amount the Negro college gets now.

A hearing on the Tuskegee request was set by the interim committee on finance and taxation. Tuskegee's annual appropriation from the state now comes to $225,000.

LATER, the committee has a hearing on the state docks budget. A delegation from Mobile, headed by Grover Dixon, who represents the Mobile Steamship Association, planned to appear.

Yesterday, the legislators approved stricter voter qualifications and gave notice that they may try to put all state agencies under a

The revision of laws committee put its okeh on a bill by Sen. Elvin McCary of Calhoun County to allow the Legislature to set educational tests for prospective voters. It is a constitutional amendment and must be ratified by the people before becoming law.

INCLUDED IN IT is a clause prohibiting the tests from being used for "unfair discrimination."

The only requirements for new voters now is that they be able to read or write or own $300 in property.

The finance committee took up a series of bills designed to close open end appropriations. They were warned by Budget Director James V. Jordan, however, that some departments must have leeway.

Jordan said all administrative costs could be budgeted. Some $57,000,000 in the requests given the committee so far is tied up in trust funds, he added, most of them as open end appropriations.

Tuskegee Asks For Increased Appropriation

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—For each of the next two years Tuskegee Institute wants more than five times the amount it is now getting from the legislature, so a hearing has been set on the request by the interim committee on finance and taxation.

Tuskegee's annual appropriation from the state now comes to $225,000, but for each of the next two years it wants $1,492, 346.

Tuskegee Is Well Qualified To Train Point Four Workers

TUSKEGEE (ANP)—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, last week told the 11th Annual All-Institute Conference meeting here that Tuskegee's work in connection with southern low income families makes it a logical place to train Point Four program workers.

"No problem facing the United States or democratic nations of the world today is more important than the one which seeks to bring undeveloped peoples to the stage of economic self-sufficiency, if not prosperity," he said.

President Of Tuskegee Lauds Work Of School

TUSKEGEE, Sept. 2 (AP)—Tuskegee Institute's efforts in behalf of Southern low income families makes it the logical place to train point four program workers, F. D. Patterson, president of the Negro school, said.

"No problem facing the United States or democratic nations of the world today is more important than the one which seeks to bring undeveloped peoples to the stage of economic self-sufficiency, if not prosperity," he said.

Patterson addressed the 11th annual All-Institute Conference at which Tuskegee staff studied methods of improving human relations in the college area.

Tuskegee's 71st annual session opens Monday when new students arrive.

Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice president of Tuskegee Institute, and general chairman for the Eleventh All-Institute Conference, announced this week that Dr Harry Giles, director, Human Relations Center, New York University, will serve as conference consultant Aug 31- - Sept 1.

Theme for the two-day conference involving administrative officials, faculty, students, and staff is: "Policies and Procedures for Developing Better Human Relations at Tuskegee Institute."

The Planning Committee, under Dr. Derbigny's chairmanship, is concluding its pre-conference work this week with the assignment of personnel to committees which will function in the group sessions. These areas for group discussions have been outlined under the general theme of the conference. These areas involve living, studying, and working conditions as they concern the total personnel of the Institute.

The annual luncheon meeting at which President F. D. Patterson will give his opening message for the 1951-52 school year will be held in Tompkins Hall at 1:30 p.m. on Saturday, Sept. 1.

14n 1951

ALPHA KAPPA MU HONOR SOCIETY
"ANNUAL SCHOIARSHIP NIGHT"

Anne Hedgeman: Tuskegee Speaker

14n

MRS. ANNE ARNOLD HEDGEMAN—of Washington, D. C., assistant to the administrator, Federal Security Agency, who is slated to speak at Tuskegee Institute's "Annual Scholarship Night," Wednesday night May 2. The twenty-fourth observance is sponsored by the Beta Tau Upsilon Chapter of Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society for which Vice-President I. A. Derbigny is adviser.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

THE N.A.C.W. CITES AN OUTSTANDING WOMAN

MRS. ELLA P. STEWART, president of the National Association of Colored Women. on request of a popular magazine that asked for an outstanding personality from the thousands of women over whom she presides, cites Mrs. Bertha LaBranche Johnson of Prentiss, Miss., as that person. It is Mrs. Stewart's intention to present one person each month for six months. Mrs. Johnson is the first.

Mrs. Bertha LaBranche Johnson was born in Wesson, Miss., the daughter of Jules and Onie LaBranche. She entered Tuskegee Institute in 1897 and worked her way through school, graduating in 1902. Upon graduating, she began teaching at Magnolia, Miss.

In 1904, she married Jonas E. Johnson, a fellow teacher. Three children were born of this union—Alcee L., a junior college administrator; Onette W., an attorney, and Mrs. Eva Dawson, a public school music instructor.

MRS. TAYLOR

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were fortunate in that they both had mutual interests. They wanted to consecrate their lives to the service of their people. As a result, they went to Prentiss, Jefferson Davis County, Miss., and began the founding of the now Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute.

This was a poor and backwoods section of the state, situated in the southern part. They began this work in an ante-bellum home with 20 students. From this humble beginning has come a modern high school and junior college.

Today, this institution consists of a physical plant of 500 acres of land, 24 buildings and trade equipand an enrollment of 800 students and 34 teachers.

Mrs. Johnson has played a large part in the building of this monument. She remains active in this work at the present time.

Mrs. Johnson's prime interest, other than the school, has been club work, and more particularly, club work among the rural women. She has held many offices in state, district and national club affairs.

She was president of the Mississippi State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs for six years, president of the Southeastern Federation for six years and statistician of the National Federation for five years.

She is a member of the executive council of the Commission of Interracial Cooperation; Mississippi Association of Teachers in Colored Schools; National Council of Colored Women; and Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

It was during her administration as president of the Mississippi State Federation that the bill authorizing the establishment of a delinquent home for Negro juveniles was passed. Previous to this, she had served for 23 years as chairman of the Federation's committee for the establishment of this home.

In 1929, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson founded the Oak Park Vocational School at Laurel, Miss. They did this as a public service while continuing their work at Prentiss.

Tuskegee Institute conferred the honorary Master of Science degree upon her in 1941 for her activities in the field of human relations. The Southeastern Federation of Colored Women's clubs established a Bertha LaBranche Johnson trophy in her honor upon her retirement from the presidency of this group.

This was done in recognition of her success in reviving this organization and causing it to become an active and live group.

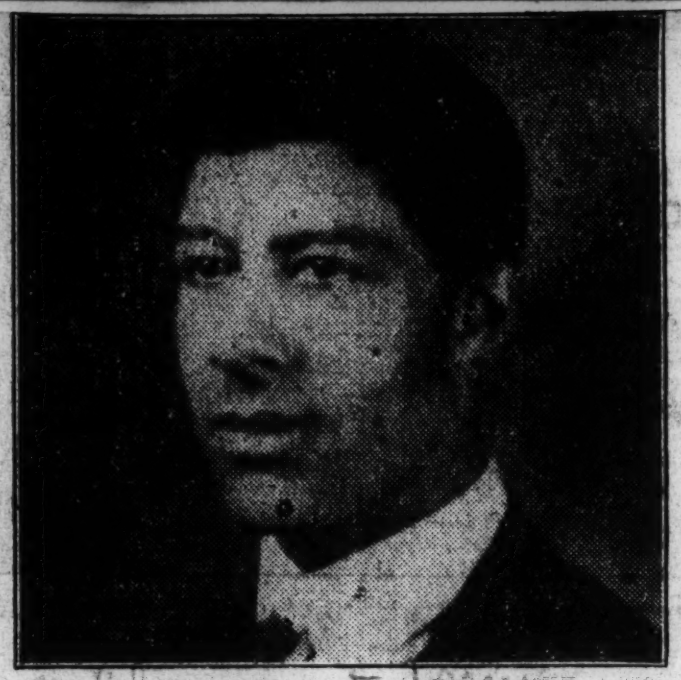
Mrs. Johnson is perhaps the best known Negro woman in the state of Mississippi. This is evidenced by a recent honor that was conferred upon her. The Master Farm Homemakers Guild, a national organization, meeting at the White House Hotel, Biloxi, Miss., had her as their guest speaker on October 17, 1950.

This group includes a membership of 500 women, covering an area of 32 states. Their chief interest centers in matters of home and community improvement, in which they have made an enviable record. This was the first time that a Negro had ever appeared on their program in this capacity.

...aucator And Wife Honor Guests At Tea

The Chicago Prentiss Institute club will honor Prof. and Mrs. J. E. Johnson, co-founders of the Prentiss Norman and Industrial Institute in Prentiss, Miss., on Sunday, July 1, at 4 p.m. at a reception-tea in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Butler, 9344 Calu... ave.

"OUTSTANDING"—Mrs. Bertha LaBranche Johnson of Laurel, Miss., was recently named the "Outstanding Woman of the Year 1950" by the National Association of Colored Women. The citation was in recognition of her work among rural clubwomen. She has previously been honored in the field of education, and has headed the Mississippi Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.—ANP Photo.



MR. RAYMOND SIMMONS

FINAL RITES FOR MR. RAYMOND SIMMONS, owner of Simmons Shoe will be held today Tuesday at 2 P. M. from Big Bethel A. M. E. Church, with Rev. H. J. Bearden, Pastor assisted by other ministers officiating.

Mr. Simmons was a native of Georgia, having graduated from Tuskegee, Inst. At the time of his death he was owner of Simmons Shoe Shop, of which he had operated for over 30 years. He was a member of Big Bethel A. M. E. Church, having served on the official Board, Mr. Simmons was a Mason and a Shriner. He was loved by everyone that knew him.

Surviving him are his widow; Mrs. Phoebe Simmons, a teacher at Washington High Evening School; One brother, two sisters and a host of nieces and nephews.

Burial will be on family lot in South View Cemetery under the direction of Cox Brothers, morticians.

Beautiful Home Vows Unite Popular Couple

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Monroe Campbell have announced the marriage of their daughter, Miss Abbie Noel Campbell, to Arthur A. Mitchell, Lieutenant, United States Air Force.

The impressive ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents, and was witnessed by relatives and friends of the popular young couple.

Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., former chaplain at Tuskegee Institute, performed the ceremony.

The bride is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute. She enrolled in the U. S. Army in 1942 as Wac Officer Candidate; was commissioned a Second Lieutenant at Des Moines; was transferred to Fort Devens, Mass., and promoted to rank of captain.

She flew to England in January, 1935, and was stationed in London and Birmingham in England, and in Rouen and Paris, in France. Upon her discharge from the service Miss Campbell entered Columbia university and received her Master of Science degree in Home Economics from that institution in 1948.

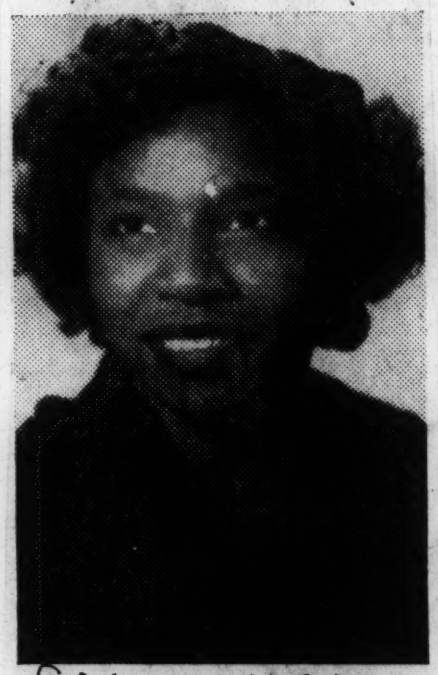
She joined the staff of Peter Bent Brigham hospital, Boston, Mass., in June, 1948 and was appointed staff dietician at U. S. Veterans hospital, Tuskegee, Ala., Sept. 1, 1949. Mrs. Mitchell holds the rank of Major in the Organized Reserve Corps.

Lt. Mitchell received the Bachelor of Science degree in Education from Tuskegee and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant from the ROTC unit at Tuskegee upon graduation.

He was recently recalled to active duty at Kelly Air Force Base, Texas, as Clothing Sales Officer. Recently he completed a five weeks course in Practical Management.

Lt. Mitchell and his bride spent their honeymoon at American Beach, Fla.

New Instructor



Miss M. Lavera Huey is the new physical education instructor at Dillard University. Miss Huey is a native of Bessemer, Alabama. She is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and has received her Master's degree in Physical Education from the University of Michigan.

Tuskegee Nurse At Middletown Hospital

Middletown Hospital has added another Negro nurse to its staff.

Miss Isabelle Hunter comes from Tuskegee Institute, Ala. where she graduated from the school of nursing. Nurse Hunter practiced at the John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital at Tuskegee and is a native of Greenboro, Ala.

At Middletown Hospital she had been appointed to the obstetric ward. Before coming to Middletown she specialized in the case of new born infants.

Miss Hunter's appointment bring to memory the BCA's long campaign several years ago which brought about the appointment of the first Negro nurses at Mercy Hospital in Hamilton and at Middletown Hospital.

TWO INSTITUTE STUDENTS TAKE PART IN SYMPOSIUM HELD BY MAGAZINE

Two Tuskegee Institute students from the School of Education were numbered among 24 young people throughout the nation who took part in a symposium on "Youth in the World it Faces."

The symposium was conducted by the Survey Magazine and sought to get a cross section of opinion from the young people who a few years hence will be faced with the task of living in a world shaped by present-day legislation.

Survey published statements of the 24 youths in its July and August issues. In the July issue an article by Howard Waxwood, a senior student at Tuskegee Institute majoring in secondary education, was published, Waxwoos wrote on the subject "A Wholesale Program." Howard's home town is Princeton, N.J. In the August issue of Survey, Miss Barbara Jean Hubbard, senior from Americus, Ga., and majoring in secondary education has an article entitle "The Improvement of Human Relations." These articles display a thoughtful interpretation of world conditions.

Herald
Tues, July 7, 1951
Tuskegee, Alabama

3 Tuskegee Students Killed In Accident

JASPER, TENN., Aug. 29 —(AP) —Three college students were killed and a fourth injured Wednesday in a truck-automobile collision near here.

The victims, all students at Tuskegee Institute, were identified as:

Samuel Lee Jackson, Colloden, Ga.

William C. Robinson, Jr., Pelham, Ga.

Chester L. Robinson, Oglethorpe, Ga.

The sole survivor among occupants of the car was Theodore Varney, Coffeeville, Ala., who was admitted to a Chattanooga hospital for treatment. Varney said he and the other students had been working in Connecticut and were en route back to school.

Driver of the truck, which was loaded with peaches, was not hurt.

IN NEW POST — Professor of education and director of educational extension service, State A. and M. college, Orangeburg, S. C., Dr. Edward W. Brice has submitted his resignation as of Sept. 1. He has accepted a position as information and education specialist with the U. S. Department of State, foreign service section. A member of the State college faculty for three years, Dr. Brice will begin active service in September.

From James Foundation

Tuskegee Awards To Five Graduates

TUSKEGEE—Grants-in-aid were made by Tuskegee Institute this week to five of its very promising recent graduates. Funds made available through the James Foundation will make it possible for these young people to do advanced study in some of the leading colleges and universities in the country.

Receiving grants-in-aid are: Miss Nell C. Jackson, '51, physical education major from the Tuskegee Institute community, who will go to Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.; Miss Evelyn A. Lawler, '51, physical education major from Gadsden, Ala., who will go either to Michigan State College or to MacMurray College for Women, Jacksonville, Ill.; Miss Susie Haire, '51, home economics major from East St. Louis, Ill., who will do graduate work in the school of home economics at Tuskegee Institute; Miss Hazel McCarter, '50, education major from Birmingham, who will study this fall at New York University, and Miss Lola Mae Patterson, '51, chemistry major from the Tuskegee Institute community, who will continue research studies, in which she is presently engaged, with the Carver Foundation and the new home economics research laboratory.

These grants totaling $5,000 and payable in two installments on Sept. 1, 1951 and Jan. 1, 1952 represent the first such grants-in-aid made available by Tuskegee Institute.

Aid Grants to Top Students

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Grants-in-aid totaling $5000, were made by Tuskegee Institute this week to five of its promising recent graduates from funds made available through the James Foundation.

The grants will make it possible for these young people to do advanced study in some of the leading colleges and universities in the country.

In making the announcement President F. D. Patterson said, "In past years a lack of such assistance has caused many of our most promising graduates to abandon or postpone plans for further study. We therefore consider this one of the finer services Tuskegee Institute can render these young people and look forward to the time when more funds are available for such a worthy purpose."

Those receiving garnts-in-aid are:

Miss Nell C. Jackson, '51, physical education major from the Tuskegee Institute community, who will go to Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.; Miss Evelyn A. Lawler, '51, physical education major from Gadsden, Ala., will go either to Michigan State College or to MacMurray College for women, Jacksonville, Ill.; Miss Susie Haire, '51, home economics major from East St. Louis, Ill., will do graduate work in the School of Home Economics at Tuskegee Institute; Miss Hazel McCarter, '50, education major from Birmingham, Ala., will study this fall at New York University; and Miss Lola Mae Patterson, '51, chemistry major from the Tuskegee Institute community, who will continue research studies, in which she is presently engaged, with the Carver Foundation and the new Home Economics Research Laboratory.

Dr. Pipes In Book Review Sunday

The Tuskegee club is presenting Dr. William H. Pipes in a book review Sunday at the St. Phillips Episcopal church Parish House 10th and Games streets. The title of the book is "Say Amen Brother" and it represents old time Negro preaching.

Dr. Pipes is professor of speech and dean of the college at Philander Smith. He has served on faculties of several large colleges and universities and received his PhD from the University of Michigan.

All the citizens and friends are invited to hear the book review. Dr. Pipes is the author of the book and has had many rich and varied experiences in his travels and studies. Dr. W. H. Townsend is acting president of the club.

Last week members of the Shorter-Tuskegee Alumni Club met at the Faculty Club on the Institute campus to choose officers for the current year. Retiring President David Banks gave a resume of the activities for the past year and expressed appreciation for the cooperation given him and his staff.

The following officers were chosen: Leon Harris, president; Edward L. Albergottie, first vice president; Richard A. Myers second vice president; Miss E Gertrude Rhone, secretary; Mrs Mozelle M. Murray, assistant secretary; W. E. Cooper, treasurer; W. E. Lightfoote, reporter; Mrs

Mrs. Corythia Mason, president of the Neighborhood Club of the 2200 block of Druid Hill Ave. presents a $25 check to the Provident Hospital. Accepting the check is Mrs. Maida S. Brannon, left, director of nurses at Provident. Others left to right are Mesdames Lucy Holland, Irene Gains and Ida Bennett, all of Baltimore, Md.

Korea - Bound—From left, assistant American Red Cross director, Jesse O. Thomas, is seen congratulating the Misses Jessie F. Abbott, Shirley M. Walton and Gynell White, last week, just before they sailed on ARC assignments in Korea. Miss Abbott is the daughter of Maj. Cleve Abbott, famed Tuskegee coach, and the other young women hail from Brooklyn and Cincinnati, respectively.

14n 1951

Alumni and Former Students

Homecoming-Nov. 17, 1951
Class Re-Unions
50th Anniversary, Class 1901
40th Anniversary, Class 1911

Alumni To Share Spotlight At S'kegee Homecoming Nov. 16-18

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — All signs point to a gala celebration at Tuskegee Institute Friday and Saturday, November 16, 17 and 18. It will be the homecoming occasino for scores of members of the alumni who will assemble here from various section of the country for the annual meeting of the General Alumni Association Friday afternoon and for the Homecoming football game at 1:30 Saturday with Allen University of Columbia, South Carolina. At the alumni meeting Willis I. Peek. Anderson, South Carolina, President of the Association will preside.

Special recognition will be accorded members of the Class o. 1901, celebrating the 50th annive sary of their graduation from the Institute. M W Freeman, Tuskegee Institute; McLain Birch, Little Rock, Arkansas; Joseph S Shanklin, Burton, South Carolina; Cyrus Campfield, Atlanta, Georgia; Charles P, Adams, Grambling, Louisiana; Augustus G. Neely, St. Augustine, Florida; Thomas B Neely, Evansville, Indiana, and William L. Wilkinson, Topeka, Kansas will be in attendance.

Members of the Class of 1901 with more than fifteen members expected to attend, will celeorate their 40th anniversary reunion. Returning for the occasion will be Jesse O, Thomas Information Specialist, Office of Price Stabilization Washington, D. C., who will be the principal speaker, L. J. Roberts, Bordentown, New Jersey; John L. Branch, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Mrs Birdie Thompson McClaskey, Ernest D. Marshall, Lexington, Kentucgy; Preston B. Coleman, Detroit, Michigan; Mrs. Flora Boaz Johnson, Kitt Baldwin, Chicago. J. Paul Chretien, San Antonio, Texas; Homer G. Neely, Palestine, Texas, Lehman D. Adams, Mansfield, Louisana; Mrs Lillie Forte Shannon, Montgomery, Alabama; Mrs. Eddie Thornton Callaway, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. Ethel McKesson Reynolds, Whittier, California, and Mrs. O. W. Pearson, Mrs. Lucille Washington Henry and Henry J. Moore, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

At the banquet Saturday evening in Tompkins Hall, honoring the returnees of the Class of 1901 and the Class of 1911, certficates printed on parchment paper will be awarded. The special guests will be presented by Capt. Alvin J. Neely, Executive Secretary of the Alumni Association. Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, will present the awards. Members of the classes of 40 and 50 years ago will make brief statements about their achievements and accomplishments since graduation.

Edward L. Donald, President of the Tuskegee Institute Chapter of the Alumni Association, has appointed the following Committee on Plans and Arrangements; Mrs. Hattie B. Ramsey, Miss M. L. Golden, Mrs. Rowena Hunt Bracken, Miss Mattie Johnson, Miss Elizabeth C. Ray, Miss L. C. Hanna, Matthew Richardson, Guy R Tramell, Withro McEnge, J. Julius Flood and Capt. Walter J. Love.

Bell C. Stevens, formerly connected with the Institute, one of Tuskegee's oldest living graduates, now retired and living in Arkon, Ohio, will be accorded special recognition.

Institute buildings will be decorated. The parade, which will take place Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock, will wind its way from the Booker T. Washington Monument through the main thoroughfare of the campus to the business district of the town of Tuskegee and then to the parking lot in the rear of the Library where the parade will disband. Prizes will be awarded the three floats which best depict the parade theme.

The committee has arranged a sight-seeing tour including the campus and shops, the Veterans Hospital and Greenwood, the community adjacent to the campus. The Cathedral Chimes will play a special program, honoring the members of the reunion classes.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Moore will have the members of the Class of 1911 as their guests for breakfast at their home Sunday morning while the members of the Class of 1901 will be the breakfast guests of Mr. and Mrs. M W Freeman. Following the exercises in the Chapel Sunday evening, November 18, the members of the alumni will assemble in Dorothy Hall for further conversation and farewells.

All signs point to a gala celebration at Tuskegee Institute Friday and Saturday. It will be Homecoming and the occasion for scores of members of the alumni who will assemble here from various sections of the country for the annual meeting of the General Alumni Association Friday afternoon and for the Homecoming football game at 1:30 Saturday afternoon with Allen University of Columbia, S C. At the alumni meeting Willi I. Peek, Anderson, S. C., president of the Association, will preside.

Special recognition will be accorded members of the Class o 1901, celebrating the 50th anniversary of their graduation from the Institute. M. W. Freeman Tuskegee Institlte; McLan Birch, Little Rock, Ark.; Josepl S. Shanklin, Burton, S. C., Cyru Campfield, Atlanta; Charles P, Adams, Grambling, La.; Augustus G. Neely, St. Augustine, Fla. Thomas B. Neely, Evansville Ind., and William L. Wilkerson Topeka, Kans., will be in attendance.

Members of the Class of 1911 with more than 15 members expected to attend, will celebrate their 40th anniversary reunion Returning for the occasion wil be Jesse O. Thomas, information specialist, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington, D. C., wh will be the principal speaker; Leander J. Roberts, Bordentown N. J.; John L. Branch, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Mrs. Birdi Thompson McClaskey, Ernest D Marshall, Lexington, Ky.; Preston B. Coleman, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Flora Boaz Johnson, Kit Baldwin, Chicago; J. Paul Chretien, San Antonio, Tex.; Homer G. Neely, Palestine, Tex.; Lehman D. Adams, Mansfield, La.; Mrs. Lillie. Forte Shannon, Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. Eddie Thornton Callaway, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Ethel McKesson Reynolds Whittier, Calif. and Mrs. O. W Pearson, Mrs. Lucille Washington Henry and Henry J. Moore Tuskegee Institute.

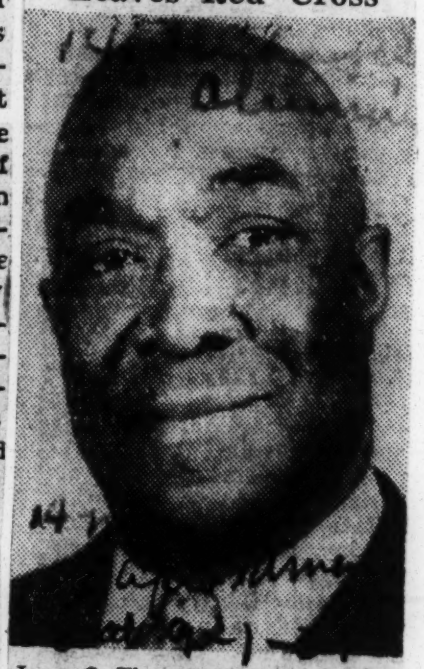
At the annual banquet Saturday evening in Tompkins Hall honoring the returnees of the Class of 1901 and the Class of 1911, certificates printed on parchment paper will be awarded. The special guests will be presented by Capt. Alvin J. Neely executive secretary of the Alumni Association. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, will present the awards Members of the classes of 40 and 50 years ago will make brie statements about their achievements and accomplishments sinc graduation.

Edward L. Donald, president o the Tuskegee Institute Chapte of the Alumni Association, ha appointed the following commit tee on plans and arrangements Mrs. Hattie B. Ramsey, Miss M L. Golden, Mrs. Rowena Hun Bracken, Miss Mattie Johnson Miss Elizabeth C. Ray, Miss L. C Hanna, Matthew Richardson Guy R. Trammell, Withro McEnge J. Julius and Capt. Walker J. Love.

Bell C. Stevens, formerly connected with the Institute, one of Tuskegee's oldest graduates, now retired and living in Akron, Ohio will be accorded special recognition.

Institute buildings will be decorated. The parade, which will take place Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock, will find its way from the Booker T. Washington Monument through the main thoroughfare of the campus to the business district of the town of Tuskegee and then to th parking lot in the rear of the Library where the parade will disband.

Leaves Red Cross



Jesse O. Thomas, public relations consultant for the American Red Cross, who is resigning this post on August 31st that same day he will be sworn in a similar position with the Office of Price Stabilization in Room 2303 Tempo S Building, 4th and Jefferson Drive, S.W.

14n 1951

Alumni and Former Students

PFC. RUFUS L. REED

Pfc. Rufus L. Reed, 17, of 6032 Rhodes Ave., nephew of Irene Sharpley, with whom he lived. Reed, who left Tuskegee(Ala). Institute to enlist in April, has been with the 25th infantry division's 24th regiment in Korea since Sept. He was wounded Nov. 30, his aunt learned.

Daily Tribune
Tues. Jan. 2, 1951
Chicago, Ill.

MISS ELLA A. TACKWOOD

T. I. Class Of '31 Has 20th Reunion

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 22—Pictured above is Miss Ella A. Tackwood, Jeanes supervising teacher, Waycross, Ga., who delivered the alumni address on the occasion of the 20th anniversary reunion of the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1931 held last week on the campus of the Institute.

Miss Tackwood spoke at special exercises held in the Institute Chapel, at which trustees, members of the faculty and staff, students, alumni and many out-of-town visitors were present. She presented Dr. F. D. Patterson, Institute president, on behalf of the members of the class, with a substantial contribution as evidence of their continued interest in and love for their alma mater—Tuskegee Institute.

THE FIVE-YEAR* PLAN for Students at Tuskegee ....

Frank Fennell registered under the Five Year Plan in Sept.1949, to take a course in Building Construction. His home is in Sequin, Texas. Mr. Fennell is assigned full-time responsibilities on the custodial staff of the Buildings and Grounds, with his work done in the Library. He has an excellent work record, a pleasing personality, and a quiet manner. He is a member of the Y.M.C.A., serves on the Courtesy Committee, and is generally outstanding as a participant in student activities. He is a member of Omega Psi Fraternity. Despite a full work schedule and a well balanced schedule of out-of-class activities, Mr. Fennell has maintained a scholarship average of 2.51--nearer an "A" than a "B". We salute this outstanding student and wish hin continuing success as he moves to a full-time class schedule in September. He is doing a job which makes the Tuskegee family feel very proud.

Business Letter
June 1951
No. 1.
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Priptiss Principal Honored by Alcorn

PRENTISS, Miss. — During commencement exercises at Alcorn College a meritorious award was presented to J. E. Johnson, principal and founder of Prentiss Institute.

President J. R. Otis in presenting the certificate said:

"Because of your outstanding achievement in the field of education, having established two schools, Oak Park Vocational School at Laurel and the Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute, and because of your leadership in the promotion of good will among all people . . . we feel that Alcorn College is not only honoring you but honoring herself by giving you this consideration."

Dr. Calloway Now An Army Hospital Aide

BATTLE CREEK, Mich. — Dr. N. O. Calloway, Chicago physician and assistant professor of medicine at the University of Illinois, who was called to active duty in the Army recently is now a major serving as assistant chief of Medicine at Percy Jones general hospital here. He is the first Negro to hold that position at Percy Jones.

Receives B.S. Degree

RAYMOND SANFORD DENNIS, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Dennis, 1524 Pendleton avenue, St. Louis, graduated from Tuskegee Institute Monday, May 14, with honors. Mr. Dennis, a member of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, majored in tailoring and minored in sociology. He is a graduate of Sumner high school. While at Tuskeegee, he played football and sang in the Tuskegee Institute choir, under the direction of William L. Dawson. Mr. Dennis expects to do further study in designing and ladies' fabrication.

Houstonian Chosen As Tuskegee Institute Scholar

Clemmie N. Morrison of Houston has been designated by the Scholarship Committee at Tuskegee Institute as one of the nine Institute Scholars for the 1950-51 school term.

Miss Morrison is a junior in the Department of Commerical Dietetics and Institution Management. She has maintained the highest scholastic average in that Department during the 1949-50 and the 1950-51 school terms.

She was recently elected Miss Tuskegee" for 1951-52. She has also been Miss Alpha Phi Alpha" and Miss Commercial Dieteics."

In addition to her scholastic ability and popularity, she is an active member of the Commercial Dietetics club, the Little Theatre, the NAACP, the YWCA and is one of the most efficient members of the Junior Staff of the Institute Library.

Illinois U. Awards Ph. D. to Negro In Accountancy

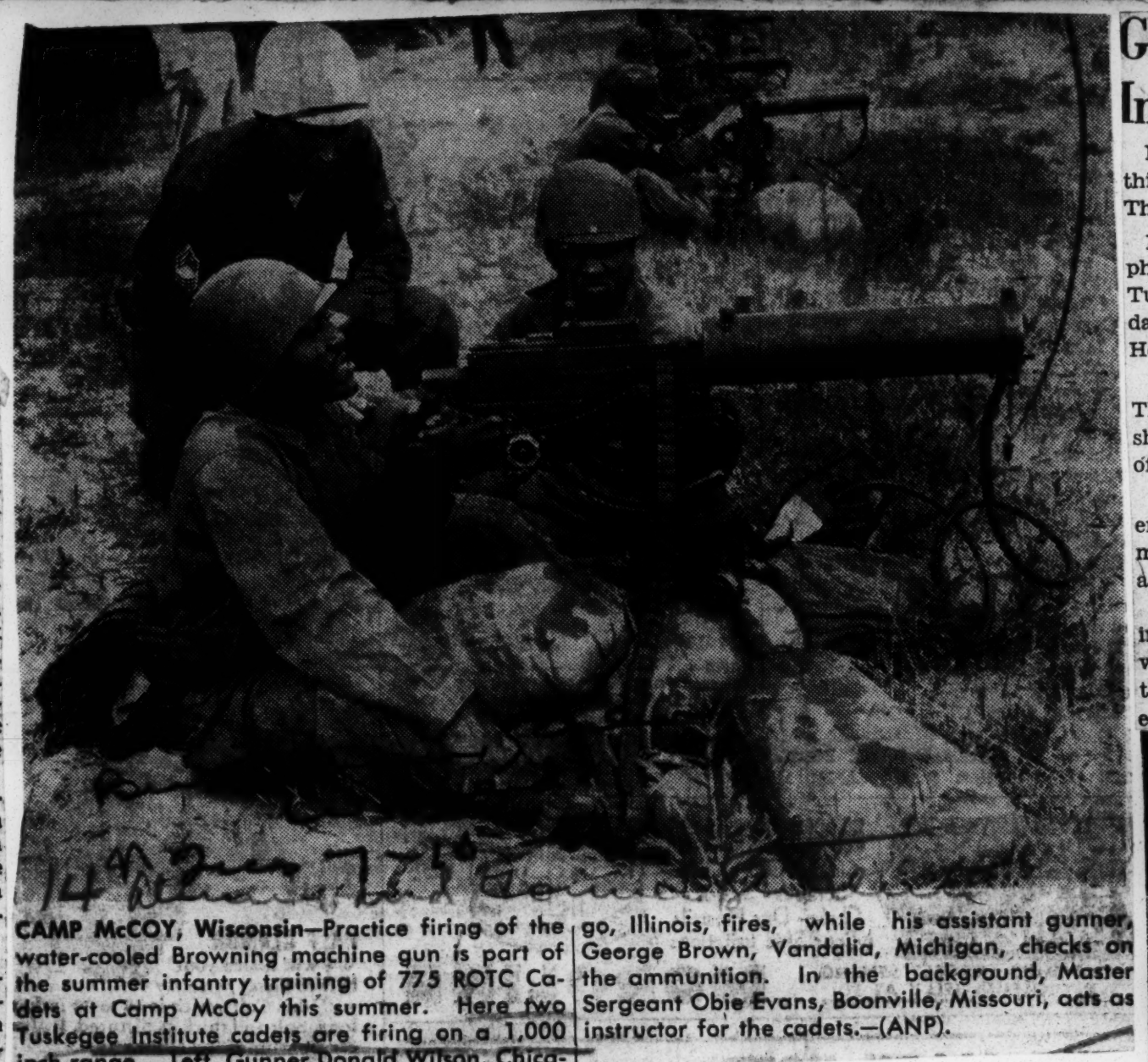
CHAMPAIGN, Ill. — (ANP) — Among the thousands of persons awarded degrees recently at the University of Illinois was William L. Campfield, son of Mrs. L. K. Campfield of Tuskegee, Ala.

Campfield became the first Negro to win Ph. D. in accountancy from the University of Illinois. His degree-winning thesis was titled, "An Inquiry into the Nature Implications to be Public Accounting Profession."

Dr. Campfield was born and reared in Tuskegee. The 39-year-old accounting expert earned a B. C. S. degree from New York university in 1933, and an M. B. S. from the University of Minnesota in 1939. Two years later he qualified for a CPA (certified public accountant) certificate from the state of North Carolina.

He began study for his doctorate at the University of Illinois in 1949. He is a member of Beta Alpha Psi, the American Institute of Accountants, and the California Society of Certified Public Accountants.

Dr. Campfield now lives in California where he has held a number of important positions with private firms as well as the federal government in accounting.



CAMP McCOY, Wisconsin—Practice firing of the water-cooled Browning machine gun is part of the summer infantry training of 775 ROTC Cadets at Camp McCoy this summer. Here two Tuskegee Institute cadets are firing on a 1,000 inch range. Left, Gunner Donald Wilson, Chicago, Illinois, fires, while his assistant gunner, George Brown, Vandalia, Michigan, checks on the ammunition. In the background, Master Sergeant Obie Evans, Boonville, Missouri, acts as instructor for the cadets.—(ANP).

Dr. Calloway Now An Army Hospital Ajde

BATTLE CREEK, Mich. — Dr. N. O. Calloway, Chicago physician and assistant professor of medicine at the University of Illinois, who was called to active duty in the Army recently is now a major serving as assistant chief of Medicine at Percy Jones general hospital here. He is the first Negro to hold that position at Percy Jones.

SCHOLARSHIP—Mrs. Emily Virginia (Campbell) Hawkins, R. N., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Campbell, employed in the Francis Delafield Memorial Hospital, New York City, has received a scholarship from the City Department of the Hospital-Nursing Education Division

Tuskegee Student, 17, Dies of Crash Injuries

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE (ANP) —Miss Harriet McKinney, 17, a student in physical education, died last week at the institute hospital from injuries suffered when she lost control of her car while driving to Tuskegee. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. McKinney of Birmingham.

Girl Is Killed In Auto Wreck

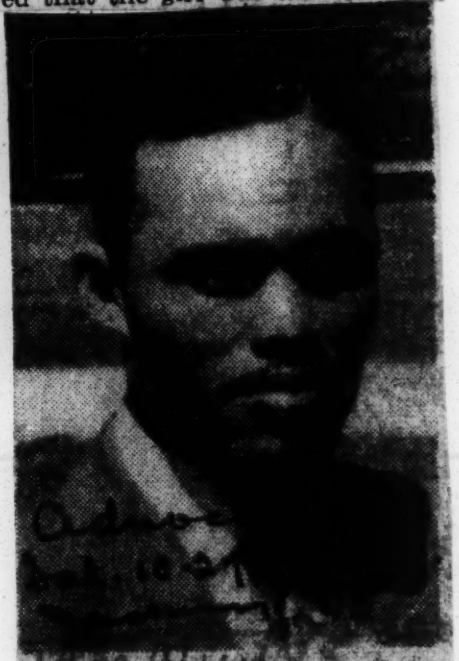
Macon County counted its third traffic fatality of the year Thursday.

Harriett McKinney, 17, a physical education student at Tuskegee Institute, died Thursday morning in John A. Andrew Hospital of a fractured pelvis.

She was fatally injured last Thursday when the car in which she was riding ran off US 80 east of Tuskegee.

Deputy Sheriff Bufford Parker said the best he could determine the car was going too fast and "got away" from the driver.

Two other persons were slightly injured. No information was available as to who was driving the car, but it had been reported that the girl was the operator.



Dr. S. P. Weathersby, Jr., a 1951 graduate of Tuskegee Institute School of Medicine, passed the State Board Examination June 19, 1951. He plans to practice with his father down at D'Lo, Miss. Dr. Weathersby graduated from high school at Piney Woods in 1943. He served 28 months in the U. S. Marine Corps and entered Tuskegee in the fall of '46.

PRODUCING A NEW HAY SEED—Bishop Hollfield, center, technician of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service, stands in a field of hairy indigo on the Florida A. & M. College farm, discussing the important new legume and hay crop with two agriculturists. At left is District Agent L. A. Grigsby of the Florida State Extension Service, and at right is Farm Manager H. T. Brooks of Florida A. & M.

IN AN ALL OUT EFFORT TO swell membership ranks the Chicago-Tuskegee club began its annual membership drive behind the dynamic leadership of the 1951 chairman, Mrs. Alice D. Johns (second from left.) Seated on right of Mrs. Johns is Daniel Mathews; on her left is the president, Miss Carolyn Browning. Others sparking member drive efforts are (standing from left) Lulla La Branche Jones, Ella Thomas, Addie Mae Dillsworth and Milton R. Nelson. Mrs. Jones holds trophy which will be presented division bringing in largest number of memberships.

Alice D. Johns Heads 'Skegee Club Drive

The 1951 membership drive of the Chicago-Tuskegee club will be under the chairmanship of Alice D. Johns, 1940 graduate of the Institute's school of business administration. This was announced this week by Carolyn Browning, president.

The campaign has been divided into four divisions: Moten, headed by Mrs. Addie M. Dillsworth; Washington, with Mrs. Ella Thomas as leader: Patterson, Mrs. Lula Jones in charge and Garver, headed by Eldridge Johnson.

The proceeds from this campaign will be used to improve the club property; make more and larger contributions to worthwhile civic and charitable organizations and to provide additional revenue for the scholarship fund. This fund was established to help worthy students secure educational training.

To spur fund drive efforts this year, the division bringing in the largest number of memberships will receive a trophy. In addition, the individual bringing in the largest number of new members will be awarded a plaque.

There also will be certificates of merit for individuals bringing in 10 or more members who have not been active. The next regular meeting at the club house is at 5 p. m. Sunday, Feb. 25.

Blast Rocks Negro College, 5 Injured

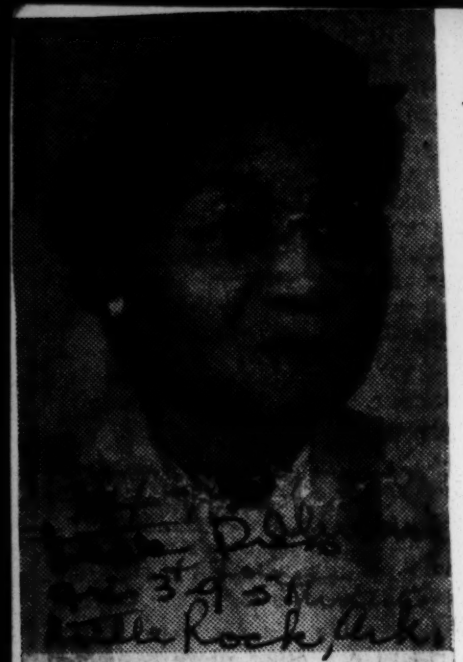
By the Associated Press.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., March 6.—A mysterious explosion wrecked the main building of Bluefield State Teachers College today just 22 minutes before the 450 Negro students were due for their 8 a. m. classes. Only five persons were in the building, and all were hurt, none critically.

Every window was shattered. A large section of the front masonry was blown out. Steel stairways were twisted. Doors were blown from their hinges. Piles of glass and wood littered every room.

The office of President H. L. Dickson, who was on his way from home at the time, was just a gaping hole in the floor.

Foster E. Anthony, superintendent of buildings and one of the three hospitalized, said he smelled gas. He thought something was wrong with the refrigerator and had just gone into the basement when the blast came.



OUTSTANDING GRAD —Tuskegee institute plans to place on exhibit pictures and short sketches of some of its outstanding graduates at the annual meeting of the Alabama State Teachers Association, which is to be held March 15-16. Among those cited will be Miss Solar Mae Carethers of 807 Gaines street of Little Rock who is a teacher at the Capital Hill school. Her picture along with the title and nature of her position which she holds will be on display at the exhibit.

NEGRO LEADERS CALLED IN SENATE PROBE: Col. Roscoe Simmons, right, Negro columnist for the Chicago Tribune and Washington Times Herald, who is a nephew of Booker T. Washington, confers with Marse Callaway, Baltimore political leader, before both testified before the Senate subcommittee investigating the use of alleged scurrilous literature by Republicans to defeat Senator Millard Tydings in a Maryland election last fall.

Mrs. Lucy J. Reeves,
widow of the late
W.H. Reeves, died here
Thursday afternoon
at her home, 21 Butler
Street, N.E.
The deceased is a native
of Athens, Ga., and was
reared in Macon, Ga. In
1906 she moved to
Atlanta,
She was an honor graduate
of Tuskegee Institute
in the class of 1898
and served as student-
secretary to the late
Booker T. Washington.
.... Daily World
Fri. 3-30-51
Atlanta, Ga.

DEDICATE NEW SCHOOL—Created by an Act of the 1947 Alabama Legislature, the new $750,000 State Vocational and Trade School at Birmingham, Ala., was dedicated last day. T. A. Lawson, left, Tuskegee trained, is director of the school, which offers twelve different trades and accommodations for 300 students. A physical education building and a home dates are soon to be constructed.

Tuskegee Class Of '32 To Meet

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Members of the Tuskegee institute class of 1932 are urged to contact R. S. Darnaby at the Tuskegee alumni office who is already compiling the membership roster of that class for its reunion which will be held at the institute during Founder's Day celebration, early in April, 1952.

Members of the class are showing interest in their reunion activities by the letters of inquiry which have reached the alumni headquarters. However, this year a special effort is being made to reach every member of the 1932 class and urge attendance on the occasion of this important 20th year reunion.

Any readers of this article who may know the addresses or whereabouts of any members of the Tuskegee institute class of 1932 are urged to send this information to Captain Darnaby, General Alumni Office at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

The members of the host committee at Tuskegee institute are engaged in making preparations to entertain the reunioners on their return to the campus. Several features of interest and surprise await the returning members in April at the alma mater.

Alva Tabor Dies Suddenly, Funeral Set For Thursday

FORT VALLEY, Ga. — Funeral services for Alva Tabor, head itinerate teacher trainer, of the Georgia State Division of Vocational Education, who passed suddenly Saturday in Maywood, Ill., will be held here Thursday at 2 p. m.

Driving to Chicago, enroute home from a meeting at Minneapolis, Minn., the nationally known pioneer in agricultural education, was stricken with a heart attack.

Born in Tallapoosa, Ga., in 1894, Mr. Tabor completed his high school work in Birmingham, Ala., and graduated from Tuskegee Institute.

After being employed as the first Negro county agent in Washington County, he served as state agent for Negro 4-H Boys from 1921 to 1923. In 1922, he took over the duties of supervisor of agricultural education for Negro Schools, and made that position his life's career.

Nationally known for his contribution to the promotion of agriculture in Georgia and the nation, Mr. Tabor also played a unique role in the development of Camp John Hope and was active in civic and community work throughout the State.

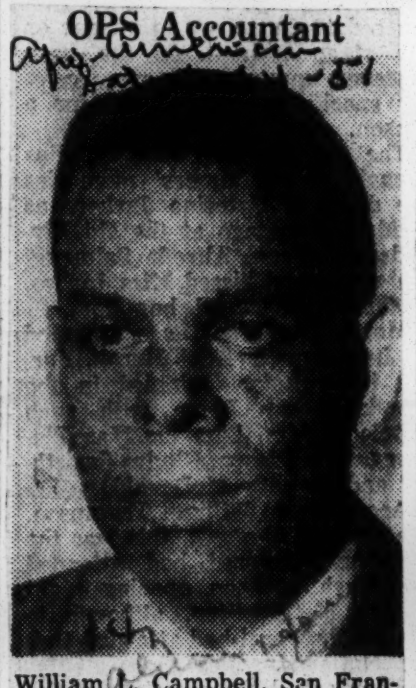
His notable achievements include the cooperative production and marketing by carload lot, shipments of hogs, watermelons, peanuts and sweet potatoes.

He contributed articles to numerous publications, including the Bulletin of Agricultural Education.

An official of the New Farmers of America, Mr. Tabor was also a member of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association Advisory Board; the Committee on Joint Program of Vocational Education in Agriculture and Home Economics; Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, and was secretary of the Georgia State Committee on Camping.

His immediate survivors include his wife, Mrs. Alva Tabor, Sr.; a son, Alva Tabor, Jr., of Fort Valley; and a daughter, Mrs. Frances Hoskins, of Detroit, Michigan.

OPS Accountant



William L. Campbell, San Francisco, has been appointed cost accountant for Region XII, Office of Price Stabilization. A native of Tuskegee, Ala., Mr. Campbell received his Ph.D. in accountancy from the University of Illinois earlier this year. He is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, New York University, and the University of Minnesota.

National Farm Leader Dies

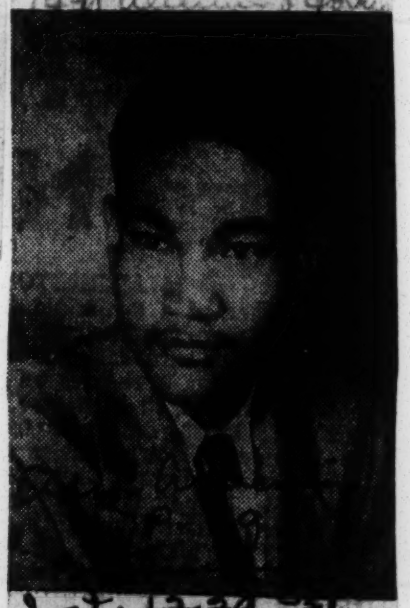
Alva Tabor, 57, nationally known pioneer in agricultural education was buried in Fort Valley Cemetery, Fort Valley, Ga., last week. Mr. Tabor was stricken with a heart attack on Dec. 1, while driving to Chicago enroute home from a meeting at Minneapolis, Minn. He is survived by a wife, Mrs. Harriet Tabor; a son, Alva Tabor Jr.; and a daughter, Mrs. Frances Tabor Hoskins of Detroit, Mich.

Alva Tabor Was A Pioneer

Few Georgians, can at this early date, place the proper appraisal and appreciation upon the life and leadership which Alva Tabor brought to bear upon the general economy and home-life of rural Georgians. Mr. Tabor literally and practically died "in the harness," as the country people would put it. He came into the position as Itinerant-Teacher Trainer, in charge of Vocational Agriculture back in 1922. He came upon the scene at a time when Negro Farm agents began to spring up over the South. Mr. Tabor himself was, for a brief spell, a farm agent. But, until late into the thirties and early forties, the farm agent was hardly more than a name, since the vast majority of the rural farmers gained little by the presence of these men.

But Alva Tabor and the vast army of Vocational Agricultural Teachers who worked under his leadership, brought something new to Georgia and to the South. We can recall quite vividly how, before Mr. Tabor came upon the scene, farmers started out with high hopes of growing young pigs for next winter's meat, when some strange cholera or some other disease struck and decimated the whole brood. Tabor came along and rescued the hogs and saved the cows from disease. He taught his men how to multiply the farmers' profits by helping him to know the things which brought the largest gains. Today, the most backward Georgia farmer can tell you about the price of pecans and where the market is for his poultry and his beef. He knows much about crop rotation and he is now actually paying his debts and educating his children away in college by what he has come to know in preserving foods grown in Summer for the hard winter months. All of this is in large part, the wisdom and leadership of Alva Tabor. Future generations will acclaim him as the true Georgia pioneer. In a very literal sense, Tabor was as true a missionary among the backward Negro farmers and some white ones too, as is the person who goes to Africa or India or China to work with their natives.

New Publicity Head



Johnnie A. Moore is the new director of public relations at Lane College, Jackson, Tenn. He is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, and a native of Knoxville, Tenn.

Named Accountant In Price Office

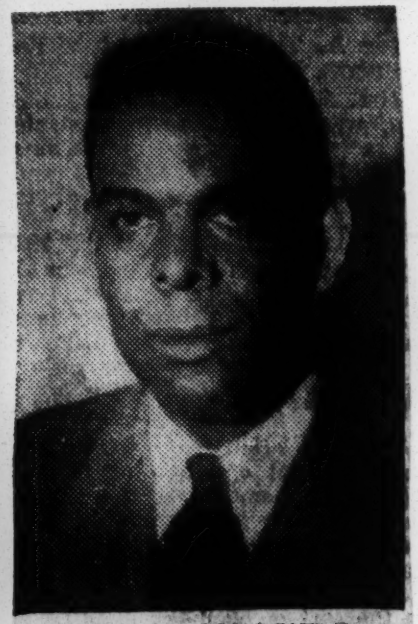
Post To William Louis Campfield

WASHINGTON. — Appointment of William Louis Campfield, San Francisco, as a cost accountant for Region Office of Price Stabilization, has been announced by John H. Tolan, Jr., regional director.

A native of Tuskegee, Alabama, Mr. Campfield received his doctor's degree in accountancy from the University of Illinois earlier this year. A graduate of Tuskegee, Institute, he later took a degree in accountancy at New York university and a master's degree in business administration at the University of Minnesota in 1937.

For three years, '46-49 Campfield operated his own public accounting firm in San Francisco. He was employed by the U. S. Navy's Bureau of Supplies and Accounts as chief reviewer of senior accountants from 1944 to 1946.

Campfield left Southern university, Scotlandville, La., where he was an instructor in accounting, in 1943 to accept a position with the Ford Motor company, Richmond, Calif. He next held a position as supervisor and special internal auditor with the Kaiser com-



WILLIAM CAMPFIELD

pany, Inc., Richmond, Calif.

In 1940, after instructing in accountancy at Tuskegee and acting as secretary to the president of J. C. Smith university, Charlotte, N.C., he passed his examinations as a certified public accountant (CPA) in North Carolina.

Other experience includes the firm of John A. Ross and Associates, New York; public accounting Tuskegee, Birmingham and in Montgomery, Ala., Charlotte, Winston-Salem and Greensboro, N.C., Rock Hill, So. Carolina, and Baton Rouge and New Orleans, La.

Mr. and Mrs. Campfield (the former Mabel Pride, Lunchburg, Va.) reside at 6630 Fulton Street, San Francisco.

Women Health Directors

3 Tuskegee Grads Get Top Posts

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Three women graduates from the department of physical education at Tuskegee Institute have recently assumed responsible positions. The changes were effective at the beginning of the academic year, 1951-52.

Elaine Bradford has become director of physical education for women at Albany State College, Georgia, succeeding Mrs. Gwendolyn Taylor Hodges, Tuskegee, '30, on leave.

Joan Lowe, who was girls' physical education director at Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, during the past school year, has accepted a similar position at Central High School in Mobile.

Mollie McKee, a member of the class of 1950, will direct the health and physical education program at Sterling High School in Sheffield, Ala.

All three were members of the Tuskegee Institute women's championship track and field team and the championship basketball team. They were also active in student affairs on the campus.

Class of 1931 to Return to Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —(ANP)— Classmates of the Tuskegee Institute graduates of 1931 will return to the campus April 14-15 to observe the 20th anniversary of their departure from their Alma Mater.

At a special program in the Institue chapel, Miss Ella A. Tackwood, Jeanes supervisor teacher, Waycross, Ga., will deliver the alumni address. She also will present the class gift at the program on April 14, to President F. D. Patterson.

Members of the class expected, attend this meeting include:

Mrs. Bobbie Alexander, Charlotte, N. C.; Henry Champion, Mobile, Ala; John M. Cheatham, Pine Bluff, Ark; Mrs. Theresa Adams Deloney, Miss Elizabeth Robinson, Grambling, La.; Dr. Warren E. Henry, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Beulah Williams Hicks, Tulsa, Okla.;

William E. Hogan, Plainfield, N.J.; William A. Rogers, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Mrs.. Mobelia J. Johnson, Miss Elizabeth Lewis, Benjamin F. Stevenson, Houston, Tex.; Richard D. Morrison, Normal, Ala.;

Joseph S. Shanklin, Beaufort, S. C.; Mrs Corinne Perdue Steele, Opelika, Ala.; Benjamin F. Baker, Madison J. Gordan, Mrs. Lola Earle Williams, Mobile, Ala., and Mrs. Addie Butler Tyler, Chicago.

'31 Class of Tuskegee to Hold 20th Reunion

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE Ala— (ANP) — Classmates of the Tuskegee Institute graduates of 1931 will return to the campus April 14-15 to observe the 20th anniversary of their departure from their Alma Mater.

Among members of the class expected to attend this meeting are: Mrs. Bobbie Alexander, Charlotte, N.C.; Dr. Warren E. Henry, Washington, Willian E. Hogan, Plainfield, N.J., and Joseph S. Shanklin Beaufort, S.C.

Skegee Grads Will Convene

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Ella A. Tackwood, Jeanes Supervising teacher, Waycross, Ga., will deliver the alumni address and present the class gift to President Patterson.

Presentation of the class to the president, administrative officers, faculty, staff, student, alumni and townspeople will be made by Benjamin F. Baker, principal of Central High School, Mobile, Ala.

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Tennessee Crash Takes 5 Of Family

JASPER, Tenn. — Three Tuskegee institute students and five members of a Chicago family were killed in separate auto crashes in Tennessee last week. One student and a sixth member of the Chicago family were injured.

The students, returning from summer jobs in Connecticut, were killed when their auto collided with a truck loaded with peaches near here last Wednesday. The dead were identified as: Samuel L. Jackson, Colloden, Ga.; William O. Robinson Jr., Pelham, Ga., and Chester L. Robinson, Oglethorpe, Ga. Sole survivor among the student occupants of the automobile was Theodore Varney, Coffeeville, Ala.

5 In Family Die

A vacation trip ended in death for five members of a Chicago family and injury for a sixth, when the auto in which they were riding struck a bridge and rolled into a shallow creek 11 miles south of Union City early last Thursday morning.

Reported in fair condition at Obion County hospital is the Rev. Alexander Holloway Sr., 51, driver of the car. He is minister of the Church of God and Christ in Chicago, only survivor of the fatal crash.

Reported dead by the Tennessee highway patrol are his children, Alexander Jr., 21, about to be inducted into the armed forces; Thomas 16, and Florine, 11, Reverend Holloway's mother, Mrs. Mary Robinson, 70, and an aunt, Mrs. Eliza Watkins, 62.

Visiting Relatives

Reverend Holloway told patrolmen that he and his family were enroute from Brinkley, Ark., to Chicago. The party left Chicago August 24 to visit Reverend Holloway's father, Tom Bonds, and other relatives in Brinkley. They had stopped to visit other relatives in Ripley, about 50 miles South of Union City, and were returning to Chicago at the time of the accident.

Sgt. Bob Styerr of the Tennessee highway patrol, who investigated the accident, said the car was almost cut in half by the impact of the crash. Three of the tires were blown out, evidently when the auto hit the bridge abutment, Sergeant Styerr said. A wrecker was dispatched to the scene to assist in freeing the victims from the mass of wreckage.

Wife Not Killed

Meanwhile, in Chicago, Reverend Holloway's wife, Willie Mae, earlier listed among the dead in the crash but who did not accompany the family on the trip, said young Alexander wanted to visit relatives in Arkansas before reporting for service in the armed forces.

The Holloway's have four other children: Bessie, 13; Rachel, 15; Mrs. Mary Cunningham and Mrs. Dolores Thompson, all of Chicago. The bodies of the victims were shipped to Chicago for interment.

BREWER, Mrs. Roxie, formerly of Birmingham, Ala. Funeral services will be held today at 2:30 p.m., from the Butler Chapel A. M. E. Z. Church, Tuskegee, Ala. The Rev. W. E. Carson, pastor, will officiate. Burial will be in the family cemetery, with the Ross-Clayton Funeral Home directing. The remains will lie in state at the church from 1 p.m., until the hour of the funeral. Survivors are her son, Raul Brewer, 1018 Tatum Street, Montgomery, Ala.; daughter-in-law, Mrs. B. Parker Brewer; sister, Mrs. Mary Jackson, Birmingham; and several other relatives.

Mrs. Roxie A.Brewer
Former Night Guard,
Hamilton Cottage,
Douglass Hall and
Huntington Hall.
Last Assignment
Tantum Hall.
Attended school in
Zion Hill Church under
Dr.Booker T. Washington.
(Church in which Tuskegee
Institutewas founded).
(Former student-classification
B-Middle)
Was member of the above
church.

Honor Graduate in Nursing

Mrs. Reva Robinson, R.N., wife of Melvin Robinson, Tuskegee mortician, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sylvarus Exum of Tarboro, N.C., was one of two graduates to receive the B.S. degree in nursing with highest honors recently at Tuskegee Institute, Ala. A graduate of Lincoln Hospital School of Nursing in Durham, N.C., she has been on the nursing staff of the U.S. Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee for five years and is the mother of a daughter, Revà Elizabeth, 4. Her sister is Mrs. Frances V. Haynes of Newark, N.J., also an R.N., wife of the editor-manager of the New Jersey AFRO-AMERICAN.

VA Therapist—

Miss Rose Elizabeth Campbell of Tuskegee Institute, also a graduate of the University of Wisconsin where she received her master's degree, has been placed at the Gary veterans' facility on the physical therapy staff. She has a broad background of experience in this field of work.

bers of the Tuskegee Institute Wo. Basketball team and were also men's Championship Track and quite active in student affairs on Field team and the Championship the campus.

Three Tuskegee Grads Appointed

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—hree women graduates from the Department of Physical Education at Tuskegee Institute have recently assumed responsible positions. The changes were effective at the beginning of the Academic Year, 1951-52.

Elaine Bradford has become Derector of Physical Education for Women at Albany State College, Albany, Georgia, succeeding Mrs Gwendolyn Taylor Hodges, Tuskegee, '50, on leave.

Jean Lowe, who was Girls' Physical Education Director at Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, during the past school year, has accepted a similar position at Central High School in Mobile, Alabama.

Mellie McKee, a member of the Class of 1950, will direct the Health and Physical Education program at Sterling High School in Sheffield Alabama.

These young women were mem-

Hubby Is Outranked

GI Tone in 'Skegee Nuptials As Major Marries a Captain!

LIEUT. AND MRS. ARTHUR MITCHELL
... honeymoon at American Beach

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Monroe Campbell have announced the marriage of their daughter, Abbie Noel Campbell, to Arthur A. Mitchell, lieutenant, United States Air Force.

The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents, Sunday, Oct. 21, in the presence of relatives and friends of the popular young couple.

Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, former chaplain at Tuskegee Institute, performed the ceremony.

The bride is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute. She enrolled in the U. S. Army in 1942 as Wac officer candidate; was commissioned a second lieutenant at Des Moines, Iowa, upon the successful completion of the course and after a tour of duty at Des Moines, was transferred to Fort Devens, Mass., and promoted to the rank of captain. She was stationed in London and Birmingham in England, and in Rouen and Paris, in France. She was appointed staff dietician at U. S. Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala., Sept. 1, 1949, which position she now holds. Mrs. Mitchell holds the rank of major in the Organized Reserve Corps.

Lieutenant Mitchell received the Bachelor of Science degree in education from Tuskegee and was commissioned a second lieutenant from the ROTC unit at Tuskegee upon graduation. He was recently recalled to active duty at Kelly Air Force Base, Tex., as clothing sales officer. Recently he completed a five-week course in practical management.

Lieutenant Mitchell and his bride spent their honeymoon at American Beach, Fla.

Impressive Rites Held For Dr. A. F. Belcher

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., — (SNS) — Friends packed into St. Paul Methodist Church last Tuesday afternoon to pay final respects to Dr. A. F. Belcher, widely and friendly known dentist-financier.

In his eulogy, Dr. H. B. Gibson, pastor, described Dr. Belcher as a man who "felt something deep on the inside of himself and put something back into the community." He built his funeral oration on the text, "Thou Has The Words of Eternal Life."

"Death is one of the acts of democracy . . .it comes to all alike," comforted the minister in his opening words. He also saw "death as a cloak of democracy" and querried how many really want democracy?

The minister said that Dr. Belcher was one whom it seemed that you had always known . . . with a smile and a good hand shake. He said that as the dentist extended himself into the community he kept a tie with something bigger than himself.

Prayer by the Rev. B. A. Hawkins; scripture reading by the Rev. G. W. Scott, solos by Miss Savannah Crews and Mrs. Lillian Stone Moore; acknowledgements by Mrs. Marion Kennon Bradford and the reading of a resolution from the Jefferson County Dental Association by Dr. Electa D. Greer rounded out the program.

Flowers were placed around the entire rostrum and the metal casket.

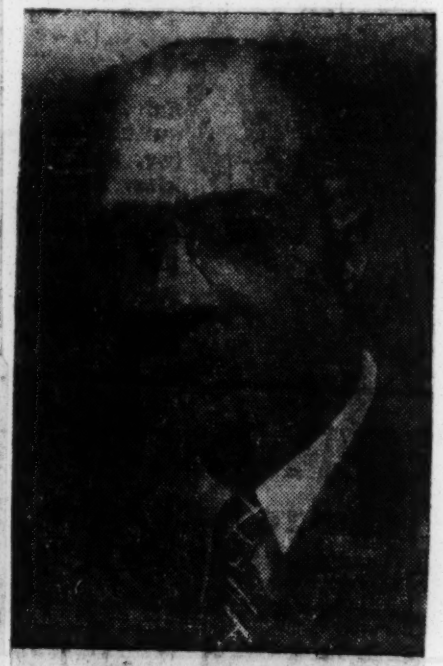
Dr. Belcher died last Saturday at University Hospital. Ann Arbor, Mich. He had been on vacation to rebuild his health and was thought to be out of danger at one time. Came a turn for the worse which never became encouraging.

Born at Centerville, Ala., where he attended public schools, Dr. Belcher then pursued his college training at Tuskegee Institute. He taught for a while at the Boys Industrial School at Mt. Meighs, Ala. and later in Iowa. Giving up teaching, he entered Meharry Medical College, and came to Ensley after graduation. Over a 30-year period he built a terrific practice. Three different dentists - young Drs. Issac Graves, B. M. Jefferson and Nixon were encouraged and assisted by him.

He was chairman of the board of directors of the Jones Valley Finance Company; one of the founders of the Birmingham Alumni Chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity; a member of the Jefferson County Dental Society and the National Dental Association. He was also a member of the Knights of Pythians and of the American Woodmen. His church membership was at St. Paul Methodist although he had been affiliated with the Macedonia Baptist Church, Ensley and the Jones Chapel CME Church.

Close survivors are the widow, Mrs. Eugenia Belcher; two daughters, Gwendolyn and Jeanne.

Interment was at Grace Hill Cemetery with Smith and Gaston-service directing.



DR. A. F. BELCHER

Class Of '32 To Hold Reunion At Tuskegee On Founder's Day

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Members of the Tuskegee Insittute Class of 1932 are urged to contact R. S. Darnaby at the Tuskegee Alumni Office who is already compiling the membership roster of that class for its reunion which will be held at the Institute during Founder's Day Celebration, early in April, 1952.

A special effort is being made to reach every member of the 1932 class and urge attendance on the occasion of this important 20th year reunion.

Any readers of this article who may know the addresses or whereabouts of any member of the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1932 are urged to send this information to Captain Darnaby, General Alumni Office at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Classes Of 1901, 1911 Reunite At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Nov. 21 — The Class of 1901 and the Class of 1911 held their 50th and 40th respective reunions at Tuskegee Institute, Nov. 16-18, 1951. Both classes were the honorees of the homecoming activities during this period.

These reunion classes were the guests of the Atlantic Association at the homecoming football game between Tuskegee Institute and Allen University of Columbia, S. C., and watched the two evenly matched teams on the gridiron which the Golden Tigers of Tuskegee won by the slim margin, 13-12.

At 7 p.m. on Saturday night, the reunion classes were guests at the annual homecoming banquet. Golden Award Certificates were issued at this time to the members of the Class of 1901. In addition, a Golden Award Certificate was also issued to Mrs. Louise Stevens Harris of the Class of 1890.

'Better Land For Better Living' Theme Of Tuskegee Ag Conference

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—This week Tuskegee institute opened its 60th annual Farmers conference held in conjunction with its annual Agricultural Workers conference.

The first three days of the meeting will be devoted to the Agriculture Workers conference with the theme: "The Influence of Programs of Federal, State and Local Agencies on Land Tenure in the Southern Region."

Theme for the 60th farmers meeting will be "Better Land for Better Living."

Dr. I. A. Derbigny, acting president of Tuskegee, opened the combined meeting with a welcome address. Dean L. A. Potts of the School of Agriculture presided.

Meetings included lectures, discussions, and panel groups on various phases of agricultural activities.

A. G. Gaston, president, Booker T. Washington, Insurance company, Birmingham, will be the guest speaker at the annual farmers banquet, and L.J. Washington of the Farmers Home Administration will be tosatmaster.

Other speakers during the first meeting will include such persons as G. L. Smith, director of agriculture, Prairie View college, Texas; J. W. Fisher, director of agriculture, Southern university; I. W. Duggan, governor, Farm Credit administration, U. S. department of agriculture.

Numerous federal officials from the department of agriculture, and members of the Tuskegee faculty. Dr. George Gent, general manager, Tennessee Valley authority, will address the closing exercises of the 60th annual farmers conference.

Ths conference will include a number of demonstrations and discussions on practical farming problems such as livestock and poultry. farm crops, and farm economics. In one phase of the meeting, farmers will describe practices that have enabled them to make greater yields and income on various crops.

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Annual Farmers Conference Opens At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 14—Some 40 white and Negro farm leaders and educators of an expected 2,000 from throughout the nation met at Tuskegee Institute here Sunday for the first session of the 60th Annual Farmers Conference.

Dr. I. A. Derbigny, acting president of the school, welcomed the visitors to the three-day-meeting.

In his address he declared that "when agriculture goes wrong in the world, little else goes right."

Following the opening, the advance group of delegates went into executive session. The first speakers included Drs. Marshall Harris and Arthur Raper, both of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

Changing Patterns

Harris spoke on the changing farm labor and ownership pattern in the South. Raper's address was on "Land Tenure for Negroes."

Harris declared that land ownership, to meet the requirements of American democracy, must afford these guarantees:

"Responsible freedom of personal action; equality and dignity of all tenure groups; adequate possession of rights in land; equitable distribution of rights in property; conservation and development of resources; efficient utilization of productive resources; equitable distribution of incomes, between agricultural and other occupational groups; and well integrated community life."

Other speakers appearing at the first session were G. L. Smith, director of agriculture, Prairie View, Texas, State College; and J. W. Fisher, director of agriculture, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.

L. A. Potts, dean, Tuskegee's school of agriculture, acted as chairman of the Sunday session.

Second Session

The second session, to begin at 9 a.m. Monday, opens with Dr. Frank Welch, dean and director, State College experiment station, State College, Miss., presiding.

Talks at that meeting are to include addresses by Paul V. Maris and I. W. Duggan, both of U. S. Agricultural Department agencies; Lewis W. Jones, research associate, Tuskegee.

A. H. Fuhr, administrative officer, U. S. Farm Credit Administration; and S. E. Marshall, district farm agent, Petersburg, Fla.

Following Monday's luncheon, the third session will be opened with an address by M. L. Wilson, director, Agricultural Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington.

The last session is Wednesday afternoon at 1:45 p.m. Before going home, the group is to hear an address by Dr. George Grant, general manager, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville.

Family-Owned Farm Is Key To Democracy, Says Dr. Raper

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 15— "Land ownership for family-sized and family-operated farms is the key to democratic society," Dr. Arthur Raper declared at Tuskegee Institute's 60th Annual Farmers Conference here Monday.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture economist said this in an address delivered before some 60 white and Negro farm educators and leaders assembled from throughout the nation for the event.

A school spokesman said that the assembly is expected to have an attendance of 2,000 before it ends Wednesday afternoon.

Dr. Raper said that there is enough land in the United States for providing the "small-type family farm" for the entire rural populations.

"Our agricultural science has demonstrated that it can be done," Raper said, listing as proof such record yields on Southern farms as 100 bushels of corn and two bales of cotton to the acre.

Raper's speech was one of four delivered during the second or morning session. J. C. Cannon, vocational agricultural supervisor for Alabama, was among the nine farm authorities appearing on the afternoon program.

The speaker, coming to the conference from Washington, also stated that "our success in trying to help other nations adjust their agricultural economies to a free way of life will depend on how successful the operation of small farms are in the U. S."

Following Draper's address came another by I. W. Duggan, governor, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C., who talked on the operation of his agency.

"In an economy of inflated land values," the FCA governor declared, "FCA is doing much to keep land prices on an even keel."

He said that basing land values on the year 1920, those of 1951 have been multiplied by two and three-fourth times.

This means, he said, that an acre of ground costing $100 thirty years ago would now bring an average $275.

Say SAYS

How Times Do Change!

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Last Wednesday was a big day at Tuskegee Institute. Although everything was being put in readiness for the 18th annual Southern Conference cage tournament, faculty, students and old timers took time out to welcome home Frederick Douglass Patterson, president of the institute, who was returning from a long tour of Europe and Africa. He had been away since last October.

Dr. Patterson was greeted by a delegation when he stepped from his Pullman car on the Crescent Limited from New York City. He was driven to the campus where he was given a special military guard of honor and with the Tuskegee Institute band leading the parade, he was escorted to the steps of his home. Here he thanked all those who took part, said he was happy to be back home and was grateful for the reception given him. Oddly, as his car entered the campus, the chimes on the institute chapel pealed "America, the Beautiful."

All this is a bit off sports but since we were one of the party to greet him at the train we thought you ought to know what is going on.

The news that Miss Nell Jackson, senior in physical education, placed a close second to Miss Jean Patton of Tenn. State College, in the 200-meters dash in the Pan-American track meet in Buenos Aires, South America. Nell's parents are Dr. and Mrs. B. L. Jackson, of Tuskegee. He is the school's dentist. She was a member of the United States Women's Olympic team in 1948. She is National A.A.U. 200-meters champion for the past two years having won that event in Odessa, Texas, in August, 1949, in 24.2 seconds for a new meet record and again in 1950 at Freeport, Texas, in 25 seconds flat. Miss Evelyn Lawler, Tuskegee senior, was unfortunate in the finals of the Buenos Aires meet. She hit the first hurdle and was never able to regain her stride. Miss Lawler hails from Gadsden, Alabama. She established a new women National A.A.U. record in winning the 80-meters hurdles in 11.7 seconds last summer in Freeport, Texas.

The winning relay team consisted of the Misses Patton, Jackson and Lawler and one white girl.

The American women's team was invited to participate in the Chilean games. Before the committee could accept it had to have the permission of the colleges to allow the girls to make this extra and unexpected trip. The committee called Major Abbot over the transcontinental phone on Tuesday night. He could answer for the Misses Jackson and Lawler. He contacted Dr. W. S. Davis, president of Tenn. State who answered for Miss Patton. "By all means, yes," was his reply. Without the three Negro girls, the committee wouldn't send a team representing the United States to Chile.

What a long way our schools have come in the last 25 years! In talking to Cleve Abbott, director of athletics at Tuskegee, between games of the basketball tourney, we learned that the Southern conference had made the South American trip possible for the Misses Jackson and Lawler. Because Tuskegee was a member of the conference, the conference came up with $750. It was more than a fine gesture and goodwill on the part of the conference. It showed we can forget personal gains for a real good cause. It is the first time we have heard of any conference being so big hearted.

We are climbing the ladder nobly. Instead of that old, "if none of my girls can go, I ain't for the trip," the tune was changed to, "yes, I vote in favor of the expenditure and support of the trip because our conference can gain recognition and because Tuskegee is a member of our conference."

No wonder on Dr. Patterson's home coming the chimes pealed "America, the Beautiful." Negroes are a part of it. They were a part of the United States teams in the Pan American and Chilean games. They, like the other races in the United States, are, as a whole, a wonderful people.

Jay SAYS

To Honor Cleve Abott May 4

ON THE NIGHT OF Friday, May 4, a group of coaches and friends will file into Logan Hall, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., to pay honor to a grand fellow and one who deserves recognition. The recipient of the honor will be Major Cleve L. Abbott, the faithful and unselfish director of athletics at Tuskegee Institute and the founder of the Tuskegee relays which will be run or the 25th consecutive year on Saturday, May 5.

Abbott will be given a cash award. Not one penny will be deducted for any kind of expenses. We have seen too many testimonials wherein most of the monies collected have gone for expenses — and sometimes these expense accounts have been well padded. We happen to be one of the steering committee for this momentous occasion and we don't intend to have any slip-ups. The idea originated in the home of Fred Long, director of athletics at Texas college in Tyler, Texas, following the Texas Steers game with Southern university of Louisiana on Saturday night, May 5.

In that group were Dr. I. T. Hunter, popular Tyler dentist and at one time (yes, it was years ago) one of the mainstays on the Prairie View college of Texas football team; Fred Long, A. W. Mumford, director of athletics at Southern university and former head coach at Texas college; Jimmy Stevens, director of athletics at Prairie View; Alexander Durley, director of athletics at Texas State university and a few others. All thought it a fine idea. When we covered the Dixie classic at Montgomery, Ala., last Thanksgiving day we brought it to the attention of B. T. Harvey, veteran referee from Atlanta; Frank Forbes, director of athletics at Morehouse college and Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president of Alabama State college. They gave it the o.k.

The printing of stationery and the stock on which it was done was donated by Harry O. Abbott, Chicago printer and former instructor of printing at Tuskegee Institute.

The Southern conference voted $200 at their meeting in Miami, Fla., last December for this grand occasion.

* * *

THE EXECUTIVE committee is: Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, honorary chairman; Dr. St. Elmo Brady, Fisk university, chairman; Capt. R. S. Darnaby, Tuskegee Institute, secretary-treasurer; John H. Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago Defender; Dr. Napoleon Rivers, of Washington, D. C.; Walter (Chief) Aiken, Atlanta builder and contractor; Dr. W. S. Davis, president, Tennessee State college; Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president of Alabama State college; B. T. Harvey, professor of chemistry at Morehouse college; Dr. John Williams, president, Maryland State college; Dr. John Burr, Howard university; Dr. Charles Williams, Hampton Institute; Fred Long, Texas college; Mrs. Lovelyn Evans, Chicago; Mack Greene, Wilberforce State college; Dr. James Law, Jack Yates high school in Houston; Dr. E. B. Evans, president, Prairie View State college in Texas; Dr. G. Lamar Harrison, president of Langston university, Oklahoma; Ray Kemp, director of athletics at Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo.; Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State college; Dr. John Chenault, John Andrews hospital, Tuskegee, Ala.; Henry Arthur Kean, director of athletics at Tennessee State college; Dr. C. V. Troup, president of Fort Valley State college, Georgia; Thomas M. Campbell, United States Department of Agriculture; Alfred Priestley, Xavier university, New Orleans; Marion Jackson, sports editor, Atlanta Daily World; Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern university, Baton Rouge, La.; Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, president of Arkansas State college, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Head coach and director of athletics, Jake Gaither, Florida A and M college of Tallahassee, Fla.; Frank Forbes, Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga.; Bob Williams, owner Little Savoy restaurant, Birmingham, Ala.; Miss Alice Coachman, only United States woman Olympic champion who got her start at Tuskegee Institute and now teaching at the Ballard-Hudson high school in Macon, Ga.; J. Julius Flood, Tuskegee Institute; Capt. Alvin J. Neely, of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State college; Jesse Owens, the United States star in the 1936 Olympics; Daniel Faulkner and Harry O. Abbott, both of Chicago; Dr. Reuben A. Munday, poultry expert, Tuskegee Institute; Harry O. Abbott of Chicago and yours truly.

* * *

THE LIST OF REGULAR committee members is too long to print here. However, it includes Ralph Metcalfe, another Olympic star and now member of the Illinois State Athletic Commission; Bill Bell, former Ohio State football great and now director of athletics at North Carolina A and T college; Ben Stevenson, Tuskegee ex-football ace who now lives in Houston; Alexander Durley, of Texas State university; Tubby Johnson, Fisk university's dean of men; Nathaniel Montgomery, New York City; John T. Bracken, U.S. Veterans hospital, unit 91, Tuskegee; Dr. Eugene Dibble, medical director, John Andrews hospital, Tuskegee; Richard Harris, Montgomery druggist, Kenneth Johnson, Arkansas State college and others.

Abbott won 16 letters in his home town, Waterton, S. D., high school. He won 14 letters at South Dakota State college. He captained the South Dakota State basketball team. He was all-state center. He was all northwestern center.

Abbott went to Tuskegee Institute at the behest of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder, in the fall of 1916 as an agriculture chemist and assistant football

Tuskegee Institute To Honor Abbott

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 28.—(AP)—The annual Tuskegee relays next week will be dedicated to their founder, veteran Negro Coach Cleve L. Abbott.

The competition Friday and Saturday will attract Negro college track stars from throughout the nation.

Abbott, who is Tuskegee Institute's athletic director, has led the Tuskegee girls track team to national AAU indoor and outdoor championships consistently since 1937.

Sports Celebrities Hail 100 Per Cent Wrong Club Jamboree

"One of the best sports affairs ever held in Atlanta" was the consensus of athletic directors, coaches, educators and honored All-SIAC athletes who gathered in Atlanta Friday nite for the 16th Annual All Sports Awards dinner of the 100 Per Cent Wrong club.

The smooth-clicking sportfest attracted a capacity audience to Frazier's Cafe Society where Cleve L. Abbott, Alice Coachman, B. T. Harvey and Frank A. Young were awarded plaques for distinguished service to sports.

Ringing cheers were given speeches made by Abbott, Harvey, Young, A. S. Gaither, Dr. C. V. Troup, and W. H. Aiken, who supported all phases of competitive athletics with challenging statements that brought lengthy ovations from guests assembled for the occasion.

Miss Alice Coachman, only U. S. woman winner at the 14th Olympiad, was given a "surprise award" at the dinner.

"Surprise" citations went to Dr. C. V. Troup, H. B. Thompson, James Brock, Coach A. S. Gaither, Thomas Hardwick, and A. L. Thompson.

Citations were also presented Bob Brisendine, Turner Sibley for work with the Atlanta Tennis Club, C. T. Perkins for the Butler Street YMCA, Radio Station WERD, Radio Station WEAS, Harry Murphy and W. A. Scott for publishing an official football program, and the George Washington Carver Boys Club for youth work.

Marion Jackson, sports editor of the Atlanta Daily World, presented trophies to Webb Hollis, Lamar Nelms, and Ted Bey of Fort Valley State, Charlie Parker and Bobby Graves of Morris Brown College, Bernard Stephens and Charles Maloney of Florida A and M, Fletcher Jones of Benedict College, Frank Silva of Allen University, and Willie Bloxton of Xavier U, and Richard Grooms of Fisk U., who were selected on the Atlanta Daily World All-SIAC football team.

Jackson lauded Charlie Parker of Morris Brown for having been selected on "all sectional and national football teams."

Jimmy Witherspoon, the famous blues singer, attended the banquet and reluctantly departed before the affair was over to fill his engagement at a local night club.

Guests paid a tribute to J. L. (Big Smitty) Smith with a moment of silent prayer.

A tribute was also paid A. T. Hollingsworth who formed a partnership with Big Smitty and boosted the traditional Thanksgiving Day gilt here.

A. L. Thompson was cited for top doping of the 1950 football games. Basketball trophies are to be presented G. B. Hannon and Putman Davis of Morris Brown, Tommy Thompson of Xavier U., and James Black and Thomas Hardwick at the SIAC basketball tournament at Tuskegee Institute.

Guests present included a virtual Who's Who in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference. Present was Head Coach A. S. Gaither of Florida A and M, Athletic Director Reuben S. Turner of Benedict College, Coach George Sheats of Benedict College, F. V. Rollins, assistant coach of Albany State, W. F. McKinney, athletic director of Fort Valley State, H. B. Thompson, head coach of Fisk U.; Frank L. Forbes, athletic director of Morehouse College; Coach James Haines, assistant coach of Morehouse College; Marshall Arnold, assistant coach, Morehouse College; E. J. Clemons athletic director and head coach, Morris Brown College; A. J. Lockhart coach of Morris Brown College; Athletic Director and Head Coach Marion M. Curry of Clark College; Assistant Coach Leonidas Epps of Clark College; Chairman of Athletics Dr. J. J. Dennis of Clark College. Coaches T. Herman Graves Ralph Long and Raymond Williams of Howard High, Coaches L. C. Baker, and Calvin Jones of Washington High, Coaches John Merkerson and George Coffee of Carver Vocational School, and a galaxy of other well known coaching names.

Other sports personalities present were W. H. Bowen of Savannah State and Charles J. Smith, III, of Florida A and M College.

More than a hundred of local and sectional sports figures joined in the affair.

OLD TIMERS IN SPORTS — B. T. Harvey, Frank A. Young, and Cleve L. Abbott, veteran national sports figures, were honored at the 16th Annual All-Sports dinner of the 100 Per Cent Wrong Club Friday night at Frazier's Cafe Society. These sports leaders were presented plaques for outstanding service to sports.—(Photo By Adair). . .

Abbott, Harvey And Young Feted At 100 Per Cent Wrong Dinner

Daily World pub. 1-27-51 Atlanta Ga.

Three "old timers" — Frank A. Young, B. T. Harvey, and Major Cleve Abbott — received plaques last night from the 100 Per Cent Wrong Club for "significant contributions to the formation, development and success of competitive athletics at the 16th Annual All-Sports Awards dinner.

A galaxy of local and national sports figures heard stirring tributes paid to Harvey and Abbott who pioneered the development of athletics in the deep South. Miss Alice Coachman, U. S. Olympic champion, received a surprise award.

Citations were presented to Harry Murphy, W. A. Scott, III, Dr. C. V. Troup, A. S. Gaither, Butler Street YMCA, Thomas Hardwick, Tommy Thompson, James Broca, Bobby Brisendine, President W. K. Payne, A. L. Thompson and H. B. Thompson.

The club was founded in 1935 by Lucius Jones. Although a banquet has always marked the official end of the football season, this is the second time in succession that the affair has been held on a national basis. Mr. Jones was the featured speaker at the 1950 affair.

Members of the outstanding sports group are A. L. Thompson, Jack Gibson, W. A. Scott, M. E. Jackson, Estee Prather, Joel Smith, Joe Daniels, T. J. Crittenden, Russell Simmons, Emel Scott, Joe Pullin, Robert Johnson, Ernest Lyons, W. A. Fowlkes and A. T. Hollingsworth.

Mr. Thompson received the club's first prize in doping the nation's top football game. He was given a RCA portable radio from Jackson's Inc., 185 Auburn Avenue. Other prizes were a sports ensemble, second place, Marcus Clothing company, 62 Peachtree Street; a nationaly advertised man's wrist watch, LeMus Jeweler's Inc., 6 Broad Street, third prize; an Eversharp pen and pencil set, Mather Bros. Annex, 85 Broad Street, S. W., fourth prize, a radium dial travel alarm clock, Schneer's Jeweler's 48 Whitehall St., S. W., fifth prize.

Departmental prizes: lowest margin of error, All Sports Record Book by Frank G. Menke, Hopkins Book Concern, 141 Auburn Avenue N. E. Most correct score a sports shirt, Zachery's Clothing Company, 87 Peachtree Street N. E.

Out-of-town visitors included Wm. P. McKinney, Ft. Valley State; Bill Bowen, Savannah State; Reuben Turner, George Sheats, H. B. Thompson, Fisk University, and Charles J. Smith, III, Florida A. & M College.

Young, Major Abbott, McKinney, Hubert Jackson, Coach E. J. Clemmons, Marcel Hopson, Birmingham World; Commissioner Harvey, and Smith appeared on a radio interview over station WERD yesterday afternoon at five fifteen, with Marion Jackson as the emcee.

Abbott Award Fund Drive Is Now Underway

TUSKEGEE Inst., Ala. - (SNS) - A national organization has been formed to honor Cleve L. Abbott, veteran coach and athletic director, during the 25th Annual Tuskegee Relays, May 5, at Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute is honorary chairman and St. Elmo Brady of Fisk University is chairman.

All funds for the testimonial should be sent to Capt. R. S. Dabney, secretary-treasurer of the drive, with the endorsement to the Cleve L. Abbott Award Executive Committee. All monies given will go to the fund intact. There will be no expenses allowed for any purpose.

Frank A. Young, sports editor emeritus, who is spearheading the drive, is urging all collegiate coaches, sportsmen, and former Tuskegee athletes and students to send their contributions at once for this testimonial.

Working towards the success of the Abbott Testimonial award are W. H. (Chief) Aiken, Atlanta; B T. Harvey, Morehouse College, Atlanta; Frank L. Forbes, Morehouse College, Atlanta; Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, Alabama State, Montgomery; Henry A. Kean, Tennessee State, Nashville; Dr. C. V. Troup, Fort Valley State, Fort Valley; Bob Williams, Bobs Savoy, Birmingham; Dr. E. B. Evans, Prairie View A and M, Prairie View; Dr. Lawrence Davis, Arkansas State College, Pine Bluff; J. Julius Flood, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee; Fred Long, Texas College, Tyler; Dr. John Chenault, Tuskegee; Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, Kentucky State College, Frankfort; Alfred Priestley, Xavier U., New Orleans; A. S. Gaither, Florida A and M, Tallahassee; Miss Alice Coachman, Ballard Hudson High, Macon; Ray Kemp, Lincoln U. Jefferson City; Dr. G. Lamar Harrison, Langston U. Langston; Thomas M. Campbell, Tuskegee; Dr. Felton G. Clark, Southern U., Baton Rouge; Dr. John H. Williams, Maryland State, Princess Anne; and Dr. Charles Williams, and Hampton Institute, Hampton.

F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee; who praised Mr. Abbott for the contribution that he has made to athletics and for his wholesome influence on the campus of the school.

Cleve Abbott Is Honored

TUSKEGEE, Ala., — Cleve L. Abbott, who for more than twenty-five years has served as director of athletics at Tuskegee Institute, heard himself exolled at special exercises in Logan Hall here Friday night.

The idea of paying tribute to the genial Tuskegee football coach and athletic director originated with Frank Young, veteran sports writer of Chicago and became national in scope when former athletes, men and women, including a wide circle of friends from all sectios of the country responded with congratulatory messages.

The purse was attractively fitted up and was presented by Dr.

Tuskegee Hosts 18th Renewal March 8, 9, 10

By MARION E. JACKSON

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The Deep South's No. 1 indoor sports extravaganza is scheduled for Logan Hall, Tuskegee Institute, March 8, 9 and 10, when 17 colleges gather for the 18th Annual Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference basketball tournament.

This star-spangled sportsfest is expected to attract fans over an eight-state area as Alabama A and M, Alabama State, Allen U., Clark college, Bethune Cookman, Benedict college, Florida A and M, Fort Valley State, Tuskegee Institute, and Xavier U., compete for the most coveted title in SIAC sports.

Morris Brown college of Atlanta, Ga., who copped the tournament crown in 1949-50, will be defending champions of the 1951 cage festival. The highly-regarded Purple Wolverines will be without the services of former coach H. B. (Bus) Thompson, who guided them to two championships. Guiding the destiny of the SIAC kingpins is Coach Thomas Caldwell, who succeeded Thompson when he accepted a job as head coach at Fisk university of Nashville, Tenn.

Four Teams Favored

Four teams are picked to finish in the winning circle. Experts label the teams to beat as Morris Brown, Florida A and M, Tuskegee Institute and Alabama State. Trophies will be awarded to first, second, third and fourth place winners. The first team trophy indicates the champions for 1951.

Darkhorse entries are Fisk U., Xavier U., Clark college, Allen U., and Morehouse college. Genuine interest has been expressed in Morehouse college which has caught fire in its last six outings by winning five games.

Morris Brown will be seeking the first triple crown in history. No team has been able to win three in a row. There have been two double wins. Alabama State won in 1935-1936. Xavier of New Orleans duplicated the feat in 1938-39.

Tournament officials are C. L. Abbott, chairman, Tuskegee Institute; C. G. Bevans Sr., secretary, Tuskegee Institute; C. Johnson Dunn, Alabama State; R. S. Darnaby, Tuskegee Institute; Ollie Dawson, Tuskegee Institute and B. T. Harvey, Morehouse college.

One inovation to mark the 18th annual tournament will be a display of school insignias and national colors throughout the gymnasium.

All games will be played according to the official 1950-1951 rules of the National Coliegiate Athletic Association Basketball Committee.

Each team will be limited to 10 actual contestants and a coach.

Proceeds to be Prorated

The net proceeds from the tournament will be prorated among the tea s after expenses for the tournament have been deducted.

The SIAC as usual will make a donation to the Infantile Paralysis Center and the United Negro College Fund. Contributions in other years have gone to the March of Dimes, George Washington Carver Foundation, United Service Organization and other worthy causes.

Morris Brown college won the 1949 tournament by defeating Tuskegee Institute, 55-54, and repeated again in 1950 with a 61-55 victory over the Alabama quintet.

Previous winners are Tuskegee Institute, 1934; Alabama State, 1935; Alabama State, 1936; Morehouse, 1937; Xavier U., 1938; Xavier, 1939; Clark college, 1940; Xavier, 1941; Florida A and M college, 1942; South Carolina State, 1943; Tuskegee Institute, 1944; Florida A and M college, 1945; Morehouse college, 1946; Florida A and M college, 1947; Tuskegee Institute, 1948; Morris Brown, 1949; Morris Brown, 1950.

Tuskegee Five Upsets Strong Famcee, 71-56

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— In a thrilling basketball game often uncertain as to the final outcome, Tuskegee's Golden Quint outpointed the Rattlers of Florida A. & M. College in Logan Hall here Friday night, 71 to 66.

Florida floored in Bostic, Pittman, Fears, Washington, White, Williams, Heames and Irving, a basketball combination of considerable power and brilliance. The Men of Orange kept the Tigers constantly on the alert.

The game was locked up four times during the first half and during the second session the score was tied twice. Tuskegee scored 13 out of 23 attempts from the free throw line, while Florida sank 8 out of 20.

Leroy Porter, center, and one of the Tigers' ace performers, topped the famed Fears in points, scoring 27; pitching in 11 from the floor and 5 from the gift shot zone. Fears rang up 25 tallies and Bostic 15.

Norman Jackson pleased the spectators with his efficient handling of the ball while he sank several times on long rides to score, whipping the cords for 14. Norman Garland piled up 13 points. He seemed to score at the psychological moment, inspiring his teammates and thrilling the spectators with his amusing antics.

Tuskegee used seven men and Florida played eight. Florida led at halftime, 36 to 34. The Tuskegee victory over Florida Friday night is considered a significant Conference victory.

An intermission feature was the inspiring brief address by former U. S. Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, visiting Tuskegee Institute, his alma mater, for the first time in several years.

Morris Brown To Defend '50 Crown

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The Deep South's No. 1 indoor sports extravaganza is scheduled for Logan Hall, Tuskegee Institute, March 8, 9, and 10 when seventeen colleges gather for the 18th Annual Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference basketball tournament.

This star-spangled sportsfest is expected to attract fans over an eight-state area as Alabama A and M, Alabama State, Bethune-Cookman, Allen U., Benedict College, Clark College, Florida A and M, Fort Valley State, Fisk U., Lane, LeMoyne, Morehouse, Morris Brown, South Carolina State, Tuskegee Institute and Xavier, compete for the most coveted title in SIAC sports.

Morris Brown College of Atlanta, Ga., who copped the tournament crown in 1949-50, will be defending champions of the 1951 cage festival. The highly-regarded Purple Wolverines will be without the services of former Coach H. B. (Bus) Thompson, who guided them to two championships. Guiding the destiny of the SIAC kingpins is Coach Thomas Caldwell, who succeded Thompson when he accepted a job as head coach at Fisk University of Nashville, Tennessee.

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The SIAC as usual will make a donation to the Infantile Paralysis Center and the United Negro College Fund. Contributions in other years have gone to the March of Dimes, George Washington Carver Foundation, United Service organizations and other worthy causes. Morris Brown College won the 1949 tournament by defeating Tuskegee Institute 55-54, and repeated again in 1950 with a 61-55 victory over the Alabama quint.

Previous winners are Tuskegee Institute. 1934; Alabama State, 1935; Alabama State, 1936; Morehouse, 1937; Xavier U., 1938; Xavier, 1939; Clark College, 1940; Xavier 1941; Florida A and M College 1942; South Carolina State, 1943; Tuskegee Institute 1944; Florida A and M. College, 1945; Morehouse College, 1946; Florida A and M College, 1947; Tuskegee Institute 1948; Morris Brown, 1949; Morris Brown, 1950.

Cage Elite Awaits Excitement Of '51 Tournament Competition

CIAA, SIAC, SEAC, SCAC Cage Extravaganzas To Attract Thousands of Cheering Basketball Fans

BY MARION E. JACKSON

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (SNS) — The excitement of basketball tournament time is just around the corner in the CIAA, SIAC, SEAC, and SCAC. These hoop festivals bring together the elite of the roundball sport.

Only four major conferences sponsor these cage extravaganzas, with the Midwestern and Southwestern conference deciding their championships on a visitation basis.

The expense of staging a tournament and the lack of gymnasium big enough for a profitable meet keep the Midwestern and Southwestern conferences out of the tournament business.

These promotions are costly ventures and only the established shows make money.

However those that are operating take in thousands of dollars which are porated out to members on mileage and other profit sharing arrangements.

Yet whereever these big shows are staged rugged competition and hairraising thrills result.

The SEAC and SCAC tournaments are scheduled for Friday and Saturday March 2-3. Tournament dates for the CIAA and SIAC are Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 8, 9, and 10.

Here are the major tournaments at a glance:

SEAC: Claflin College, Orangeburg, South Carolina, March 2-3.

SCAC: Jackson College, Jackson, Mississippi, March 2-3.

CIAA: Uline Arena, Washington, D. C., March 8, 9 and 10.

SIAC: Logan Hall, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., March 8, 9, and 10.

Tournament dates are set but hectic visitation races in SEAC, SCAC, CIAA and SIAC are still up in the air. While the major conferences stage a dogfight for the visitation championship the most prized of all is the tournament crown.

Defending tournament champions are as follows:

SEAC: Savannah State College, Savannah, Ga.

SCAC: Alcorn A. and M. College, Alcorn, Miss.

CIAA: North Carolina State College, Durham, N. C.

SIAC: Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.

In the four tournament conferences a bitter fight is being waged for supremacy.

In the SEAC, a battle is raging between Claflin, Morris, Savannah State and Albany State.

The fight in the SCAC is marked by a struggle between Alcorn A. & M., Jackson College, and Mississippi Industrial.

The CIAA race has settled down to tussle featuring North Carolina College, West Virginia State, Lincoln (Pa.), Shaw U., and North Carolina, A. and T.

Locked in combat in the SIAC are Morris Brown College, Florida A. and M., Tuskegee Institute, and Alabama State.

When March rolls around tournament issues will be settled but until then the race horse quintets are polishing the wax woods with some cutesome capers.

The fire-wagon fives will be cracking the whip that lashes men to basketball's top honors. This is true in the SEAC, SCAC, CIAA and SIAC when tournament time rolls around.

THE WORLD OF SPORTS

By MARION E. JACKSON

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The largest sports center in the 17-college Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference is still Logan Hall on the campus of Tuskegee Institute . . . When March 8, 9 and 10 rolls around it will be the focal point of tournament basketball competition in the Deep South . . . Four of the six major Negro conferences sponsor tournaments . . . Heavyweight boxing, once a rarity, is now being sponsored with clocklike regularity. Ezzard Charles, Joe Louis, Rex Layne, Cesar Brion and the rest of the heavies are filling monthly dates . . . .

Win-crazy alumni seldom call for the basketball coach's scalp. It is only football that gets their dander up . . . . O. P. T.

Cage coaches have tenure of 25 years or more in any number of conferences. Look about you and see where there is a football coach that has lasted as long unless he's consistently beat the bush and found boys good enough to win five or more games every other season . . . .

Red Smith writing in the N. Y. Herald Tribune: "There is in fact, no excuse for the existence of (football) bowl games except to bring cash to the colleges involved and indirectly through the publicity attending the promotion . . . . .

Morris Brown Basketball Coach Thomas Caldwell has surprised the cynics and pundits and whether he wins the SIAC championship or not deserves a big hand for the Purple Wolverines showing to date . . . . .

Bennie Foster, the Atlanta Daniel T. Howard High backfield flash, is laboring on the campus of Fort Valley State College, prior to enrolling during the Spring quarter . . . . Alva Tabor, Tuskegee grid coach, is trying to lure another DTH star to the Golden Tigers campus . . . . . .

Clark-Cardinal Panthers Upset Tuskegee Golden Tigers, 53-39

BY HAROLD A. HAMILTON

Showing no mercy in the second half of the thriller the Clark Panthers in the Howard Hi Gym won a decisive 53-39 victory over Tuskegee's highly rated Golden Tigers Friday nite. Led by Bennie Lowe, dazzling marksman who scored 21 points the Panthers took control early in the game and, except for a one minute period, led Tuskegee all the way.

The lanky Tigers saw the light only once. Trailing by four points early in the game, the Tigers forged ahead and led by the slim margin of one point.

The opening stanza saw Clark break the ice with a goal by big "Doc" Turmon and take an early eight point lead. The Tigers then took advantage of Clark's mistakes and zoomed ahead by one point. Lowe and Turmon in the first half missed shot after shot. Playing in spurts during this period the Panthers managed to secure their position as leaders and the first half ended with Clark ahead by a score of 22-19. Clark's Turmon led the scoring with 8 points at this point.

and came through with four tallies and an exhibition of spectacular ball handling. "Beep" Barham showed form and gave the Clark score a boost of two points from way out.

The Tigers were never able to stop the speedy Panthers who gave evidence of their ability and their position in the S. I. A. C. by spanking the vaunted Alabamians who were rated over them at the outset. The Panthers complete calm and control of the situation gave them a relatively early assurance of a win.

win. 'Skegee's Norman Jackson appeared as a possible threat early in the game when he scored from the corners with a "push shot" resembling that of Clark's Bennie Lowe.

The Tigers while taller than the Panthers were unable to keep even "Wee" Robert Phillips from doing a big share in Clark's dominance of back-board rebounds.

With an impressive conference record the surging Panthers meet South Carolina State tonight to match shots at the Magnolia. The Panthers are expected to give a spectacular performance on this their "home court" and perchance the Eppsmen come out on the winning end they will have another conference win to their credit. The Cardinal and Black Panthers now have high hopes for the conference championship and are to be reckoned with by any hopefuls.

Bennie Lowe Leads Scoring Parade With Twenty-One Points

The second half was a rather one-sided affair, though brilliancy was shown by both teams. Lowe and Turmon regained their old accuracy and form and went on to glory with goal after goal. Trice, Clark's dependable guard came through in the second half with two long distance tallies which aided in tearing down any nopes the 'Skegee team may have had at this point. The Golden Tigers were stunned by the accuracy and deftness of sophomore Alfred Ellis who hit the hoops for seven points, all in the second half. Leon Carlton started in forward who sank 15.

Lerov Porter of Tuskegee was high man of the evening with 27 points. At the half State led 35-28.

The victory Friday night gave the Hornets a 8-3 over-all standing, with a 4-3 conference record. The Hornets boast wins over Maxwell Field, Texas State, Alabama A and M, Lane, Fort Ballen, Tuskegee and two over Talledega. Fisk, Florida and Fort Valley have one win each over the Hornets.

Ala. Hornets Sting Tuskegee Cats 65-55

By J. M. Reynolds

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — An overflow crowd of more than 3,000 persons saw the Alabama State Hornets romp over Tuskegee, 65-55, here Friday night in the Hornet's gym.

The tempo was torrid from start to finish, State grabbed the lead in the first 15 seconds and except for a brief lag momentarily midway the first half, stayed in front to the end of the game.

Sampson Cotton, sophomore guard, led the Hornets' attack with points. He was closely followed by his sophomore teammate, Harlteen Stamps, center,

Florida Wins Over Tuskegee Quintet, 71-57

By Charles J. Smith, III

TALLAHASSEE—Held to a narrow 30-29 half-time margin, Coach Ed Oglesby's rampaging Florida A and M College Rattlers exploded in the second stanza to trounce the Tuskegee Institute Tigers 71-57 last Wednesday night in the Famcee gym. The Rattlers have won nine while losing only one contest this season.

Norman Jackson scored the initial two-pointer as the invading five took the lead. However, before the end of the half, the score had been tied five times with the lead changing three times. The Rattlers held a 30-26 lead just before the half. "Skegee" started to close the gap when Leroy "Radio Red" Porter swung from the pivot and bucketed a two-pointer. Another point was added via the free throw route closing the gap to 30-29 at the half.

Florida took over as the 2nd half got underway. Junior Fears opened the scoring with a charity toss. The "Jupe" Bostic, high scoring forward dumped in the first of 17 points he was destined to get in the stanza. He and porter tied for scoring honors as the two former Tampa High School players hit for 1 points.

The Rattlers' hit the hardwood again next Wednesday evening as they play host to the invading Wildcats of Ft. Valley State College.

In chalking up nine wins, the Rattlers have defeated Ft. Valley, Savannah State College three times, Alabama State, Allen University twice and Benedict College. The lone setback was at the hands of Morris Brown.

Tuskegee Bows To Xavier Hoopsters In Two Cage Tilts

Thurston Warlick, towering 6 ft. 5 in. forward of Xavier dumped in the winning field goal as Jimmie Hawkins cagers eked out a thrilling 59-57 victory over Tuskegee's Golden Tigers Saturday night at Xavier Gym.

B. Jackson of the visitors led scorers with 18 points and Xavier's William Robinzine meshed 17 markers, followed by Al Priestley and Robert Bonner with 11 points each.

On Friday night, Xavier toyed with Tuskegee and hammered out a 79-59 victory as Robinzine netted 23 tallies and gave a scintillating exhibition of court antics. Porter of Tuskegee and Warlick of Xavier tallied 18 points each to share in the scoring parade.

Wednesday night in Xavier's gym, the Gold Rush edged Jackson College 55-50 as Warlick, Bonner, Robinzine sparkled for the Catholic quintet.

Jimmy Hawkins hoopsters hit the road this week for games with Wiley and Bishop Colleges at Marshall, Texas and returns to XU gym on December 29, when they face Fisk in the second game of a double offering. Southern meets Kentucky State in the opener.

Morris Brown's Blazing Finish Topples Tuskegee Inst. 73-54

Morris Brown College throttled Tuskegee Institute's fire - engine attack 73-54 Friday night at Joe Louis Gymnasium to even their 1951 series.

The Alabama quint had won an early season outing on their home court 55-54.

It took a brilliant last half surge to break the back of the Golden Tigers, but once the pressure was on, the Purple Wolverines showed the cohesion and precision to win.

Tuskegee's race horse style gave the Purple Wolverines some anxious moments only in the third period when the visitors narrowed the gap to a meager 4 points. It was then that the SIAC champions pulled themselves together and slammed haymakers through the hoops in staccato-fashion. At the climax the weary Golden Tigers were on the ropes and they knew it.

Except for a skimpy 2-1 lead at the beginning there was always at least a four-point gap between M. B. C. and Tuskegee.

Morris Brown led 23-13 at the end of the first quarter, and led 38-28 at halftime. At the end of the third stanza MBC led 51-44. Tuskegee pulled within four points briefly in the fourth period then Morris Brown went on a scoring spree with Frank Glover and G. B. Hannon cannonading them through the strings.

Theodore Benson fouled out with eleven minutes remaining in the game. Bobby Graves bolted into the game to replace him and held his own in the center slot.

Three of the Golden Tigers were ousted from the game via the foul route. First to go was Frank Johnson, followed by Norman Jackson and then Leroy Porter. Porter was thumbed from the game with 45 seconds remaining.

Theodore Benson targeted 22 points through the knitted circle before scampering for the showers via the foul route.

Gazelle-like Nathaniel Thomas riveted 18 points through the strings for the losers.

Morris Brown defeated Tuskegee Institute 61-55 in the finals of the 1950 tournament at Tuskegee. This game had been merely a postscript to a record-breaking scoring game played here on Friday, February 24 with Morris Brown winning 80-76.

Friday night's game didn't come close to last year's thriller, but it was a corker most of the way.

Tuskegee defeated Allen Thursday night in Tuskegee 58-50. Morehouse College dropped Allen Friday night 63-55.

BOX SCORE

MORRIS BROWN (73)	FG	FT	FLS	TP
F. Glover	6	6	3	18
R. Harvel	2	0	2	4
T. Benson	7	8	5	22
G. B. Hannon	6	2	4	14
J. Adams	5	2	1	12
R. Graves	1	1	3	3
TOTALS	27	19	18	73

TUSKEGEE (54)	FG	FT	FLS	TP
N. Thomas	8	2	2	18
N. Garland	1	3	5	5
N. Jackson	5	0	5	10
F. Johnson	1	0	3	2
L. Porter	6	4	5	16
C. Bonner	1	1	3	3
TOTALS	22	10	20	54

OFFICIALS: Marshall Arnold and

Morris Brown's Last Period Rally Nips Famcee For SIAC Caae Crown

By MARION E. JACKSON

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Morris Brown College of Atlanta came from behind in the last few seconds of play to defeat Florida A. and M. College, 67-65, in the 18th annual SIAC basketball tournament Saturday.

The victory gave the Purple Wolverines the first "grand slam" in SIAC history. The Atlanta team had won the visitation championship with a record of 18 wins and two defeats.

Morris Brown then went on to defeat Allen University, 77-68, Alabama State, 75-53, and Xavier University, 58-55.

Morris Brown won conference championships in 1949 and 1950. This year's spectacular victory gave them their third consecutive title.

Clark College of Atlanta won the consolation prize by turning back Xavier U., 67-50. Florida A. and M. gained the finals by defeating Knoxville, 108-50; Bethune-Cookman College, 89-59, and Clark College, 66-57.

Xavier scored a stunning upset in the quarter-finals by edging third seeded Tuskegee Institute, 60-59. The Gold Rush opened by defeating Ft. Valley State, 57-51, and tumbled to Morris Brown in the semi-finals.

Clark opened its tourney bid by defeating Alabama A. and M., 62-34. The Panthers ousted Lane College, 59-52 in the quarter-finals, but fell to Florida A. and M., 66-57, in the semi-finals.

Other opening round scores were Lane College, 62, So. Carolina 47; Bethune Cookman 79, Benedict 57 Florida 106, Knoxville 50, and Alabama State 77, Morehouse 39.

The Purple Wolverines won their title the hard way. Trailing by five points with four and a half minutes to play in the final period, they came from behind with a whirlwind offense that netted seven points.

Heroes of the game were Robert Graves and Theodore Benson, who sailed prize-winning goals through the hoop with 30 seconds remaining.

During the season, the champions lost only to Allen U., 60-49, and to Tuskegee, 45-44. They defeated Tennessee State of the Midwestern Athletic Assn., 48-47

Shaw Routs Tuskegee Tigers, 64-49

By RONALD C. FOREMAN, JR.

RALEIGH, N. C.—The crackerjack Tuskegee cage magicians of the 45-46 and '46-47 campaigns are gone, but definitely.

'Bama's Golden Tigers stopped here just long enough last Friday to absorb a 64-49 shellacking administered by Shaw University, but the number of digits dumped in by the intersectional foes added little flavor and no spice to a dismal contest, at times reminiscent of an old-fashioned quilting bee.

Times there once were, when 'Skegee, with the wonderful George brothers contributing rare ball - handling maneuvers to a smooth over-all game, could battle any CIAA team, tooth-and-nail, right down to the wire.

THAT LAST WEEK's affair would kindle only a meagre excitement was painfully apparent at the half way mark of the initial stanza.

Shaw moved quickly to a 14-7 advantage, slackened the pace while the visitors panted to within striking distance at 12-11, then spurted to a 37-27 lead at intermission, mainly through the confusing refusal of 'Skegee's zone defense to accommodate Bear cagers who methodically waltzed under the boards for clear pot-shots at the basket.

And as if their first-half tactics had not achieved the ultimate in vulnerability, the Golden Tigers retreated nearer their defensive goal in the final frame, ignoring the efforts of the home team to somehow turn the affair into a basketball game, until with five minutes remaining, both squads came to life and raced to a collective total of 34 points.

High scorer for the visiting Tigers was Norman Jackson with 12 points. For the Bears, E. Clark tallied 15 points; A. Wilson, 14; and Captain Thomas Daniels, 13.

Clark Cardinal Panthers Upset Tuskegee Golden Tigers, 53-39

BY HAROLD A. HAMILTON

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. — (SNS)— Showing no mercy in the second half of the thriller the Clark Panthers in the Howard Hi Gym won a decisive 53-39 victory over Tuskegee's highly rated Golden Tigers Friday nite. Led by Bennie Lowe, dazzling marksman who scored 21 points the Panthers took control early in the game and, except for a one minute period, led Tuskegee all the way.

The lanky Tigers saw the light only once. Trailing by four points early in the game, the Tigers forged ahead and led by the slim margin of one point.

The opening stanza saw Clark break the ice with a goal by big "Doc" Turmon and take an early eight point lead. The Tigers then took advantage of Clark's mistakes and zoomed ahead by one point. Lowe and Turmon in the first half

Bennie Lowe Leads Scoring Parade With Twenty-One Points

missed shot after shot. Playing in spurts during this period the Panthers managed to secure their position as leaders and the first half ended with Clark ahead by a score of 22-19. Clark's Turmon led the scoring with 8 points at this point.

The second half was a rather one-sided affair, though brilliancy was shown by both teams. Lowe and Turmon regained their old accuracy and form and went on to glory with goal after goal. Trice, Clark's dependable guard came through in the second half with two long distance tallies which aided in tearing down any hopes the 'Skegee team may have had at this point. The Golden Tigers were stunned by the accuracy and deftness of sophomore Alfred Ellis who hit the hoops for seven points, all in the second half. Leon Carlton started in forward and came through with four tallies and an exhibition of spectacular ball handling. "Beep" Barham showed form and gave the Clark score a boost of two points from way out.

The Tigers were never able to stop the speedy Panthers who gave evidence of their ability and their position in the S. I. A. C. by spanking the vaunted Alabamians who were rated over them at the outset. The Panthers complete calm and control of the situation gave them a relatively early assurance of a win.

'Skegee's Norman Jackson appeared as a possible threat early in the game when he scored from the corners with a "push shot" resembling that of Clark's Bonnie Lowe.

The Tigers while taller than the Panthers were unable to keep even "Wee" Robert Phillips from doing a big share in Clark's dominance of back-board rebounds.

Tuskegee 5 Defeats Fort Valley, 74-68

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. After a blistering start in which the Fort Valley State College basketball players dazzled the Golden Quint with an uncanny passing attack and sharp shooting of a high order, the visitors faltered late in the lingering moments of the game, and succumbed to Tuskegee, 74 to 68. The battle was close all the way and at halftime Fort Valley led, 38 to 32.

The lofty Leroy Porter captured the scoring honors for the evening, sinking seven baskets from the floor and dropping in eight out of 10 charity chances.

Xavier Bottles Up Tigers, 20-12

NEW ORLEANS—Xavier's Gold Rush displayed the pedigree of a real thorobred by waging an uphill battle to defeat a surprisingly strong Tiger 11 from the red hills of Tuskegee, Ala., 20 to 12, here Saturday.

By the victory, the Xavierites preserved their unbeaten record for the season against SIAC foes.

After a deadlocked first half, the Tigers scored in the third period when Hames Swanney streaked over from the 16-yard stripe. Tuskegee failed to convert the extra point. The Tigers led, 6-0.

Xavier's brilliant offensive started to click midway the third period. Edward Flint tossed a 15-yard pass to Kirke German, end, who back-peddled his way to touchdown territory from the three-yard line. Conklin Vavasseur made the timely conversion that put the Crescent City dynamo ahead, 7 to 6.

TIGERS BOUNCE BACK

Fighting with the frenzy of demons, the Tigers bounced back and Swinney spun a 36-yard pass to Leroy Porter, lanky end, who went over from the 6 yard line. As the 4th quarter started, the Tigers led 12 to 6. The Xavier offense that had methodically mowed down Alabama State, Fisk and Lane began to reach climactic heights in the 4th period, and William Robinson, sensational Xavier frosh end, snagged a brilliant 25-yard toss from Flint. Xavier quarterback, and the Catholics led, 13 to 12, as Vavasseur's kick was wide. The clincher came on a masterful trek down the sidelines good for 20 yards by Xavier's speedy halfback, Norman "Country" Davis.

McKEE LEADS TIGERS

Starred offensively for Xavier once again was Willie "The Bullet" McKee, who averaged more than 8 yards per try. Pratt Harbor and Danzy marked the air-tight Tiger defense, which held Xavier to 15 first downs. Willie "Block Buster" Bloxton, Xavier All-American guard, and the Gold Rush forward wall held the Tigers to six first downs. Also playing a fine defensive game for Xavier were James Wheeler, Neal McClain, Herbert Bush and Frank Brown.

Tuskegee 5 Defeats Fort Valley, 74-68

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. After a blistering start in which the Fort Valley State College basketball players dazzled the Golden Quint with an uncanny passing attack and sharp shooting of a high order, the visitors faltered late in the lingering moments of the game, and succumbed to Tuskegee, 74 to 68. The battle was close all the way and at halftime Fort Valley led, 38 to 32.

The lofty Leroy Porter captured the scoring honors for the evening, sinking seven baskets from the floor and dropping in eight out of 10 charity chances.

Morris Brown Nips Florida 67-65 For 3rd Straight SIAC Cage Title

Alabama State Tops Tuskegee Tigers, 65-55

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—An overflow crowd of more than 3,000 people saw Alabama State's Hornets romp over Tuskegee's Tigers 65-55 here last week at Hornet Gymnasium.

The game was fast and furious from start to finish, the Hornets grabbing the lead in the first 1 seconds and losing it only once midway the first period, quickly recapturing it and retaining the upper hand throughout the balance of the game.

Sampson Cotton, sophomore guard led the Hornet attack with 1 points and Harlteen Stamps, center, was second best with 15. Leroy Porter of Tuskegee led both sides in scoring with 27 points. The half time count was 35-28 in favor of the Hornets.

The victory gave the Hornets an 8-3 over all standing, with a 4-3 conference record. The Hornets now boast wins over Maxwell Field, Texas State, Alabama A and M, Lane, Fort Valley, Tuskegee and two over Talladega, Fisk, Florida and Fort Valley have one victory each over the Hornets this season.

SUMMARY

ALABAMA STATE (65)	B	F	P
Hall, f	4	5	2
Jones, f	4	1	1
Stamps, c	7	1	2
Cotton, g	9	1	5
Sullivan, g	0	0	4
Davis, g	3	1	4
Miller, g	1	0	0
TOTALS	28	9	18

TUSKEGEE (55)	B	F	P
Thomas, f	3	1	5
Garland, f	4	1	1
Porter, c	10	7	4
Bonner, g	1	0	5
Jackson, g	4	0	5
Johnson, g	1	0	0
Gaston, g	0	0	1
TOTALS	23	9	21

Officials: A. Robinson, referee; Mice Holden, umpire.

Wolverines Sweep SIAC Cage Honors

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—In a see-saw thriller that kept the fans in suspense, the top-seeded Morris Brown College Purple Wolverines waited until the last possible moment to squeeze out a spectacular 67-65 victory over the second seeded Florida A. and M. College Rattlers, in the finals of the 18th annual Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Basketball Tournament, played before a capacity crowd, Saturday night, in the Logan Hall Gymnasium.

Already "visitation" champions with a sparkling 18-2 won-lost season's record, the Purple Wolverines made a clean sweep of the rual titles and entered a new record into the conference ledger by becoming the first team in SIAC history to annex the tournament crown for the third consecutive year.

CLARK TRIPS XAVIER

In the consolation finals, the Clark College Cardinal Panthers rolled over the Xavier University Gold Rush cagemen, 67-50. Sparked by Roman Turmon, Bennie Lowe and Avery Burress, the Panthers forged a commanding 34-21 lead at half-time and went on to win with ease.

The Purple Wolverines set the pace throughout the first half of the championship finals and left the floor at intermission on top, 36-30. During the nip-and-tuck second half in which the lead changed eight times, the Orange-clad Rattlers not only wiped out the Morris Brown lead, but went ahead. Then after the score was knotted 45-all, 55-all and 65-all, the Purple Wolverines clinched the verdict at the final buzzer.

After Frank Glover and G B. Hannon, two of the main cogs in the Morris Brown attack, went out on personal fouls in the closing moments of the game, Substitute Bobby Graves sank two timely field goals to give the Wolverines a 65-63 advantage. Willie Irvin cashed-in on a gift toss and Earl Washington connected with a field goal to deadlock the score 65-65. Then with time running out, Theodore Benson tapped in the decisive basket.

The Xavier sharp-shooters scored the only major upset of the three-day hardwood classic by shading the third-seeded Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers, 60-59 in a heated quarter-finals battle.

Trophies were presented the successful contestants by Dr. F. D. Patterson president, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. James P. Brawley, president, Clark College; and Dr. St. Elmo Brady, president of the Southern Conference.

Miss Bettye Elizabeth Butler, "Miss Tuskegee," of Jersey City, New Jersey, a senior in the School of Mechanical Industries, majoring in tailoring, was the cynosure of all eyes when she walked to the center of the floor and presented the game ball to the opposing captains, wishing each one "good luck."

Each year during the SIAC tournament the intermission features have drawn much interest. This year they came at a time to relieve pent up emotions caused by the strenuous play preceding the recess periods.

Miss Roumania Peters, (Tuskegee) and Miss Margaret Wright, (Sargent), instructors of Physical Education, were responsible for the performances that were given on Friday and Saturday evenings. Their presentations were not only instructive but were also very entertaining.

SUMMARY
OPENING ROUND

Clark defeated Alabama A and M, 62-34

Lane defeated South Carolina State, 64-47

Bethune Cookman defeated Benedict, 79-59

Florida defeated Knoxville, 106-50

Xavier defeated Fort Valley State, 65-54

Morris Brown defeated Allen, 77-68

Alabama State defeated Morehouse, 77-39

Tuskegee defeated Fisk 69-65

QUARTER-FINALS

Clark defeated Lane, 59-52

Florida defeated Bethune Cookman, 89-59

Xavier defeated Tuskegee, 60-59

Morris Brown defeated Alabama State, 74-53

SEMI-FINALS

Florida defeated Clark, 66-57

Morris Brown defeated Xavier, 58-55

CHAMPIONSHIP FINALS

Morris Brown defeated Florida, 67-65

CONSOLATION FINALS

Clark defeated Xavier, 67-50

BOX SCORE

MORRIS BROWN (67)	B.	T.	TP
Harvel, f	4	1	9
Adams, f	6	1	13
Benson, c	9	4	22
Hannon, g	2	0	4
Glover, g	6	1	13
Graves	2	0	4
Firebrace	0	2	2
TOTALS	29	9	67

FLORIDA (65)	B.	F.	TP
Bostic, f	4	3	11
Pittman, f	2	2	6
Fears, c	6	1	13
Irvin, g	3	2	8
Williams, g	6	4	16
Washington,	5	1	11
TOTALS	26	13	65

OFFICIALS: B. T. Harvey (Colgate) and G. H. Lennon (Bluefield).

CLARK (67)	B.	F.	TP
Lowe, f	6	6	18
Burress, f	8	2	18
Turmon, c	8	4	19
Phillips, g	0	0	0
Trice, g	1	1	3
Wayne	1	0	2
TOTALS	27	13	67

XAVIER (50)	B.	F.	TP
Priestley, f	2	0	4
McGee, f	0	2	2
Jones, c	2	0	4
Bonner, g	3	1	7
Evans, g	3	1	7
Robinzine	0	3	3
Thompson	6	1	13
Singleton	1	0	2
Parker	1	1	3
Coulen	2	1	5
TOTALS	20	10	50

OFFICIALS: Lunis Ballard (Virginia State) and Henry Holden (South Carolina State).

Shaw U. Bears Gain In CIAA With Two Wins

RALEIGH, N. C. — Shaw University's Bears gained strides in the already-toughened CIAA cage race by notching a loop victory while dumping two foes in games played here last Thursday and Saturday nights.

Coach Brutus Wilson's netmen toppled Tuskegee Institute's Golden Tigers, 64-49, in an intersectional tilt, and edged cross-town rivals, St. Augustine College 54-49, after a gallant uphill battle spurred by the second-half performance of Captain Thomas Daniels.

Against Tuskegee, a lethargic outfit which uncovered none of the snap and hustle of recent Tiger aggregations, the Bears faced few crises, moving to an early 10-7 advantage, enjoying a 37-27 lead at the intermission, and coasting to the final margin of victory.

St. Augustine posed a greater problem for the Bears for after romping the length of the court for five minutes following the tip-off and dropping in exactly no points, the Falcons pulled together a classy offensive scheme and eventually overtook Shaw at 19-all, before spurting to a half-time, sliver-thin, 21-19 lead.

Shaw was unable to catch the fleet Falcons until play in the final half had progressed beyond the 10 minute pole. Trailing their opponents, 36-25, and seemingly out of the contest, the Bears suddenly found inspiration in, and followed, the tactics of Daniels, whose four two-pointers were the big guns in a desperate rally which bridged the gap separating the rival squads at 47-47, when Shaw's Alphonso Wilson swiped a Falcon toss and thundered under the ...'s for a crip.

The Falcons gave their final minute of play the old college try, but the stepped-up Bears, anchored by insurance shots engineered by Van Clark, hung on grimly for a well-deserved win.

Scoring honors went to A. Wilson and Clark, who each tallied 16 points, followed by Daniels with 10. St. Augustine's Bethel threw in an even dozen of the classiest points made on Shaw's court this season.

Alabama Romps Over Tuskegee, 65 To 55

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—An overflow crowd of more than 3,000 fans saw Alabama State romp over Tuskegee, 65-55, here Friday night in Alabama State College's gymnasium.

The tempo of the game was fast from start to finish, State grabbing the lead in the first 15 seconds, relinquishing it momentarily midway the first half, and retrieving it a few minutes later. The advantage was held until the end of the game.

Sampson Cotton, sophomore guard, paced the Hornet attack with 19 points, followed closely by his sophomore teammate, Harlteen Stamps, center, with 15. LeRoy Porter of Tuskegee was high point man of the evening with 27 points.

State held a seven-point lead at the halfway, 35 to 28.

The victory gave Alabama State an eight-to-three overall standing, with a 4-3 SIAC conference record. The Hornets boast victories over Maxwell Field, Texas State, Ala- M., Lane, Fort Valley, Tuskegee and two over Talladega.

Fisk, Florida A. and M., and Fort Valley have one victory each over the Hornets.

Tuskegee Five Upsets Strong Famcee, 71-56

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—In a thrilling basketball game often uncertain as to the final outcome, Tuskegee's Golden Quint outpointed the Rattlers of Florida A. & M. College in Logan Hall here Friday night, 71 to 66.

Florida floored in Bostic, Pittman, Fears, Washington, White, Williams, Heames and ..., a basketball combination of considerable power and brilliance. The Men of Orange kept the Tigers constantly on the alert.

The game was locked up four times during the first half and during the second session the score was tied twice. Tuskegee scored 13 out of 23 attempts from the free throw line, while Florida sank 8 out of 20.

Leroy Porter, center, and one of the Tigers' ace performers, topped the named Friars in points, scoring 27; pitching in 11 from the floor and 5 from the gift shot zone. Fears rang up 25 tallies and Bostic 15.

Norman Jackson pleased the spectators with his efficient handling of the ball which he sent several times on long rides to score, whipping the cords for 14. Norman Garland piled up 13 points. He seemed to score at the psychological moment, inspiring his teammates and thrilling the spectators with his amusing antics.

Tuskegee used seven men and Florida played eight. Florida led at halftime, 36 to 34. The Tuskegee victory over Florida Friday night is considered a significant Conference victory.

An intermission feature was the inspiring brief address by former U. S. Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, visiting Tuskegee Institute, his alma mater, for the first time in several years.

Morehouse Defeats Tuskegee, 65-49

After getting off to a slow start, the Morehouse Maroon Tigers came from behind to defeat the Tuskegee Golden Tigers, 65-49, Saturday evening in the Morehouse gymnasium.

The lead changed several times as the score was tied seven times before the Maroon Tigers piled up a commanding margin to win with ease.

Nathaniel Thomas of Tuskegee was high point man with 17 points, and Wiley Jackson of Morehouse trailed a single point with 16 markers.

For a complete account of the game read Tuesday's Atlanta Daily World.

SIAC SCHEDULES MAJOR ATHLETIC EVENTS FOR COMING YEAR

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 26, 1951— Dates and schedules for major athletic events of Athletic Conference were announced following the recent meeting in Miami, Florida, with Tuskegee Intsitute being named as the scene for three out of seven major attractions.

The first conference-wide event will be the 18th annual basketball tournament, which will be played on the Tuskegee Court in Logan Hall next March 6, 7, and 8. Later in the same month March 22, the annual Florida A &M College Relays will be held at Tallahassee.

April will see two major Conference events, with the first being the Xavier University of New Orleans Track and Field Meet which will be held in New Orleans April 5.

The Alabama State College Relays will be held in the Hornet Stadium in Montgomery on April 19.

Three events in May will make this the busiest month on the Conference athletic schedule and will wind up major sports events for the year. Two of these will be held at Tuskegee Institute.

The 24th Annual Women's Sports Day, an event which has grown into a major attraction, will be held in Alumni Bowl on Friday, May 2.

The following day, the 26th Annual Tuskegee Relays will be held in the Alumni Bowl. These two events annually attract a large attendance of Conference athletes as well as many other sports fans.

The concluding event of the Conference athletic year will be the Annual Southern Conference Track and Field meet to be held in Atlanta, Georgia on May 9 and 10.

Morehouse Rips Tuskegee, 68-50

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(SNS)— Morehouse College served notice on the SIAC Saturday night not to count the Maroon Tigers out of the "dark horse" category by overwhelming the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers 68-50 in Logan Hall.

The Atlanta team led all the way over the sluggish Tuskegee quintet and held a 34-19 bulge at the halftime. The win was the third for Morehouse in twelve starts.

The sharp-shooting Maroon Tigers did almost everything right against Tuskegee and contacted from virtually every point in the gymnasium in their startling upset of the Golden Tigers.

Wiley Jackson of Morehouse scored 21 points to top all scorers. Leroy Porter hit the strings for 15 points for the losers.

MOREHOUSE	FG	FT	PF	TP
Wiley Jackson	10	1	2	21
Bruce Phillips	5	2	2	12
C. Jackson	6	1	5	13
G. Rose	2	1	5	5
E. Jones	5	4	5	14
B. Sears	0	3	0	3
S. Lipscomb	0	0	0	0
T. Collier	0	0	1	0
TOTALS:	28	13	20	68

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE	FG	FT	PF	TP
Nat Thomas	4	3	1	11
N. Garland	3	1	1	7
L. Porter	4	7	4	15
N. Jackson	4	1	5	9
G. Bonner	0	0	1	0
L. Johnson	1	1	1	2
L. Allen	1	0	0	0
J. W. Brown	0	0	1	0
A. Bozeman	0	0	1	0
TOTALS:	17	13	15	50

Morehouse Maroon Tigers Trip Tuskegee Golden Tigers, 18-13

Led by Leon Peek and Edward Butler, the Morehouse College Maroon Tigers exploded with a 15-hit bombardment to trip the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers, in an 18-13 slugfest, Saturday afternoon, at Atlanta University Field.

Both teams pounded the pitchers hard, with fielding blunders and wild throws contributing to the large score. In the series opener, Friday afternoon, Tuskegee edged Morehouse by a slender 3-1 margin.

MOREHOUSE TAKES SIX-RUN LEAD

The Morehouse Maroon Tigers tallied six runs in the first for a 6-1 lead on a single, triple and double by Peek, Butler and Garner, respectively. Singles by Joseph Weens and Horatius Powell accounted for Tuskegee's run in the top of the inning.

Tuskegee pushed over two runs in the third, four in the fourth, two in the seventh and eighth, but Morehouse maintained a sizable margin by adding four runs in the sixth and five in the seventh.

James Conyers went the distance for Morehouse and was battered for 13 hits. Nathaniel Pierce started for Tuskegee, with Jimmy Hawkins coming to his rescue in the initial frame. Austin Grigsby, Tuskegee center fielder, took over the mound duties in the sixth.

Peek, Butler, of Morehouse paced the scorers with three hits apiece. Other heavy stickmen included: William Brown, Powell, Jimmy Clark, of Tuskegee; Garner and Wiley Jackson, of Morehouse, with two hits each.

BOX SCORE

TUSKEGEE	AB.	R.	H.
Brown, ss	6	1	2
Weens, 2b	6	4	3
Levell, 2b	0	0	0
Grigsby, cf-p	5	2	0
Powell, rf	5	1	2
Ponder, lf	6	0	2
Bannister, 3b	2	1	0
Allen, lb	5	1	1
Clark, c	5	1	2
Pierce, p	0	0	0
Hawkins, p-cf	5	2	1
TOTALS	45	13	13

MOREHOUSE	AB.	R.	H.
Key, ss	4	3	1
Peek, 2b	6	2	3
Butler, lf	4	3	3
Leggett, cf	4	3	1
Garner, 3b	4	2	2
Jackson, 3b	1	0	1
Roberts, lb	5	0	1
Carson, c	4	2	1
W. Jackson, rf	5	1	2
Conyers, p	3	2	0
TOTALS	40	18	15

UMPIRES: Kennon Thompson (Morris Brown) behind the plate; John H. Moore (Morris Brown) on the bases.

Ala. Hornets Sting Tuskegee Cats 65-55

By J. M. Reynolds

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — An overflow crowd of more than 3,000 persons saw the Alabama State Hornets romp over Tuskegee, 65-55, here Friday night in the Hornet's gym.

The tempo was torrid from start to finish, State grabbed the lead in the first 15 seconds and except for a brief lag momentarily midway the first half, stayed in front to the end of the game.

Sampson Cotton, sophomore guard, led the Hornets' attack with 19 points; he was closely followed by his sophomore teammate, Harlteen Stamps, center, who sank 15.

Leroy Porter of Tuskegee was high man of the evening with 27 points. At the half State led 35-28.

The victory Friday night gave the Hornets a 8-3 overall standing, with a 4-3 conference record. The Hornets boast wins over Maxwell Field, Texas State, Alabama A and M, Lane, Fort Ballen, Tuskegee and two over Talledega. Fisk, Florida and Fort Valley have one win each over the Hornets.

Tuskegee Nips Rattlers, 71-66

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—In a thrilling basketball game which contained many features of uncertainty as to the final outcome, Tuskegee's Golden Quint outpointed the Rattlers of Florida A and M College in Logan Hall here Friday night, 71-66. Florida floored in Bostic, Pittman, Fears, Washington, White, Williams, Heames and Irving, a basketball cc combination of considerable power and brilliance. The Men of Orange kept the Tigers constantly on the alert.

The game was locked up four times during the first half and during the second session the score was tied twice. Tuskegee scored 13 out of 23 attempts from the free throw line, while Florida sank 8 out of 20.

Leroy Porter, center, and one of the Tigers' ace performers, topped the famed Fears in points, scoring 27; pitching in 11 from the floor and from the gift shot zone. Fears rang up 25 tallies and Bostic 15.

Norman Jackson pleased the spectators with his efficient handling of the ball which he sent several times on long rides to score, whipping the cords for 14. Norman Garland piled up 13 points. He seemed to score at the psychological moment, inspiring his teammates and thrilling the spectators with his amusing antics.

Tuskegee used 7 men and Florida played 8. Florida led at halftime, 36 to 34. The Tuskegee victory over Florida Friday night is considered a significant conference victory.

Although the Tigers fought hard they were unable to overcome the substantial lead which the visitors gained soon after the opening stanza.

Leroy Porter played his usual aggressive game, ranking 17 points. Nathaniel Thomas and Norman Jackson shared scoring honors with 11 each.

Morehouse Trips Tuskegee, 68-50

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The Morehouse College basketball team defeated the Tuskegee Institute Golden Quint here last week, 68 to 50. Morehouse moved out quickly after a tie score of 2-2 and 4-4, and established a comfortable lead which was never relinquished. At half time the Maroon Tigers were ahead, 34 to 19.

Wiley Jackson led his team in the scoring bracket, tossing in 21 points. The shooting by the entire Atlanta team was accurate and well distributed. Edward Jones scored 14 points; Calvin Jackson, 13; Bruce Phillips, 12; George Ross, 5, and Bartran Sears, 3.

Tuskegee Releases Football Schedule

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., June 26—The committee on the regulation of athletics at Tuskegee Institute announced today a seven-game football schedule for the Golden Tigers.

The season will open in Atlanta, Ga., on Sept. 22 with the Wolverines of Morris Brown College furnishing the opposition. The Gold Rush team of Xavier University in New Orleans will come to the campus on Saturday, Oct. 27, for the homecoming game.

The complete schedule follows:

Sept. 22, Tuskegee Institute vs. Morris Brown College at Atlanta.

Sept. 29, Tuskegee Institute vs. Fisk University at Tuskegee.

Oct. 5, Tuskegee Institute vs. Clark College at Birmingham.

Oct. 13, open.

Oct. 19, Tuskegee Institute vs. Morehouse College at Columbus (night).

Oct. 27, Tuskegee Institute vs. Xavier University at Tuskegee (Homecoming).

Nov. 3, open.

Nov. 10, Tuskegee Institute vs. South Carolina State College at Orangeburg.

Nov. 17, open.

Nov. 22, Tuskegee Institute vs. Alabama State College at Montgomery.

lost record (.714 percentage) in the SIAC. Last year against elevens of the SIAC, CIAA and Southwestern loops, the Purple-clad gridmen piled up 279 points and limited their opponents to 76.

After playing host to the power-laden Jackson college Tigers of the South Central Athletic conference on Friday night, September 28, the Purple Wolverines will travel to Florida for two outings on successive weekends.

Furnishing the opposition in the inaugural of the Gateway Classic, at Jacksonville on October 6, will be the Bethune-Cookman college Wildcats; then on the following weekend, the Purples crash head-on with the Florida A&M college Rattlers at Tallahassee.

The complete schedule follows:

*Sept. 21—Tuskegee, at Atlanta
*Sept. 28 — Jackson college, at Atlanta
Oct. 6 — Bethune-Cookman, at Jacksonville
Oct. 13—Florida, at Tallahassee
Oct. 20—Allen, at Atlanta (Homecoming)
*Oct. 27—Fort Valley State, at Macon
Nov. 3—S. C. State, at Orangeburg

Morris Brown Begins Season With 'Skegee

By JOEL W. SMITH

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Morris Brown college Wolverines usher in the 1951 intercollegiate pigskin season in Atlanta on Friday night, Sept. 21, when they pair-off with the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers, at Herndon stadium.

With a tough ten-game schedule on tap this season the Purple Wolverines will be forced to start in high and accelerate the tempo with each following game.

In his first year as head mentor at Morris Brown, Edward J. Clemons guided the Wolverines to an over-all 7-3 won-lost record for a percentage of .700 and a 5-2 won-

Special Trousers Needed for 6-Foot-2 290-Pound Gridder

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Albert DeWitt Finch, a freshman from Eutaw, Ala, 20, who tips the scales at 290 pounds and stands 6 feet, 2 inches, is a candidate for the Tuskegee Institute football team.

Coach Abbott was unable to equip the youngster with a pair of trousers so the beefy prospect was put through the usual paces sans the regulation attire. The coach in his dilemma called upon the Institute Tailor Shop to come to his rescue in this emergency.

Students in the tailor shop went into a huddle and promised to rush to completion a pair of tailor-made trousers as fast as it is consistent with good workmanship.

Morris Brown Wolverines Trample Tuskegee's Golden Tigers, 66 To 0

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Morris Brown College Purple Wolverines put on a smashing ground and air attack to chalk up a convincing 66-0 victory over the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers in the opener of their grid campaign Friday night at Herndon Stadium.

Smartly directed by Quarterbacks Frank Cole, Perrine, Fla., and Curtis Anderson, Harrimon, Tenn., and ably supported by two well-coached line combinations, the Purple Wolverine backs and flankmen pushed over ten touchdowns to turn the game into a rout.

Co-capt. Rufus Tribble, fullback from Asheville, N. C. and potential All-American, touched off the fireworks with a touchdown in the first six minutes of the game.

Then, after Steve Daniels of Waycross, Ga., twisted 46 yards to pay dirt, Anderson tossed scoring aerials to Capt. Reginald Harvel, Detroit, Mich., and Frank Glover of Macon, Ga., to put the Purples on top, 32-0, at intermission.

Henry Mosley, sensational freshman "find" of Chattanooga, Tenn., astounded the crowd with glitter-pay-off sprints of 37 and 94 yards in the second half as the Wolverines continued to pile up the score.

Other touchdowns were made by Daniels, his second of the evening, Anderson and Everett Saunders, also of Perrine, Fla. Richard E. Calhoun, versatile guard of Atlanta, place-kicked four extra points and Carl Allen was caught behind his goal line for a safety.

The Golden Tigers threatened to spoil the shutout in the final stannza, when Capt. Carl Allen, sharp-shooting quarterback from Tampa, Fla., hit Leroy Porter, his hometown pal, with a pass covering 78 yards. Porter was hauled down on the Morris Brown three, and a Tuskegee fumble on the six erased the threat.

Morris Brown will be back at Herndon Stadium Friday evening, with the Jackson College Tigers of the SCAC furnishing the opposition. This game will mark the inaugural of a series between the two schools.

Tuskegee Victorious Over Clark Gridders

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Coach Cleve Abbott's fighting Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers posted their second win in three tries this season here at Rickwood Field last Friday night, Oct. 5, as they trounced the battling Clark College Panthers, 12 to 7, in both teams' ninth meeting in the annual Birmingham Gridiron Classic.

This win gave Tuskegee's Tigers their sixth series victory over the Gate City Panthers. Clark's Panthers have won two, and both teams tied one, 0-0, to make it nine meets since 1943.

Tuskegee drew first blood in the latter part of the second quarter when left end Leroy Porter took a hand-out and romped some 43 yards for pay-dirt. The conversion failed.

Clark's Panthers, enraged over the Tuskegee feat, retaliated in the third quarter. L. Gates took a snap from center and dashed across the mark for five yards and their lone TD to deadlock the heated contest momentarily. Clark's A. Johnson converted for the extra point which pushed the Panthers ahead of the South Alabamans.

Clark's Panthers all but had their third win over Tuskegee wrapped in cellophane until the final four minutes of the fourth quarter.

Ronald Braynon, Wesley Swanson and Allen Williams saw to it that Clark's victory dreams were spoiled in two plays. First, Braynon fired a 28-yard pass to Swanson, who latched onto it and scooted some 28 more yards to set up the winning TD.

The next pass, a 7-yard shell from Braynon to Williams, marked the winning touchdown.

From then on, Clark was unable to rally on the winning Tuskegeeans.

Tuskegee Nips Fisk, 7-0, In First Victory

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Tuskegee Institute's Golden Tigers defeated the Fisk university Bulldogs, 7 to 0, in a brilliantly played game in the Alumni bowl here Saturday afternoon.

Robert Glass, hard-working halfback of Tampa, Fla., after a 34-yard sustained drive, sprinted 14 yards behind excellent interference to score the Golden Tigers' lone touchdown.

George Brown, former Spencer High school football star of Columbus, Ga., kicked the extra point. The Tuskegee tally was made in the second half. Leo Sharkey, Thomas Beavers and Leon Washington sparkplugged the Fisk attack and kept the Tigers busy all afternoon attempting to stop the diversified maneuvers of the Fisk university version of the single wing.

Robert Hunter, local boy, was a standout as offensive tackle and defensive end. Fred Baker, 175-pound running guard, was a threat on offense and defense. Carl Allen, senior of Tampa, Fla., on his 41-yard punts, kept Fisk constantly on the defensive.

Clark, Tuskegee Meet Here Friday

Fire-spitting, snorting, clawing, and back-breaking action are expected next Friday night, October 5 at Rickwood Field when the stalking Clark College Panthers tackle veteran Coach Cleve Abbott's charging Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers here in their Ninth annual Birmingham Gridiron Classic."

Coach Abbott's Tigers will enter Rickwood boasting a 5-3 win edge over the Gate City Panthers in their nine-year-old annual local series.

In 1945 here the Panthers and the Tigers fought to a bitter, hard-boiled 0-0 deadlock, the only tie in the series.

Last year. the Panthers surprised the Rickwood fans by knocking off the Tigers 7 to 0 and posting their second win over the South Alabamians over the eight-year period.

TUSKEGEE LEADS IN POINTS

Tuskegee's Tigers will enter the series boasting another record---the highest pointage slate against Clark over the eight-year warfare. Tuskegee holds 66 scoring points over Clark. The Tigers have 93 series points to the Panthers' 27 tickers.

Tuskegee zeroed Clark four times as compared to Clark's twice "Zeroing" the Tigers.

BIRMINGHAM SERIES

1943 — Tuskegee 0, Clark 7
1944 — Tuskegee 19, Clark 0
1945 Tuskegee 0, Clark 0
1946 — Tuskegee 33, Clark 0
1947 — Tuskegee 13, Clark 0
1948 — Tuskegee 14, Clark 13
1949 — Tuskegee 14, Clark 0
1950 — Tuskegee 0, Clark 7
1951 — Tuskegee ..?, Clark ..?

Tuskegee Golden Tigers Defeat Clark Cardinal Panthers, 12-7

BY MARCEL HOPSON

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CLARK SCORES

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Tuskegee Institute Downs Morehouse College 10 to 0

COLUMBUS, Ga. — Tuskegee Institute took to the air lanes Friday night in Memorial Stadium before 14,000 fans to defeat Morehouse College 10-0 as the Golden Tigers capitalized upon a spiralling strike fired by Quarterback Carl Allen to End Leroy Porter for a quick-opening first quarter aerial which arrowed 35-yards with the flankman carrying 20 more for what proved to be the winning touchdown.

Two safeties in the second and third period were merely added lustre for the Golden Tigers' cause. The shirt-sleeve rapidly partisan crowd roared to life when William L. Brown pounced on a Maroon Tiger fumble on their own 40. It took the Alabamans only three plays to score on a pass into the flat which caught the Morehouse defenders' napping. Porter chugged the rest of the way.

Morehouse was again in trouble in the second period when one of Allen's booming punts rolled to a halt on the Morehouse 4. Worth Christler was thumbed into the game for the punt but the Morehouse line bent and the Golden Tigers gushed through to block his effort.

Allen continued his sparkling footwork against the Georgians in the 4th period when another of his punts fell dead on the 3. Tommy Scott went back for punt, but it sailed over his head. Scott went back like a comet and picked up the oval but the roof caved in on him for another safety.

Christler deserved a better fate than the scoreboard shows. He was a master in the clutches for the Maroon Tigers and repeatedly found himself responsible for ball-carrying duties when the line failed to support him on third down punts. In a punting show in which Allen of Tuskegee did service beyond the call of duty, Christler's work was on the heroic side.

Another Maroon Tiger stalwart was Henry Hammell, who in a generation of two-platoons, worked the entire game at tackle. This 205 gargantuan stood out on every play.

A recap of the game shows that Tuskegee kicked off to get the game underway, but after three plays and a first down, Morehouse fumbled and the Golden Tigers recovered. Three players showed the the Alabama eleven that the Morehouse line meant business. Allen then slammed his pay-off heave to Porter.

The remainder of the period saw most of the play being limited to midfield an dthe quarter ended with the score unchanged. The Golden Tigers led 8-0 at halftime.

The thin period was one of the dullest in football annals. Although Lem Leverett, Charles Cary, Enoch Florence, Harry Smith, Clifton Hall and Daniel Stephens alternated in the ball-carrying department there was only one deep penetration of Tuskegee soil.

Robert Glass, Wesley Swanson, George Brown, Carl Allen and Leroy Porter did most of the backfield chores for the Golden Tigers.

Midway in the final period, Morehouse started throwing desparation passes with Stephens doing most of the tossing. He completed nine out of 13 attempts, but all were of the short type with the execption of one that traveled to the Tuskegee 20, but here the offensive bogged down and the Golden Tigers took over on downs. That was the deepest Morehouse moved into Tuskegee territory.

Late in the period, and Tuskegee moving towards the Morehouse goal, the Maroon Tigers rose up and held the Golden Tigers twice within their four yard line to take over the ball on downs, but on the second time, a fumble back of the goal gave the Tuskegee team its second safety and a 10-0 lead. And that is how the game ended.

The lineups:

Tuskegee: ends—Johnson; Porter; Gaston; Lewis; Merkerson; tackles.—Jackson; Jenkins; Cobb; Haynes; guards—Campfield; Dudley; Mims; Sharpe center—ward, Brown; backs—Allen, Hall, Glass, Peoples, W. H. Brown, Mungin.

Morehouse: ends—Carter: Clinton, Johnson; Moore; tackles—Calloway, Clark, Hammell, C. Clark; guards—Dozier; Lowery; Anderson; Bryant; centers—King; Dooley; Mattison backs—Fortson, Roberts. Hayden. Leverette, Christier, Cary.

Score by periods:

Morehouse	0	0	0	0	—0
Tuskegee	6	6	0	2	—10

Tuskegee And Alabama State To Clash In Homecoming Gridiron Classic Today

Footall Lineups

Probable starting line-ups:

Alabama State	Pos.	Tuskegee
Hubert Stokes (34)	L.E.	Leroy Porter (23)
Sampson Cheatham (45)	L.T.	Leonard Cobb (59)
George James (26)	L.G.	William Campfield (38)
Zatic Simpson (44)	C.	Milton Ward (60)
Eugene Shuttlesworth (51)	R.G.	Fred Baker (12)
Herbert Rankin (18)	R.T.	Norman Jackson (22)
Walker Alexander	R.E.	William Lewis (39)
Earl Cheatham (48)	Q.	Carl Allen (69)
Eugene Weatherly (49)	L.H.	Fred Gaston (35)
Henry Mac Carnegie (39)	R.H.	Robert Glass (28)
Clarence Seldon (50)	F.	Titus Hall (15)

Alabama State—Coaches: James Dixon (Sam Houston), Head Coach; Arthur Simmons (Tennessee State), Assistant Coach.

Tuskegee—Coaches: Cleve L. Abbott, Ross C. Owen, Allison H. Figaro, Reuben A. Munday, Earnest T. Bailey, Guy R. Trammell, Oscar Downs and Arthur Sawyer.

Officials—Referee: B. T. Harvey (Colgate); Umpire: H. A. Johnson (Fisk); Linesman: F. L. Forbes (Morehouse); Field Judge: E. E. Farley (Morehouse); Timer: Fay Young.

The 1951 rosters for the two teams are listed below:

ALABAMA STATE

No.	Name	Position	Wt.
11	Willie Sharpe	G.	235
12	Luther Jordan	E.	181
13	James Chapman	G.	172
14	Cecil Turk	G.	179
15	Nathan Mathews	G.	175
16	William Sigler	B.	172
17	Thomas Bibb	B.	175
18	Herbert Rankin	T.	185
19	James Thomas	E.	201
20	Robert Booth	B.	174
22	Farley Seldon	E.	160
24	A. J. Williams	T.	211
26	George James	G.	167
27	Theodore Golden	B.	155
28	Lester Kincey	B.	151
29	Willie Ellis	B.	163
30	Calloway Sherman	B.	188
32	Sylvester Mosley	B.	165
33	Hubert Stokes	E.	180
35	Lawrence Turner	E.	163
36	Napoleon Smith	B.	167
37	Hiram Gaston	B.	145
39	Henry MacCarnegie	B.	154
41	Edward Davis	B.	174
42	Frank Smith	E.	175
43	Byron Bruson	C.	193
44	Zatic Simpson	C.	193
45	S. C. Cheatham	G.	206
47	James McKinney	B.	150
48	Earl Cheatham	B.	162
50	Clarence Seldon	F.	170
49	Eugene Weatherly	B.	160
51	Eugene Shuttlesworth	G.	202
52	James A. Hardy	E.	191
53	James Wilson	T.	219

TUSKEGEE

No.	Name	Position	Wt.
12	Fred Baker	G.	178
13	Leon Stewart	G.	178
15	Titus Hall	B.	176
16	George Brown	B.	180
21	William L. Brown	C.	185
22	Norman Jackson	T.	180
23	Leroy Porter	E.	178
24	Miles McAfee	B.	158
25	William H. Brown	B.	158
26	Westley Swasons	B.	157
27	Ronald Brannon	B.	160
28	Robert Glass	B.	157
29	Frank Johnson	E.	175
31	Lester Johnson	E.	155
35	Fred Gaston	B.	175
36	Wilbur Goodman	G.	170
38	William Campfield	G.	165
39	William McLewis	E.	160
40	Cecil Merkerson	E.	175
43	James Ross	E.	195
45	Allen Williams	E.	155
48	Eugene Dickerson	B.	165
50	Robert Hunter	E.	165
51	David Mims	G.	185
59	Leonard Cobb	T.	220
60	Milton Ward	C.	174
61	James Peoples	B.	170
62	Johnson Haynes	T.	190
63	Reginald Rentrophe	G.	170
64	James Reddick	B.	160
65	Ronald Goodman	B.	150
67	Levaughn Jenkins	T.	180
68	Carl Allen	B.	160
69	Robert Mungin	B.	155

PEP SQUADS

Juliette Warren, pretty Montgomery senior at Alabama State College, will lead the Hornet band and majorette corps.

The Tuskegee corps of majorettes are:

Name	Class	Home Town
Barbara Williams,	Junior	Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Macie Bradford,	Sophomore	New York City
Essie Davenport,	Sophomore	Tampa, Fla.
Rosa Casellas,	Sophomore	Tampa, Fla.
Naomi Washington,	Junior	Shreveport, La.
Arlean Pugh,	Freshman	Beaumont, Texas
Lillian Herron,	Freshman	Chaleston, Miss.
Lula Mae Bell,	Freshman	Atlanta, Ga.
Gay Rials,	Sophomore	Chicago, Ill.
Marcella Benson,	Freshman	Chicago, Ill.

Thanksgiving afternoon the Alabama State Hornets will hold their homecoming game with the Tuskegee Institute Tigers at 1:30 p.m., in Cramton Bowl, the 28th "Dixie Classic" between the two colleges.

Celebrating the annual event, a mammoth parade will begin at 9 a.m., Thursday featuring about 14 bands and more than 600 musicians. The parade will march along Washington Avenue to Bainbridge Street to Dexter Avenue through Court Square and up Montgomery Street. One of the highlights of the parade will be the float of "Miss Alabama State and Attendants." Parade theme this year is "United Through Cooperation for Defense."

Flag Raising Ceremony

Bands from the two colleges and high schools throughout the state will be in the parade and will hold a colorful mass demonstration at 12:15 p.m., at Cramton Bowl ending at 1:25 p.m., with the flag-raising when all bands will combine into one gigantic unit playing the National Anthem.

In the 28-year rivalry between the two teams, the Tuskegee Tigers have won 20 games, Alabama State four, and there have been three ties.

The score history is: 1924: 7-28; 1925: 0-14; 1926: 7-14; 1927: 6-6; 1928: 0-0; 1929: 0-20; 1930: 6-32; 1931: 7-32; 1932: 0-7; 1933: 1-14; 1934: 6-2; 1935: 3-0; 1936: 0-7; 1937: 0-14; 1938: 26-0; 1939: 0-6; 1940: 31-12; 1941: 6-33; 1942: 0-27; 1943: 13-19; 1944: 12-32; 1945: 0-26; 1946: 14-26; 1947: 26-26; 1948: 0-15; 1949: 19-20; 1950: 0-16.

Cleve Abbott has coached the Tiger elevens in a long series but the Hornets have had seven different coaches. Their present coach, James Hixon, former Sam Houston star, barely missed a Hornet victory in 1949 when two heavy penalties set up the winning Tiger touchdown with a little more than a minute to play.

Coaches of the two teams used the first part of the week for conditioning work.

Sustaining several fractured vertebrae in the Fisk game, Mansfield "Big Eighty" Smith, Hornet tackle, is anxious to get into the classic. He is awaiting the go-signal from the team physician.

Tuskegee Grid Team To Play 7-Game Slate

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The Committee on the Relation of Athletics at Tuskegee Institute announced today a seven game football schedule for the Golden Tigers. The season will open in Atlanta, Georgia, on September 22 with the Wolverines of Morris Brown College furnishing the opposition. The Gold Rush team of Xavier University in New Orleans will come to the campus on Saturday, October 27 for the Homecoming Game. The traditional Thanksgiving Day game will be played at Crampton Bowl in Montgomery with Alabama State College as the opponent.

The complete schedule follows:

September 22—Tuskegee Institute Vs. Morris Brown College at Atlanta; September 29—Tuskegee Institute Vs. Fisk University at Tuskegee; October 5—Tuskegee Institute Vs. Clark College at Birmingham; October 13—Open; October 19—Tuskegee Institute Vs. Morehouse College at Columbus (Night); October 27—Tuskegee Institute Vs. Xavier University at Tuskegee (Homecoming); November 3—Open; November 10—Tuskegee Institute Vs. South Carolina State College at Orangeburg; November 17—Open; November 22—Tuskegee Institute Vs. Alabama State College at Montgomery.

S. C. State Routs Tuskegee 27 To 9

By J. D. McGhee

ORANGEBURG, S. C. — The South Carolina State A and M College fighting Bulldogs overcame first half lead against the passing attack of Tuskegee Institute 27-9 before 8,000 homecoming fans here Saturday.

State College scored first after Tuskegee's threat to the 3 yard line on 5 first downs all made by Shellie Wright to 4 yards of the goal when Claude "Bull" Martin carried over for the TD. Thomas Humber kicked the conversion.

After the kick, Tuskegee started from the 37, made two first downs by running. and then kicked to State's eleven yard line and a fumble by Robert Wren of State College gave Tuskegee the ball on State's 1 yard line. Then Tuskegee fumbled and lost the ball on the 5 yard line. Wren of State was tackled in the end zone on the third down for a Tuskegee safety.

Tuskegee's touchdown came on a passing attack started at mid-field and after three first downs, a nine yard pass was completed from William Allen to Leroy Porter. Allen's kick for the conversion was good Tuskegee led at the half 9.7.

In the second half State College started a power drive which carried them to the nine yard line after four first downs where they lost the ball Tuskegee ran two plays and kicked to the 30-yard line. Three first downs were made by Claude Martin, Shellie Wright and Thomas Allen for State. Allen then carried the ball over from the one yard line. Humber's kick was no good.

The thrid TD for State also came in the third quarter. Allen ran 33 yards around end for the touchdown and Humber kicked the conversion.

State's final touchdown came in the fourth quarter. Allen ran off tackle 42 yards for the TD and Humber kicked the conversion.

Tuskegee in the second half used a spread passing attack. attempting 10 passes completing five. Tuskegee attempted a total of 35 passes during the game and completed eleven.

Outstanding for Tuskeege were Carl Allen who threw the passes, and Roy Porter, James People, Titus Hall and Wesley Swanson, Receivers.

Outstanding for State in the line were: Eugene Holt, end; Eugene Lindsay, guard: Marshall Parks, tackle; Leon Parks, center. In the backfield it was Claude Martin, Sam Parks, Shellie Wright, Thomas Allen, Johnny Mason and Thomas Humber, quarterbacks.

Football Scores

N. C. STATE	7
TENNESSEE STAEE	6
FISK	19
ALABAMA STATE	0
CLARK	12
MOREHOUSE	0
FLORIDA	26
BETHUNE COOKMAN	13
XAVIER	29
TUSKEGEE	19

S.C. Bulldogs Chew Up Tuskegee Tigers 27-9

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Pass For Touchdown

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42 Gallop For TD

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Outstanding for State in the line were: Eugene Holt, end; Eugene Lindsay, guard; Marshall Parks, tackle; Leon Parks, center. In the backfield it was Claude Martin, Sam Parks, Shellie Wright. Thomas Allen, Johnny Mason and Thomas Humber, quarterback.

TUSKEGEE DEFEATS 'BAMA STATE 26-13

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

MONTGOMERY, Ala —(SNS—A fourth period, 13-point rally gave the Abbott-coached Tuskegee Institute Tigers an exciting, 26 to 13, victory over the upset-minded, last ditching fighting Alabama State College Hornets in the 28th "Dixie Classic" at Cramton Bowl here on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 22.

'Bama held a 7 to 6 edge at halftime and went into the fourth period with the scores knitted at 13 to 13.

Senior and Captain Eugene Weatherly, 160 pound back from Gadsden, Ala., dazzled the 15,000 fans with his spectacular passing, running and defensive work. He set up the first score with a 24-yard gallop and was on the throwing end of a 45-yard pass play for the other Hornet tally. Eleven of his thrusts were caught for 154 yards.

With the first period scoreless, but blighted with a series of fumbles, Tuskegee came back in the second quarter to extract the first tooth.

Robert Hunter, 165 pound end from Tuskegee, recovered Clarence Seldon's fumble on the Hornet 26-yard line to pave the way for the Tuskegee six-pointer. Titus Hall, 176 pound back from Fort Worth, Tex., jogged 11 yards to the enemy 15 yard line. Robert Glass, 157 pound back from Tampa, in two plays, moved the oval to the three. Westley Swanson, 160 pounds, Tampa, bulled over to score. William Brown missed the conversion from placekick.

Alabama marched 46 yards to score and push out in front in the same period. Weatherly jetted 24 yards around right end, placing the luggage on the Tuskegee 20 yard stripe. State suffered a 15 yard penalty. Weatherly flipped a 18-yard pass to Lester Kincey, 151 pound freshman back from Enterprise, on the 25 yard line. He galloped wildly into touchdown land. Seldon ran the extra point.

Tuskegee came back in the third period fired up, marching 80 yards to score. William H. Brown, 155 pound back from Birmingham, surged 48 yards. Allen tossed a 15 yard scoring heave to Swanson. George Brown of Columbus, Ga., converted.

Undaunted, the Hornets registered after a 78 yard trek. Weatherley rifled a 45 yarder to Henry MacCarnegie of Collinsville. Kincey, after a series of plays, went over to score. Seldon was spilled trying to add the point after from scrimmage. The score was tied, 13 to 12.

Came the fourth period, and with it the scores needed for Tuskegee's victory. Glass skirted end for 33. Allen targeted Brown with a 9 yard packpot pass into the end zone. Bill Brown converted. Zatic Simpson, Hornet defensive center, was injured and the 'Bama resistance suffered.

Robert Mungin, 155 pound subback from Jacksonville, Fla., intercepted Weatherly's pass on the Hornet 15 and faded across the goal line. Brown added the point-after.

Coach James Dixon's Hornet went down in eighth defeat for an all-losing record for 1951 season. But they scored more points against Tuskegee than any other school during the season. In two games, Xavier and Fisk, they were held scoreless. The Hornets scored 46 points during the season while yielding 138.

Tuskegee has a 6—3 record for the year. They scored 130 points during the season while giving up 161.

The Golden Tigers have now won 21 of the 28 Dixie Classic games, while tying three. 'Bama State has won only 4 in the traditional home coming series.

It was perfect, sunny, harvest-flavored weather under which the two teams played. A gay and gala parade was staged Thursday morning through downtown Montgomery.

YARDSTICK

Alabama		Tuskegee
14	First Downs	15
23	Attempted Passes	16
11	Completed Passes	6
4	Passes Interc. by Opp.	1
95	enalties	110
5	Fumbles	5
3	Fumbles Rec. by Opp.	4

STARTING LINEUPS

Hardy	LE	Porter
James	LT	Cobb
Simpson	C	W
E Shuttlesworth	RG	Baker
Williams	RT	Jackson
Smith	RE	Lewis
Seldon	QB	Hall
E. Weatherly	LH	Swanson
Misely	RH	Glass
E. Cheatham	FB	Allen

Officials: Referee, B. T. Harvey (Colgate); Umpire H. A. Johnson (Fisk); Linesman, Frank Forbes (Morehouse); Umpire, William Farley (Morehouse); Timer, Frank A. Young (Chicago Defender).

CURBSTONE GAB: Injury to Hornet defensive center, Zatic Simpson, 193 pound pivoter from Mobile marked the turning point of the State Tuskegee game. He had to be ambulanced to the hospital. . . Sylvester Mosley, 165 pound back from Inkster, Mich., played his final game for the Hornets before induction into the Army. He was just getting back into the lineup from an injury. A Confederate flag flew between two U. S. Flags at the address, 424 South Jackson Street. This is listed in the telephone directory as the residence of Mrs. Dickie Jackson. . . . B. T. Harvey, riding in the Morehouse College station wagon, driven by Frank Forbes, spotted the flag and called it to the attention of Chicago Defender's Fay Young and Birmingham World's Emory O. Jackson daughter of the Rev. Jackson, pastor of Olivet Baptist Church, was the turkey dinner She is an instructor at Alabama guests of the Profs. J. E. Pierce. State College. . . . Hornet Athletic Director C. Johnson Dunn is a member of the fill the stadium committee boosting fan turnout to the annual Blue Gray classic, Saturday, December 29, at Cramton Bowl. . . ostman Bob Reagin of Selma and family were call-by guests of the teaching team of Pierce and Pierce. The Montgomery Debutante Ball is scheduled for Friday night, December 21.

Tuskegee Squeezes By Allen, 13-12 In Homecoming Thriller

BY MARION JACKSON

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Tuskegee Institute edged the Allen University Yellow Jackets of Columbia, South Carolina, 13 to 12 Saturday before a joyful homecoming throng in the Alumni bowl.

The Golden Tigers scored in the second period then beat off three deadly yellow jackets threats within the shadow of their own goal posts to take a hair-line victory. The victors went 85 yards for their first touchdown with William H. Brown, 155-pound scatback from Birmingham, Alabama, plunging through the middle to score. George Brown of Columbus, Georgia, missed the uprights and Tuskegee led, 6-0.

Allen University took the ensuing kickoff and marched 75-yards behind Thomas L. Smith, Englewood, New Jersey, Milton Hunter, Cedartown, Georgia, Robert L. Green, Summerville, South Carolina and Roosevelt Gilliam, Union South Carolina, to knot the count. Robert A. Green, Fort Myers, Florida, scampered around end from the 8 to score. Bennie W. Mann, Hampton, Virginia, tried a placement that was blocked.

Tuskegee Institute scored again on a 25-yard pass play from quarterback Ronald Braynon, Miami, Florida, to end Leroy Porter, Tampa, Florida. Brown split the uprights with what proved to be the winning point.

Allen was unfazed this turn of events. The Yellow Jackets stormed 71-yards to knot the count. William H. Brown punted to Allen Watson on the 29. Giliam scissored his way to the 34 and then the 38. An offside moved the oval to the 44. Smith, Hunter and Greene blasted out successive first downs to the 13. An offside carried to the 8. Gilliam dynamited his way around end to score. Mann missed the placement and Tuskegee led by a 13-12 margin.

Wesley Swanson, Atlanta, Georgia, took the kick-off and split the middle for 70-yards down to the Allen 16. A fumble and holding penalty moved the Golden Tigers back to the 42. Quarterback Braynon was hit on the 42 and on the fourth down he punted to the Allen 33.

Allen started a furious goalward surge that ripped off successive first downs to the Tuskegee 22, where James Boss, end, Atlanta, Georgia, pounced on a fumble to end the threat.

Another great yardage-grabbing excursion launched by the Yellow Jackets died on the Tuskegee 11 with approximately 2 minutes remaining in the game. Allen's head coach gambled on a fourth down field goal to pull the game out of the fire, Bennie W. Mann standing on his own 21 booted a high end over end field attempt that was wide of the uprights by a yard.

With seconds ticking off the clock Tuskegee tried four power smashes at the Allen line in stalling for time. However, Braynon was forced to kick with 46 seconds remaining in the game.

Allen's quarterback, Gilliam, fired a desperation pass the length of the field, but Tuskegee end Leroy Porter snatched it and danced to the 50 where the gun ended the contest.

SCORE BY QUARTERS:

TUSKEGEE	**0**	**6**	**7**	**0 - 13**
ALLEN	**0**	**6**	**0**	**6 - 12**

Tuskegee Stops Allen Rallies To Win, 13-12

By MARION JACKSON

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Tuskegee Institute fought off three goalward surges of Allen university here Saturday to win a hairline 13-12 victory over the Yellowjackets before a jubilant homecoming crowd in Alumni bowl.

The Golden Tigers scored in the second period, then beat off the Yellowjacket threats within the shadow of their goal. The victors went 86 yards for their first touchdown with William H. Brown, 155-pound scatback from Birmingham, Ala., plunging through the middle to score. The extra point was missed.

Morehouse Maroon Tigers Trip Tuskegee Golden Tigers, 18-13

Led by Leon Peek and Edward Butler, the Morehouse College Maroon Tigers exploded with a 15-hit bombardment to trip the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers, in an 18-13 [illegible], Saturday afternoon, at Atlanta University Field.

Both teams pounded the pitchers hard, with fielding blunders and wild throws contributing to the large score. In the series opener, Friday afternoon, Tuskegee edged Morehouse by a slender 3-1 margin.

MOREHOUSE TAKES SIX-RUN LEAD

The Morehouse Maroon Tigers tallied six runs in the first for a 6-1 lead on a single, triple and double by Peek, Butler and Tip Garner, respectively. Singles by Joseph Weens and Horatius Powell accounted for Tuskegee's run in the top of the inning.

Tuskegee pushed over two runs in the third, four in the fourth, two in the seventh and eighth, but Morehouse maintained a sizable margin by adding four runs in the sixth and five in the seventh.

James Conyers went the distance for Morehouse and was battered for 13 hits. Nathaniel Pierce started for Tuskegee, with Jimmy Hawkins coming to his rescue in the initial frame. Austin Grigsby, Tuskegee center fielder, took over the mound duties in the sixth.

Peek, Butler, of Morehouse paced the scorers with three hits apiece. Other heavy stickmen included: William Brown, Powell Jimmy Clark, of Tuskegee; Garner and Wiley Jackson, of Morehouse, with two hits each.

BOX SCORE

TUSKEGEE	AB.	R.	H.
Brown, ss	6	1	2
Weens, 2b	6	4	3
Levell, 2b	0	0	0
Grigsby, cf-p	5	2	0
Powell, rf	5	1	2
Ponder, lf	6	0	2
Bannister, 3b	2	1	0
Allen, lb	5	1	1
Clark, c	5	1	2
Pierce, p	0	0	0
Hawkins, p-cf	5	2	1
TOTALS	45	13	13

MOREHOUSE	AB.	R.	H.
Key, ss	4	3	1
Peek, 2b	6	2	3
Butler, lf	4	3	3
Leggett, cf	4	3	1
Garner, 3b	4	2	2
Jackson, 3b	1	0	1
Roberts, lb	5	0	1
Carson, c	4	2	1
W. Jackson, rf	5	1	2
Conyers, p	3	2	0
TOTALS	40	18	15

UMPIRES: Kennon Thompson (Morris Brown) behind the plate; John H. Moore (Morris Brown) on the bases.

Tuskegee Outscores Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A mixed offensive which exploded with fury in the fourth period gave the Tuskegee Tigers a 26 to 23 victory over the Alabama State Hornets in the twenty-eighth revival of the "Dixie Classic" at Cramton Bowl here Thanksgiving Day.

Tuskegee scored 6 points in the second period, and 7 in the third. State scored in the second and third period.

'Bama held a 7 to 6 edge at halftime and went into the fourth period with the scores knotted at 13 to 13.

Senior and Captain Eugene Weahterly, 160-pound back from Gadsden, Ala., dazzled the 15,000 fans with his spectacular passing, running and defensive work. He set up the first score with a 24-yard gallop and was on the throwing end of a 45-yard pass play for the other Hornet tally. Eleven of his thrusts were caught for 154 yards.

Tuskegee scored first in the second quarter.

Robert Hunter, 165-pound end from Tuskegee, recovered Clarence Seldon's fumble on the Hornets' 26-yard line to pave the way for the Tuskegee six-pointer. Westley Swanson, got credit for the score going over from the 3. William Brown missed the conversion.

Albama marched 46 yards to score and push out in front in the same. period. Weatherly flipped a 18-yard pass to Lester Kinsey, 151-pound freshman back from Enterprise, on the 25-yard line and he galloped to the TD. Seldon ran the extra point.

Tuskegee came back in the third period and marched 80 yards to score. William H. Brown, 155-pound back from Birmingham, surged 48 yards. Allen tossed a 15-yard scoring heave to Swanson. George Brown of Columbus, Ga., converted.

Undaunted, the Hornets registered afted a 78-yard trek. Weatherly rifled a 45-yarder to Henry MacCarnegie of Collinsville. Kinsey, after a series of plays. Went over to score. Seldon was spilled trying to add the point-after from scrimmage. The score was tied, 13 to 13.

Came the fourth period, and with it the scores needed for Tuskegee's victory. Brown got the first TD and Robert Mungin the last.

290 POUNDER OUT FOR GRID TEAM

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Sept. 24.—Albert Dewitt Finch, a Freshman from Eutaw, Alabama, who tips the scales at 290 pounds and stands 6 feet, 2 inches, is a candidate for the Tuskegee Institute football team. Coach Abbott was unable to equip the youngster with a pair of trousers so the beefy prospect was put through the usual paces sans the regulation attire. The Coach in his dilemma called upon the Institute Tailor Shop to come to his rescue in this emergency. Students in the Tailor Shop went into a huddle and promised to rush to completion a pair of tailor-made trousers as fast as it is consistent with good workmanship.

Finch's chest measurement is 54 inches, waist, 44, and thigh, 33. He wears size 12 double E shoe. He is 20 years of age, was graduated from the Eutaw, Alabama, High School, and at Tuskegee has enrolled in the School of Mechanical Industries.

If Finch makes sufficient progress he will be seen in action when Tuskegee plays Clark College at Rickwood Field in Birmingham, Friday night, October 5th. Coach Abbott said.

TUSKEGEE ALUMNI ROOTERS ORGANIZED

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Sept. 19.—Members of the Tuskegee Institute Alumni residing in Atlanta, have already organized a cheering section and will give the Golden Tigers [illegible] support when they face the Wolverines of Morris Brown College at Herndon Stadium, in Atlanta, Friday night, Sept. 21.

A 42 passenger bus will be used to take the Tuskegee players to Atlanta and they will be absent from the campus, Friday only—the day of the game.

Tuskegee Bops Morehouse '11' By 10-0 Count

Tuskegee Institute, scoring one touchdown and two safeties, defeated the Maroon Tigers of Morehouse College, 10-0, last night at Memorial Stadium before a crowd estimated at 14,000 fans

The Golden Tigers scored the lone touchdown in the opening minutes of the game when Quarterback Carr Allen tossed a 35-yard pass to End Leroy Porter and the flankman went 20 more yards for the score.

In the second period, and again in the fourth, Morehouse backs were trapped behind their own goal line for safeties and that was the extent of the scoring in the game.

Allen was the whole show for the Golden Tigers as the senior back did most of the ball handling. Lem Leverette and Worth Christier were the standouts for Morehouse on offensive with Henry Hammell, a 205 pound tackle, doing most of the defensive work.

Tuskegee kicked off to get the game under way, but after three plays and a first down, Morehouse fumbled and the Golden Tigers recovered. Three plays proved the Maroon Tigers' line too strong, but Allen tossed an aerial to End Leroy Porter and the speedy flankman went 38-yards for the score. The try for the extra point was wide and Tuskegee led by a 6-0 score.

The remainder of the period saw most of the play being limited to midfield and the quarter ended with the score unchanged.

The lineups:

Tuskegee: ends—Johnson, Porter, Gaston, Lewis, Merkerson; tackles—Jackson, Jenkins, Cobb, Haynes; guards—Campfield, Dudley, Mins, Sharpe; centers—Ward, W. L. Brown; backs—Allen, Hall, Glass, Peoples, W. H. Brown, Mungin.

Morehouse: ends—Carter, Clifton, Johnson, Moore; tackles—Calloway, Clark, Hammell, C. Clark; guards—Dozier, Lowery, Anderson, Bryant; centers—King, Dooley, Mattison; backs—Fortson, Roberts, Hayden, Leverette, Christier, Cary.

Score by periods:

Tuskegee	6	2	0	2	—10
Morehouse	0	0	0	0	— 0

Scoring touchdowns—Porter (on pass from Allen). Safeties—Leverette, Cary.

COACH ABBOTT HAS SAME ASSISTANTS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Sept. 24.—Coach Cleve Abbott will be assisted in his coaching duties this year by the same staff associated with him during the 1950 season with the exception of Alva Tabor who has entered the Graduate School of the University of Southern California.

Abbott's assistants will be Ross C. Owen, South Dakota State College, '25; Allison Figaro, Tuskegee, '48; Guy R. Trammell, Tuskegee, '36; Dr. R. A. Munday, Hampton Institute, '27; Ernest T. Bailey, Tuskegee, '27; Arthur Sawyer, Tuskegee, '43; and Oscar Downs, Tuskegee, '40.

Owen, Bailey and Sawyer will handle the backfield, while Trammell, Munday and Downs will work with the line.

Several prospects have shown up since practice started. Three beefy linesmen were added to the roster yesterday and a like number of backfield prospects wired that they would arrive via plane this week.

"The outlook is brighter than it was Monday" Coach Abbott stated today, following the practice period which lasted three hours.

Homecoming Game Rescheduled

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., September, 1951—The Tuskegee Institute Homecoming game, originally scheduled to be played in the Alumni Bowl on October 27, with Xavier University of New Orleans as the opponent, has been rescheduled. The Homecoming Game has been set back to November 17. Allen University of Columbia, South Carolina, will furnish the gridiron attraction for the homecoming occasion, Tuskegee Institute officials announced today.

This change in date affects the meeting of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association, the 50th Anniversary of the Class of 1901, and the 40th Anniversary of the Class of 1911, which were scheduled to be held October 26, 27, and 28. All of these activities have been reset for Friday, Saturday and Sunday, November 16, 17 and 18.

'SKEGEE-MOREHOUSE GRID FRACAS SLATED FOR OCTOBER 19

COLUMBUS, Ga., Sept. 24.—Cleve L. Abbott and R. S. Darnaby, athletic officials from Tuskegee Institute, were in Columbus this week making arrangements for the annual Tuskegee-Morehouse football game to be played at Memorial Stadium Friday night October 19.

Both schools have wide awake alumni organizations in Columbus whose members have already begun to stimulate interest in the game and they will also carry on a campaign to increase the advance ticket sale over last year.

Cleve Abbott, the Tuskegee coach, has not only turned out championship football teams, but has pioneered in developing women's track and field teams which have participated in national and international contests, including the U. S. Olympics Games in 1948 in England, and the Pan American Games in Argentine, also the International Meet in Santiago, Chile, last March. Abbott began his 29th year as Director of Athletics at Tuskegee Institute September 1. Even though the Golden Tiger coach has sustained heavy losses by graduation and to the U. S. Army, observers believe that the Crafty Tiger Mentor will bring an outstanding team to Columbus for the game with Morehouse College.

A feature of this annual gridiron attraction has been the appearance of the nationally known Tuskegee Band, directed by Capt. Alton A. Davenport, formerly in charge of the Reception Center Band at Fort Benning, and the widely heralded Morehouse College Band with its group of fine vocalists.

E. E. Farley, well known real estate dealer and civic leader, will again represent both institutions and will handle many of the details of a local nature.

Alabama A&M Cagers To Meet Tuskegee Quint, December 20

Daily Record, Dover, 12-18-51 P. 4

Alabama A and M Coach "Mooney" Lewis is bringing a talent-ladened Normalites' hoop battle against quad of sharpshooters here for the Tuskegee Institute Thursday night, December 20 at the new Parker High gym.

In Claude Harrison, Sophomore center from the Norwalk, Conn., he has score-maker who has averaged 14 points in four games this year for a total 56. He led the Bulldogs to 53 and 45 victory over the Alabama State College Hornets by sacking 19 points and previously sunk 14 against Fisk.

Johnny Herron, sophomore guard from New Brocton dropped in 17 points against Fisk and 11 against stead while Robert Meade, sophomore forward from Cherokee was tallying 13 and 10 points against the same teams. Lunis Spears, sophomore forward from Hamilton is the main ball feeder and playmaker.

Danny Littlefield, forward from Gadsden, is the most promising freshman on the team. He has played intermittingly in each of the four games played by A. and M., picking up a total of 18 points.

Moses Hall, senior guard from Loxley, Ala. is a giant in the Bulldog defense. He gets his share of baskets on the offense and is the steadying force in the Bulldogs fireworks.

Other freshman on the squad who have looked good in the four games played by Lewis-coached hoopsters are Claude Conwell, guard Gadsden; Charles Franklin, guard, Jasjer; Arnold Green, center, Mobile; Kermit McKelvey, guard Molton; Leo Noble, center, Normal; John Webb, forward, Gadsden and Charles Johnson, forward, Chattanooga.

Eleven of the players on the 13-man squad are products of Alabama high schools. Only one of the two non-state players are from outside of the South.

A and M is bringing a 1-3 record into the game with Tuskegee. Texas College dropped the Bulldogs, 52 to 39; Tuskegee kicked them, 50 to 34 and Fisk trounced them, 62 to 54. Showing improvement, the Normalites outscored the 'Bama Hotnets 53 to 45.

This is the feature contest of a triple-header. It will get underway at 9 p. m.

In the curtain-raiser, the Westfield High girls will meet the Dunbar High girls at 7 p. m. The Westfield High boys will dribble out against the Dunbar High boys at 8 p. m.

A large crowd is expected to be on hand to see Alabama A and M College and Tuskegee Institute play the first college basketball game in the new Parker gym. This is the only athletic contest in which local fans will have the opportunity to see these two in-state schools com-

Ala. A & M Defeats Tuskegee Inst. 64-48

Journal, Dover, 12-25-51

Claude Harrison dunked 23 points to lead Alabama A and M College to a 64 to 48 victory over Tuskegee Institute at the Parker High School gym last Thursday night.

The Bulldogs led the Tigers at the end of every period. The score stood 11 to 8 in the first period, 33 to 19 at the half and 45 to 37 at the end of the third period.

Jesse Davis, senior forward pocketed 13 points and Fred Gaston, senior center, sank 9 to pace the losers. Both players are from Tampa, Fla. Johnny Herron dropped 14 points for the Bulldogs.

In the boys' preliminary, Earl Wilson hogged 19 tallies to give Dunbar (3-1) a 29 to 19 victory over Westfield. Vaughn scored 7 points for Westfield.

The Dunbar (3-1) girls defeated the Westfield girls, 19 to 16. Wynn scored 8 points for the winners while A. Smith tallied 6 points for the losers

Clark Cardinal Panthers Upset Tuskegee Golden Tigers, 53-39

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BY HAROLD A. HAMILTON

Showing no mercy in the second half of the thriller the Clark Panthers in the Howard Hi Gym won a decisive 53-39 victory over Tuskegee's highly rated Golden Tigers Friday nite. Led by Bennie Lowe, dazzling marksman who scored 21 points the Panthers took control early in the game and, except for a one minute period, led Tuskegee all the way.

The lanky Tigers saw the light only once. Trailing by four points early in the game, the Tigers forged ahead and led by the slim margin of one point.

The opening stanza saw Clark break the ice with a goal by big "Doc" Turmon and take an early eight point lead. The Tigers then took advantage of Clark's mistakes and zoomed ahead by one point Lowe and Turmon in the first half

Bennie Lowe Leads Scoring Parade With Twenty-One Points

missed shot after shot. Playing in spurts during this period the Panthers managed to secure their position as leaders and the first half ended with Clark ahead by a score of 22-19. Clark's Turmon led the scoring with 8 points at this point.

The second half was a rather one-sided affair, though brilliancy was shown by both teams. Lowe and Turmon regained their old accuracy and form and went on to glory with goal after goal. Trice, Clark's dependable guard came through in the second half with two long distance tallies which aided in tearing down any hopes the Skegee team may have had at this point. The Golden Tigers were stunned by the accuracy and deftness of sophomore Alfred Ellis who hit the hoops for seven points, all in the second half. Leon Carlton started in forward and came through with four tallies and an exhibition of spectacular ball handling. "Beep" Barham showed form and gave the Clark score a boost of two points from way out.

The Tigers were never able to stop the speedy Panthers who gave evidence of their ability and their position in the S. I. A. C. by spanking the vaunted Alabamians who were rated over them at the outset. The Panthers complete calm and control of the situation gave them a relatively early assurance of a win. 'Skegee's Norman Jackson appeared as a possible threat early in the game when he scored from the corners with a "push shot" resembling that of Clark's Bennie Lowe.

The Tigers while taller than the Panthers were unable to keep even "Wee" Robert Phillips from doing a big share in Clark's dominance of back-board rebounds.

SPORTS OF THE WORLD

By Marion E. Jackson

moved P. 5

Tuskegee nixed sending its championship women's track team to the National AAU Indoor Meet ... Morris Brown made a clean sweep of the Atlanta collegiate basketball series. ... The Purple Wolverines need only a victory over Fort Valley State on March 3 to walk away with the Georgia cage crown ... American Tennis Association has released its annual rankings ... Auburn made a messy job of firing Coach Earl Brown!!! In fact, it was such a gruesome sequence of bungling that the only title for the act is "How Not to Fire a Football Coach ..."

Anyone who insists he can predict the outcome of a basketball game is a dope!!!

Former U. S. Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell paid a visit to Tuskegee Institute last Friday and attended the game between the Golden Tigers and Florida A and M. It was his first visit to his Alma Mater in several years and to celebrate the occasion the ex-Congressman sat on the Tigers' bench ... Mitchell served at one time as office boy for Booker T. Washington ...

Two Tuskegee Girls To Compete In Pan American Olympic Games

TUSKEGEE, INSTITUTE, — Two of Tuskegee Institute's girl track and field stars have been selected to represent the United States in the Pan American Olympic Games, which are to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Feb. 25th through March 8.

Evelyn Lawler, the 1950 champion and record holder of the U. S. in the 80 meters hurdles, set a new meet record in this event at Freeport, Texas last August. Her time of 11.7 seconds tied the American record set in 1932 at the Olympic Games held at Los Angeles.

She in all probability will run in the hurdle events, high jump, broad jump, take part in the springs and run on the 200 meter relay team. Her best height in the high jump is 4 ft. 11 inches. Her best broad jump distance was 17 ft. 5 inches at Prairie View, Texas last April. Her best 100 yard time was 11.2 seconds, also made at Prairie View, Texas.

Nell Jackson, U. S. Champion in the 200 meters will probably take part in this event and probably will run a leg on the relay team. She is the meet record holder of the 200 meters with a time of 24.2 seconds made at Odessa, Texas, August 1949. She has had much international experience running on relay teams. She anchored the U. S. team in the London games, and French International games, held in Paris, 1948.

Both of these young women, who are seniors, are natives of Alabama. They are also very good students, ranking in the upper fourth of their class and are candidates for the honor roll.

Sam SAYS

That Dixie Classic

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—It came near being Alabama State's day here Thanksgiving afternoon. The crowd of 12,500 who watched the game in the 75-degree temperature and under the bright sun, saw a thriller and a great between halves show. The 28th annual Dixie Classic went to Tuskegee Institute, 26 to 13, over Alabama State college. With the score tied 13-all, the two teams moved into the final period with State having a bit of the edge thus far in the game. But you don't call off on that.

The difference between the two teams was the physical fitness of the rugged, well-trained, well-disciplined Tuskegee squad. The Alabama State officials had no alibi to offer. They never do. They are about the best sports that could be found anywhere. But it was no wonder that Dr. H. Council Trenholm, the president; Head Coach Dixon, Assistant Coach Simmons, Dr. J. G. Hardy, G. H. Lockhart, C. Johnson Dunn, Dr. R. T. Adair, Dr. C. T. Simpson and J. M. Reynolds, all shook their heads in disappointment.

Tuskegee's men were really tough—and State's backs couldn't take the way they were being thumped to the ground. When a Tuskegee tackler hit you—you KNEW it good and plenty. He meant for you to stay down, and as far as State was concerned, its players stayed there, especially in that final period when they almost raised the white flag of truce.

* * *

IN THE LONG series which started back in 1924, the Abbott-coached teams have won 21, lost four and three have ended in ties. The only scoreless tie was in 1928 before 3,882. The 1927 game ended 6 and 6. The 1947 contest, which drew 12,257, ended 26 and 26 and was another thriller in the series, but no more so than State's 19 to 20 loss to Tuskegee in 1949. That was James L. Dixon's first year as head coach at State. This is his third. This year, State hasn't won a game, although some of the defeats should have been victories. Again, it was that fourth period physical condition which spelled doom.

Tuskegee won six, including the Turkey day tilt, and lost three. Fisk whipped State, 19 to 0. Tuskegee defeated Fisk, 7 to 0. Clark eked out a 7 to 6 win over State. Tuskegee beat Clark, 12 to 7. Morehouse was winner over State, 9 to 8. Tuskegee defeated Morehouse, 10 to 0.

Those were the only results to compare the teams by. Tuskegee opened the season against the strong Morris Brown Wolverines, and lost, 66-0.

The Cramton Bowl officials said the 1951 crowd at the Dixie Classic was the easiest handled, the best behaved football crowd in the history of the stadium.

* * *

B. T. HARVEY, who played football at Colgate university, refereed the first classic back in 1924, was umpire in 1930 and 1931, refereed in 1932 and has been the referee in all of the remaining games. Henderson "Tubby" Johnson, Fisk's great grid star, has been umpire in 1927 and from 1946 on. Frank Forbes, Morehouse, was headlinesman in 1941, again in 1943 and 1944 and from 1946 on. Your columnist was field judge in 1937 through and including 1944. In 1946, 1949, 1950 and again this year, we have operated the Western Union time clock. Farley of Morehouse fame has been field judge in 1946 and 1947, 1949, 1950 and again this year.

The downtown parade drew visitors from northern states and as far south as Louisiana and Florida. Thirty floats, the Maxwell Air Force group, police escort, color guard, dozens of organizations, including the Y's and the Scouts, joined the two school bands and 12 other musical organizations in the line of march, which was five miles long. The parade is second only to the Chicago Defender's Bud Billiken parade each summer in the Windy City. Dr. G. Garrick Hardy was general chairman.

Somebody ought to tear down the Confederate flag which hung between two American flags in the 400 block on Jackson in the heart of the Negro district.

Shaw Routs Tuskegee Tigers, 64-49

By RONALD C. FOREMAN, JR.

RALEIGH, N. C.—The cracker jack Tuskegee cage magicians of the 45-46 and '46-47 campaigns are gone, but definitely.

'Bama's Golden Tigers stopped here just long enough last Friday to absorb a 64-49 shellacking administered by Shaw University, but the number of digits dumped in by the intersectional foes added little flavor and no spice to a dismal contest, at times reminiscent of an old-fashioned quilting bee.

Times there once were when 'Skegee, with the wonderful George brothers contributing rare ball - handling maneuvers to a smooth over-all game, could battle any CIAA team, tooth-and-nail, right down to the wire.

THAT LAST WEEK's affair would kindle only a meagre excitement was painfully apparent at the half way mark of the initial stanza.

Shaw moved quickly to a 10-7 advantage, slackened the pace while the visitors panted to within striking distance at 12-11, then spurted to a 37-27 lead at intermission, mainly through the confusing refusal of 'Skegee's zone defense to accommodate Bear cagers who methodically waltzed under the boards for clear pot-shots at the basket.

And as if their first-half tactics had not achieved the ultimate in vulnerability, the Golden Tigers retreated nearer their defensive goal in the final frame, ignoring the efforts of the home team to somehow turn the affair into a basketball game, until with five minutes remaining, both squads came to life and raced to a collective total of 34 points.

High scorer for the visiting Tigers was Norman Jackson with 12 points. For the Bears, E. Clark tallied 15 points; A. Wilson, 14; and Captain Thomas Daniels, 13.

Tuskegee Beats Fisk Bulldogs

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Sept. 29—The Tuskegee Golden Tigers defeated Fisk University, of Nashville, here this afternoon, 7 to 0.

It was in the third period that Robert Glass, left half for the Bears, broke away and sprinted 14 yards for the only score of the day. George Brown, Tigers' right half, kicked the conversion. The Tuskegee scoring was marked by a 34-yard sustained drive.

Leo Sharkey, right half for Fisk, showed well for the visiting team. It was the Tigers' second outing of the year, having lost their first encounter.

Alabama State Tops Tuskegee Tigers, 65-55

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—An overflow crowd of more than 3,000 people saw Alabama State's Hornets romp over Tuskegee's Tigers 65-55 here last week at Hornet Gymnasium.

The game was fast and furious from start to finish, the Hornets grabbing the lead in the first 15 seconds and losing it only once, midway the first period, quickly recapturing it and retaining the upper hand throughout the balance of the game.

Sampson Cotton, sophomore guard, led the Hornet attack with 19 points and Harlteen Stamps, center, was second best with 15, Leroy Porter of Tuskegee led both sides in scoring with 27 points. The half time count was 35-28 in favor of the Hornets.

The victory gave the Hornets an 8-3 over all standing, with a 4-3 conference record. The Hornets now boast wins over Maxwell Field, Texas State, Alabama A and M, Lane, Fort Valley, Tuskegee and two over Talladega, Fisk, Florida and Fort Valley have one victory each over the Hornets this season.

SUMMARY

ALABAMA STATE (65)	B	F	P
Hall, f	4	5	2
Jones, f	4	1	1
Stamps, c	7	1	2
Cotton, g	9	1	5
Sullivan, g	0	0	4
Davis, g	3	1	4
Miller, g	1	0	0
TOTALS	28	9	18

TUSKEGEE (55)	B	F	P
Thomas, f	3	1	5
Garland, f	4	1	1
Porter, c	10	7	4
Bonner, g	1	0	5
Jackson, g	4	0	5
Johnson, g	1	0	0
Gaston, g	0	0	1
TOTALS	23	9	21

Officials: A. Robinson, referee; Mice Holden, umpire.

S. C. State Routs Tuskegee 27 To 9

wired Sat. 11-17-51

By J. D. McGhee

ORANGEBURG, S. C. — The South Carolina State A and M College fighting Bulldogs overcame first half lead against the passing attack of Tuskegee Institute 27-9 before 8,000 homecoming fans here Saturday.

State College scored first after Tuskegee's threat to the 3 yard line on 5 first downs all made by Shellie Wright to 4 yards of the goal when Claude "Bull" Martin carried over for the TD. Thomas Humber kicked the conversion.

After the kick, Tuskegee started from the 37, made two first downs by running, and then kicked to State's eleven yard line and a fumble by Robert Wren of State College gave Tuskegee the ball on State's 1 yard line. Then Tuskegee fumbled and lost the ball on the 5 yard line. Wren of State was tackled in the end zone on the third down for a Tuskegee safety.

Tuskegee's touchdown came on a passing attack started at mid-field and after three first downs, a nine yard pass was completed from William Allen to Leroy Porter, Allen's kick for the conversion was good Tuskegee led at the half 9.7.

In the second half State College started a power drive which carried them to the nine yard line after four first downs where they lost the ball Tuskegee ran two plays and kicked to the 30-yard line. Three first downs were made by Claude Martin, Shellie Wright and Thomas Allen for State. Allen then carried the ball over from the one yard line. Humber's kick was no good.

The thrid TD for State also came in the third quarter. Allen ran 33 yards around end for the touchdown and Humber kicked the conversion.

State's final touchdown came in the fourth quarter. Allen ran off tackle 42 yards for the TD and Humber kicked the conversion.

Tuskegee in the second half used a spread passing attack. attempting 10 passes completing five. Tuskegee attempted a total of 35 passes during the game and completed eleven.

Outstanding for Tuskeege were Carl Allen who threw the passes, and Roy Porter, James People, Titus Hall and Wesley Swanson, Receivers.

Outstanding for State in the line were: Eugene Holt, end; Eugene Lindsay, guard; Marshall Parks, tackle; Leon Parks, center. In the backfield it was Claude Martin, Sam Parks, Shellie Wright, Thomas Allen, Johnny Mason and Thomas Humber. quarterbacks.

Tuskegee And Alabama State To Clash In Homecoming Gridiron Classic Today

Footall Lineups

Probable starting line-ups:

Alabama State	Pos.	Tuskegee
Hubert Stokes (34)	L.E.	Leroy Porter (23)
Sampson Cheatham (45)	L.T.	Leonard Cobb (59)
George James (26)	L.G.	William Campfield (38)
Zatic Simpson (44)	C.	Milton Ward (60)
Eugene Shuttlesworth (51)	R.G.	Fred Baker (12)
Herbert Rankin (18)	R.T.	Norman Jackson (22)
Walker Alexander	R.E.	William Lewis (39)
Earl Cheatham (48)	Q.	Carl Allen (69)
Eugene Weatherly (49)	L.H.	Fred Gaston (35)
Henry Mac Carnegie (39)	R.H.	Robert Glass (28)
Clarence Seldon (50)	F.	Titus Hall (15)

Alabama State—Coaches: James Dixon (Sam Houston), Head Coach; Arthur Simmons (Tennessee State), Assistant Coach.

Tuskegee—Coaches: Cleve L. Abbott, Ross C. Owen, Allison B. Figaro, Reuben A. Munday, Earnest T. Bailey, Guy R. Tramwell, Oscar Downs and Arthur Sawyer.

Officials—Referee: B. T. Harvey (Colgate); Umpire: H. A. Johnson (Fisk); Linesman: F. L. Forbes (Morehouse); Field Judge: E. E. Farley (Morehouse); Timer: Fay Young.

The 1951 rosters for the two teams are listed below:

ALABAMA STATE

No.	Name	Position	Wt.
1	Willie Sharpe	G.	235
2	Luther Jordan	E.	181
3	James Chapman	G.	172
4	Cecil Turk	G.	179
5	Nathan Mathews	G.	175
6	William Sigler	B.	172
7	Thomas Bibb	B.	175
8	Herbert Rankin	T.	185
9	James Thomas	E.	201
10	Robert Booth	B.	174
11	Farley Seldon	E.	160
14	A. J. Williams	T.	211
15	George James	G.	167
16	Theodore Golden	B.	155
17	Lester Kincey	B.	151
18	Willie Ellis	B.	163
20	Calloway Sherman	B.	188
30	Sylvester Mosley	B.	165
32	Hubert Stokes	E.	180
33	Lawrence Turner	E.	163
35	Napoleon Smith	B.	167
36	Hiram Gaston	B.	145
37	Henry MacCarnegie	B.	154
39	Edward Davis	B.	174
41	Frank Smith	E.	175
42	Byron Bruson	C.	193
43	Zatic Simpson	C.	193
44	S. C. Cheatham	G.	206
45	James McKinney	B.	150
47	Earl Cheatham	F.	162
48	Clarence Seldon	B.	170
50	Eugene Weatherly	G.	160
51	Eugene Shuttlesworth	E.	202
52	James A. Hardy	T.	191
53	James Wilson		219

TUSKEGEE

No.	Name	Position	Wt.
12	Fred Baker	G.	178
13	Leon Stewart	G.	178
15	Titus Hall	B.	176
16	George Brown	B.	180
21	William L. Brown	C.	165
22	Norman Jackson	T.	180
23	Leroy Porter	E.	178
24	Miles McAfee	B.	159
25	William H. Brown	B.	155
26	Westley Swasons	B.	157
27	Ronald Brannon	B.	160
28	Robert Glass	B.	157
29	Frank Johnson	E.	175
31	Lester Johnson	E.	155
35	Fred Gaston	B.	175
36	Wilbur Goodman	G.	170
38	William Campfield	G.	165
39	William McLewis	E.	160
40	Cecil Merkerson	E.	175
43	James Ross	E.	195
45	Allen Williams	E.	155
48	Eugene Dickerson	B.	165
50	Robert Hunter	E.	165
51	David Mims	G.	185
59	Leonard Cobb	T.	220
60	Milton Ward	C.	174
61	James Peoples	B.	170
62	Johnson Haynes	T.	190
63	Reginald Rentrophe	G.	170
64	James Reddick	B.	160
65	Ronald Goodman	B.	150
67	Levaughn Jenkins	T.	180
68	Carl Allen	B.	160
69	Robert Mungin	B.	155

PEP SQUADS

Juliette Warren, pretty Montgomery senior at Alabama State College, will lead the Hornet band and majorette corps.

The Tuskegee corps of majorettes are:

Name	Class	Home Town
Barbara Williams,	Junior	Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Macie Bradford,	Sophomore	New York City
Essie Davenport,	Sophomore	Tampa, Fla.
Rosa Casellas,	Sophomore	Tampa, Fla.
Naomi Washington,	Junior	Shreveport, La.
Arlean Pugh,	Freshman	Beaumont, Texas
Lillian Herron,	Freshman	Chaleston, Miss.
Lula Mae Bell,	Freshman	Atlanta, Ga.
Gay Rials,	Sophomore	Chicago, Ill.
Marcella Benson,	Freshman	Chicago, Ill.

Thanksgiving afternoon the Alabama State Hornets will hold their homecoming game with the Tuskegee Institute Tigers at 1:30 p.m., in Cramton Bowl, the 28th "Dixie Classic" between the two colleges.

Celebrating the annual event, a mammoth parade will begin at 9 a.m., Thursday featuring about 14 bands and more than 600 musicians. The parade will march along Washington Avenue to Bainbridge Street to Dexter Avenue through Court Square and up Montgomery Street. One of the highlights of the parade will be the float of "Miss Alabama State and Attendants." Parade theme this year is "United Through Cooperation for Defense."

Flag Raising Ceremony

Bands from the two colleges and high schools throughout the state will be in the parade and will hold a colorful mass demonstration at 12:15 p.m., at Cramton Bowl ending at 1:25 p.m., with the flag-raising when all bands will combine into one gigantic unit playing the National Anthem.

In the 28-year rivalry between the two teams, the Tuskegee Tigers have won 20 games, Alabama State four, and there have been three ties.

The score history is: 1924: 7-28; 1925: 0-14; 1926: 7-14; 1927: 6-6; 1928: 0-0; 1929: 0-20; 1930: 6-32; 1931: 7-32; 1932: 0-7; 1933: 1-14; 1934: 6-2; 1935: 3-0; 1936: 0-7; 1937: 0-14; 1938: 26-0; 1939: 0-6; 1940: 31-12; 1941: 6-33; 1942: 0-27; 1943: 13-19; 1944: 12-32; 1945: 0-26; 1946: 14-26; 1947: 26-26; 1948: 0-15; 1949: 19-20; 1950: 0-16.

Cleve Abbott has coached the Tiger elevens in a long series but the Hornets have had seven different coaches. Their present coach, James Dixon, former Sam Houston star, barely missed a Hornet victory in 1949 when two heavy penalties set up the winning Tiger touchdown with a little more than a minute to play.

Coaches of the two teams used the first part of the week for conditioning work.

Sustaining several fractured vertebrae in the Fisk game, Mansfield "Big Eighty" Smith, Hornet tackle, is anxious to get into the classic. He is awaiting the go-signal from the team physician.

Tuskegee Bops Morehouse '11' By 10-0 Count

Tuskegee Institute, scoring one touchdown and two safeties, defeated the Maroon Tigers of Morehouse College, 10-0, last night at Memorial Stadium before a crowd estimated at 4,000 fans.

The Golden Tigers scored the lone touchdown in the opening minutes of the game when Quarterback Carl Allen tossed a 35-yard pass to End Leroy Porter and the flankman went 20 more yards for the score.

In the second period, and again in the fourth, Morehouse backs were trapped behind their own goal line for safeties and that was the extent of the scoring in the game.

Allen was the whole show for the Golden Tigers as the senior back did most of the ball handling. Lem Leverette and Worth Christier were the standouts for Morehouse on offensive with Henry Hammell, a 205 pound tackle, doing most of the defensive work.

Tuskegee kicked off to get the game under way, but after three plays and a first down, Morehouse fumbled and the Golden Tigers recovered. Three plays proved the Maroon Tigers' line to strong, but then tossed in an aerial to End Leroy Porter and the speedy flankman went 35-yards for the score. The try for the extra point was wide and Tuskegee led by a 6-0 score.

The remainder of the period saw most of the play being limited to midfield and the quarter ended with the score unchanged.

The lineups: Tuskegee: ends—Johnson, Porter, Gaston, Lewis, Merkerson; tackles—Jackson, Jones, Cobb, Haynes; guards—Campfield, Dudley, Mims, Sharpe; centers—Ward, Glass. Morehouse: backs—Allen, Hall, Peoples, W. H. Brown, Mungin. Morehouse: ends—Carter, Clifton, Johnson, Moore; tackles—Calloway, Clark, Hammell, C. Clark; guards—Dozier, Lowery, Anderson, Bryant; centers—King, Dooley, Mattison; backs—Fortson, Roberts, Hayden, Leverette, Christier, Cary.

Score by periods:				
Tuskegee	6	2	0	2—10
Morehouse	0	0	0	0—0

Scoring: Touchdowns—Porter (on pass from Allen). Safeties—Leverette, Cary.

TUSKEGEE TO PLAY XAVIER IN HOMECOMING GAME OCTOBER 27

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Sept. 24.—The Tuskegee Institute Homecoming game, originally scheduled to be played in the Alumni Bowl on October 27, with Xavier University of New Orleans as the opponet, has been re-scheduled. The Home-coming Game has been set back to November 17. Allen University of Columbia, South Carolina, will furnish the gridiron attraction for the Homecoming occasion, Tuskegee Institute officials announced today.

The change in date affects the meeting of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association, the 50th Anniversary of the Class of 1901, and the 40th Anniversary of the Class of 1911, which were scheduled to be held October 26, 27 and 28. All of these activities have been reset for Friday, Saturday and Sunday, November 16, 17 and 18.

Tuskegee, Morehouse Teams Battle Tonight in Annual Grid Classic At Memorial Stadium; Sellout Expected

By BOB PRUITT

The annual Negro football classic between Tuskegee Institute of Tuskegee, Ala., and Morehouse College of Atlanta will be staged tonight when the two teams meet at Memorial Stadium, the kickoff slated for 8 o'clock. A sellout crowd of 20,000 fans is expected for the battle.

Probable Lineups

Tuskegee	Pos	Morehouse
Porter	LE	Arterberry
Cobb	LT	Hammel
Goodman	LG	Sparks
Ward	C	King
Baker	RG	Dozier
Jackson	RT	Fortson
Lewis	RE	Roberts
Allen	QB	Stephens
Gaston	LH	Smith
Glass	RH	Leverette
Hall	FB	Cary

Officials: William J. Moore, referee; M. A. Bynum, umpire; J. H. Moore, head linesman; B.T. Folks, field judge.

The game, which climaxes a gala afternoon of music from the bands of the two schools, is expected to be one of the best seen here in the past few years. Both squads are loaded with top-notch talent, and both are out to square last year's battle which ended in a scoreless deadlock.

The game will also pit against one another former Spencer high school teammates in the persons of George Brown of Tuskegee and Rosco Fortson and James King of Morehouse. All three played football for the Green Wave before entering college.

Morehouse will enter the tussle with an undefeated record while Tuskegee had a season's record of two wins against one defeat.

Morehouse has played two games this season, beating Dillard University of New Orleans, 28-0, and last week nipping Alabama State Teachers College, 9-8, at Montgomery.

Tuskegee lost its opening game of the season to Morris Brown of Atlanta, but won its next two games over Fisk and Clark. Last season the Golden Tigers won two games while losing five and tying one. On the other hand, Morehouse, whose nickname is also Tigers, had a season's record of only one victory while losing six and tying one.

Coach Cleve Abbott of Tuskegee is expected to use an air attack against Morehouse with Quarterback Carl Allen doing most of the passing. Allen, a Tampa, Fla., boy, sends most of his aerials to End Leroy Porter, also of Tampa. Both played high school ball together, and the passing combination has proven successful thus far this season.

Morehouse too, is an aerial-minded team, but also has a well-balanced running attack. The passing will be handled by Quarterback Buddy Stephens while most of the running game will be taken care of by Smith, Leverette and Cary. Cary is the Morehouse captain.

Both teams operate from the balanced 'T' formation, but while Morehouse uses the straight handoff from the quarterback, Tuskegee uses the pitchout.

Pre-game activities will get under way at 4 o'clock this afternoon with a downtown parade, featuring bands from the two schools.

Heading the Tuskegee band will be Sims Bellamy Jr., of Jacksonville, Fla., and the twirling Crimson Piper drum major will be Algernon Boddie of Montgomery who will stage a one-man show.

The line of march will start at the Ninth street YMCA and the musicians will pause in front of the Ledger - Enquirer building where selections will be rendered as an expression of appreciation for the constant cooperation of the press throughout the years.

What is expected to be one of the most colorful halftime shows seen in recent years is also on tap, and both schools have gone all out to make this year's intermission performance one that will be remembered for years to come.

25th Annual Tuskegee Relays Set For Alumni Bowl, May 4-5

By MARION E. JACKSON

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(SNS)—The Silver Anniversary of the famed Tuskegee Relays and the 23rd Annual Junior and Senior Women's Sports Day will attract fleet-footed thinclads from all major conferences to Alumni Bowl, Tuskegee Institute, Friday and Saturday, May 4-5.

The colorful Relay Carnival will also be featured by the 25th Annual Southern Intercollegiate Golf Championships and the 25th Annual Southern Intercollegiate Tennis Championships.

The golf tournament will be played over the Tuskegee Golf Course with each competing institution permitted to enter four men and four women teams. Team to each medalist in the men and women's divisions.

Each school will be permitted to enter as many teams and players as desired in the tennis competition and the ranking player of the Southern Conference will meet in semi-final play for the National Intercollegiate Championship and the Williams' Cup during the American Tennis Association meet at Wilberforce State College, Xenia, Ohio.

Women athletes competing in the Women's Sports Day championships will be allowed to compete in only three individual events and one relay. Women events scheduled are the 50 meter run, 100 meter run, 200 meter run, 80 meter hurdles, 400 meter relay, running high jump, shot put, discus, running bread jump baseball throw, and javelin throw.

High school boys will compete in the quarter-mile relay, football throw, two mile relay, 100 yards dash, medley relay, 880 yards relay, and high school one mile relay.

University and college relay championships are the 440 yards relay, 880 yards relay, medley relay, mile relay, two mile relay, college mile run 120 yards hurdles and the 100 yards dash.

Tillotson College stole top honors at last year's relay Carnival James Gathers won the 100 and a 440 athletes, coaches and visitors honor him for his contributions to sports. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, is honorary chairman of a national Abbott Award committee while SIAC president St. Elmo Brady of Fisk University is chairman.

quartet composed of Alton Rison, Robert Moss, E. Brock and James Gather in winning the event, Tillotson Overton, Walter DeWitty, Alton Rison, and Mariom Simuel, covered the distance in 3 min. 20.5 seconds.

Oldin Stinson of Morehouse College won first place in the broad jump when he sailed 20 21 feet, 10 1-2 inches.

Oliver Holmes of Xavier University won the Moton Mile in a neat 4 min. 22 second.

son swept the mile event as Nick

The two-mile relay was won by Giles Wright's Texas College quartet composed of Edgar Bridges, Johnny Parker, Donald Parker and Charles Shephard in 8 min. 6 seconds.

championships and then for good measure won the 50 and 100 meters senior championships.

At Tuskegee she is a member of the junior and senior Tuskegee Institute 400 meters championship women's track team.

It appears that Miss McNabb will be a very strong contender for a place on the United States Women's Track and Field team which will go to the Olympics to be held in Helsinki, Finland, in July, 1952.

Miss McNabb is a native of Enterprise, Alabama; graduated from David T. Howard High School, Atlanta, Georgia.

The January issue of SEVENTEEN will carry pictures of Mary McNabb, the Tuskegee Institute freshman track sensation.

'SKEGEE SPRINT ACE INVITED TO COMPETE IN D. C. GAMES JAN.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 26, 1951—Mary McNabb, talented Tuskegee sprint ace, has been invited to participate in the Annual Washington, D. C., Evening Star Games, to be held in that city January 12, 1952. Her specialities are the 50 meters, and 200 meters run. In Washington she will take part in yard run.

August Miss McNabb tied world's record twice in the meters run during the Track and Field Championships held at Waterbury, Connecticut, sponsored by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. Her unusual ability in the sprints was further demonstrated by winning the junior 50 meters, 100 meters, and 200 meters

Girls' Team to Have 4 Defending Champs

By CAPT. R. S. DARNABY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Tuskegee Institute's track and field team will defend their national junior and senior championships at Waterbury, Conn., Aug. 11 and 12, will be composed of three national senior champions and one national junior champion of last year.

Evelyn Lawler, 20 years old, of Gadsden, Ala., a member of the 1951 graduating class and a major in physical education, set a new meet record at Freeport, Tex., last year in the 80-meter hurdles.

The time of 0:11.7 tied the American record, which was set in the 1932 Olympic Games by Evelyn Hall and Mildred Dedrickson. She was a member of the United States Pan-American Olympic Women's Track and Field team which took part in the meet at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Nell Jackson, also a member of the 1951 graduating class, member of the United States Olympic Women's Track and Field team for the XIV Olympaid, held in London, England, take part in the 200-meter run and ran the third leg on the 400-meter relay team.

Catheryne Johnson, the present National Junior 100-meter and 200-meter champion won these races at Freeport, Tex., last August. Her time for the 100 meters was 0:12.5 and for the 200 meters 0:25.3. She will enter both of the events in the senior division at Waterbury.

Dorothy Chisholm, the 1950 National Junior and Senior high jump champion, will defend her honors in the senior high jump.

The defending senior 400-meter relay team will be composed of Catheryne Johnson leading off, Mary McNabb running the second leg, Evelyn Lawler the third leg and Nell Jackson at anchor.

The last appearance of the Tuskegee girls in New England was in 1939 when they won the U. S. Senior Championships at Waterbury, scoring 33 points.

Crack Field On Hand For Tuskegee Relays

BY MARION E. JACKSON

TUSKEGEE, Ala. —(SNS)— A heavy track and field schedule marks the final day of the Tuskegee Relays in Alumni Bowl. On hand for the windup is a crack field of rated cindermen from six Conferences.

A highly-regarded Savannah State team which has bowled over all sectional rivals in pre-Tuskegee relay tests is picked as the team to watch in the quarter-mile, two mile and Olympic relays.

Xavier University of New Orleans and Florida A. and M. College of Tallahassee, both having an imposing array of talent on hand, are expected to provide several surprises to the star-studded field.

Miles Wright's Texas College squad is another starring candidate. Tillotson College which walked away with the 100, 440 and one mile relays last year is picked for honors in this afternoon's championship tests.

Clark, Morehouse and Morris Brown are among the underdog challengers in the Silver Anniversary trackfest.

Here is the lineup of events for Saturday's championship relays.

TUSKEGEE RELAY SCHEDULE
SATURDAY, MAY 4

9:25 A. M., High School Quarter Mile Relay (Trials)
9:30 A. M. Discuss Throw
9:35 A. M. High School Football Throw
10:00 A. M. High School two mile relay
10:10 A. M. 120 Yard high hurdles (trials)

1:00 P. M. 120 Yard High Hurdle (Finals)
1:20 P. M. 100 Yard Dash (College Finals)
1:30 P. M. High Jump
1:30 P. M. Broad Jump
1:30 P. M. 440 Yard Run
1:35 P. M. 100 Yard Dash (High School)
1:40 P. M. High School Quarter Mile Relay
1:50 P. M. College Quarter Mile Relay
2:00 P. M. Two Mile College Relay
P. M. High School Medley Relay
2:35 P. M. Elementary School Quarter Mile Relay
3:00 P. M. School One Mile Relay
3:10 P. M. College one mile Relay
3:20 P. M. Moton Mile
3:25 P. M. 440 Meter Relay (Girls)
3:30 P. M. 440 Meter Relay (Junior Girls)
3:40 P. M. High School One Mile Relay
4:40 P. M. College One Mile Relay.

Tuskegee Girl Athletes Cop Top Honors

Morehouse's Fred Guy Wins 100-Yard Dash

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. May 5—Prairie View A. & M. College won the 440, 800 and one mile events at the 25th renewal of the famed Tuskegee Relays Saturday in Alumni Bowl.

The crack Prairie View team composed of Wendell Davis, Eural Pruitt, Willie Pruitt and Ray Dondillion provided the major surprise of the silver anniversary relay carnival.

Fred Guy, Morehouse College's scintillating sprint specialist, took the 100-yard run in 9.9 to defeat defending champion James Gathers of Tillotson College. Guy was trapped in the hole at the starting gun but swept past the field at the halfway mark to finish four yards ahead.

Savannah State's two-mile quartet (Joe Turner, C. P. Harris, Frank Johnston and Frank Prince) covered the distance in 8 minutes and 11 seconds.

Frank Prince, the celebrated Panamian distance runner, took the Moton mile in 4 minutes 38.8 seconds as he pulled from behind on the final lap to finish ten yards ahead of Everton Owen of Alabama State.

Jerome Biffle, former Denver University ace, outstripped defending champion Oldin Stinson of Morehouse College, in the high jump with a leap of 6 feet 3 inches.

Robert Stephens chalked up Florida A. & M.'s only triumph of the day in track competition by taking the 180 hurdles in 15.4 His teammate, Roscoe Harrell, won the running high jump with a leap of 6 feet 3 inches.

In the 200-meter run for senior women, Nell Jackson of Tuskegee Institute finished 15 yards ahead of a field that included national and indoor champion Catherine Hardy of Fort Valley State, and Catherine Johnson of Tuskegee.

Tuskegee's speedy 440-meter relay team which included Catherine Johnson, Frances Burns, Evelyn Lawler and Nell Jackson won in 51.5 seconds.

Summary

100-yard run: 1. Fred Guy, Morehouse; 2. James Gathers, Tillotson; 3. Jerome Biffle, 41st Signal Batt., Camp Rucker; 4. Harold Cambridge, Florida A. & M. Time 9.9.

180-yard high hurdles: 1. Robert Stephens, Florida A. & M.; 2. Robert Miller, Xavier; 3. John Gannon, Clark College; 4. Roscoe Harrell, Florida A. & M. Time 15-4.

440-yard run: 1. John Evans, Florida A. & M.; 2. Joe Turner, Savannah State; 3. Charles Chappelle, Morehouse; 4. Ulysses Sears, Jackson College. Time 49.5.

Two-mile relay: 1. Savannah State (Joe Turner, C. P. Harris, Frank Johnson, Frank Prince); 2. Tillotson College; 3. Xavier; 4. Tuskegee. Time 8 minutes, 11 seconds.

440 Yards Relay: 1. Prairie View (Wendell Davis, Eural Pruitt, Willie Pruitt, Ray Dondillon) 2. Xavier, 3. Savannah State, 4. Florida A. & M. Time 3:21.6.

High Jump: 1. Roscoe Harrell, Florida A. &. M., 6 ft. 3 in.; 2. Jerome Biffle, 41st Signal Batt., Camp Rucker, 6 ft. 3 in., Walter Weitty, Florida A. & M., 5 ft. 10 in.; 4. Carille Tipton, Tillotson, 5 ft. 10 in.

Running Broad Jump: 1. Jerome Biffle, 41st Signal Batt., Camp Rucker (22 ft. 11 in.) 2. Olden Stinson, Morehouse (21 ft. 11 1-4 in) 3. Elvin Smith, Prairie View (21 Ft. 3½ in.); 4. Elvin Smith, Prairie View (21 ft. 3 1-4 in.); 4. Lewis Jenkins, Tiloltson (21 ft. 1-4 in.)

100 Yards Run: 1. Richard Dickerson, Washington, Atlanta; 2. Melvin Brown, Washington, Atlanta; 3. Charles Steele, Carver, Gadsden; 4. J. Alexander, Tuskegee, Time :10.1.

440 Yards Relay: 1. Carver High Gadsden; 2. Booker T. Washington, Atlanta; 3. Macon County Training School; 4. Carver High, Atlanta. Time :44.3.

Sprint Medley Relay: Washington High, Atlanta (Melvin Brown, Richard Benton, Bernard Gay, George Dickerson); 2. Beach High, Savannah; 3. Tuskegee High; 4. Camden Academy.

880 Yards Relay: 1. Washington High, Atlanta (Melvin Brown, Richard Benton, Bernard Cay, George Dickerson; 2. Carver High, Gadsden; 3. Mobile County Training School; 4. Central High Mobile.

Football Throw: 1. Charlie Steele, 183 ft. 10* in., Carver High, Gadsden; 2. Leon Jamison, Booker T. Washington, Atlanta 176 ft. 8½ in.; 3. Bobby Moore, Carver, 172 ft. 8 7-8 in.; 4. Clarence Williams, Mobile County Training School, 171 ft. 8½ in.

Discus Throw: 1. Jack McClairen, Bethune Cookman (123 ft. 3 3-4 in.) 2. Alphonse Varner, Florida A. & M. (122 ft. 4½ in.) 3. Williams Smith, Jackson College (123 ft. 1 in.) 4. Theodore Benson, Morris Brown (117 ft. 2 1-4 in.)

880 Yards Relay: 1. Prairie View (Wendell Davis, Ray Dondillon, Eural Pruitt, Willie Pruitt; 2. Texas College (Robert Meeks, Leonard Tolbert, Bransford Watson, Harold Gibbs) 3. Grambling College (Norton Thomas, Rudolph Johnson, James Marchino, Mat Bouliquey) 4. Jackson College (Well Johnson, Willie Lewis, Ulysses Lewis, B. Cook). Time 1:27.5.

Tuskegee Relays Started In '27

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —The Silver Anniversary Tuskegee Relays which will be celebrated on May 4 and 5 was started May 7, 1927. The schools taking part at that time were: New Orleans University; Morehouse College; Atlanta University; Morris Brown College, then known as Morris Brown University; Fisk University; Clark College, then known as Clark University; Claflin University; Florida A.&M. College; Alabama State College, then known as Alabama State Normal; Fort Valley State College, then known as Fort Valley State Industrial School; and Tuskegee Institute.

Champions Of That Year

In the shot put, Oscar Tadlock, Tuskegee Institute won with a distance of 35 ft. 7 1-2 inches. He also won the discus throw with a heave of 112 ft. 9 1-2 inches. The running broad jump was won by Llewellyn Whitlow, Tuskegee Institute, with a distance of 19 ft. 7 3-4 inches. The high jump was won by Erick Roberts, Clark University, the heighth 5 ft. 5 7-8 inches. Robert Moore, Tuskegee Institute, won the javelin throw with a toss of 168 ft. 9 1-4 inches. James Collins of Fort Valley Normal School, won the 100 yard dash with a time of 10.4 seconds. The sprint medley relay, the first man running 440, the second and third running 820 and the fourth 440 was won by Tuskegee Institute, the time, 2 minutes 15.8 seconds. The half mile relay was won by Morehouse College, the time, 1 minute 38 seconds. The mile relay was also won by Morehouse College, the time 3 minutes 43.6 seconds.

Throughout the years all these times and distances have been bettered by track and field athletes who have gone on to win national and international fame. Some of the famous athletes who probably were inspired by having taken part in the Tuskegee Relays were Lewis Smith, great middle distance runner from Prairie View State College; James Bolden, Southern University; Eddie Culp of Xavier University; Lylburn Williams of Xavier University who holds both of the records in discuss and shot put; Adam Berry of Southern University who holds the high jump record of 6 ft. 7 inches; Fredrick Foucett of Langston University holds the record in the 120 yard high hurdles with a time of 14.4 seconds, and Richard Knight of Tuskegee Institute won fame at the Penn Relays in the 400 meter hurdles; George Williams of Hampton Institute won the javelin throw in 1932 with a heave of 195 ft. 7 inches and went on to win the same event at the Penn Relays; Wilbur Farmer of Xavier University, holds the record in the pole vault which he made in 1941 with a leap of 13 ft. 6 inches; Mozelle Ellerbe, Tuskegee's great dash man holds the record of 9.5 seconds for the 100 yard dash, made in 1938.

SPORTS OF THE WORLD

By Marion E. Jackson

Big sports weekend ahead: Tuskegee Relays May 4-5 ..... Sports testimonial for Tuskegee Athletic Director Cleve L. Abbott scheduled for May 4 ..... The South's incomparable racing event is the Kentucky Derby on May 5 at Churchill Downs, near Louisville, Kentucky ..... Baseball, Morehouse-Morris Brown May 5 ..... Embattled sepia baseball officially opens play Sunday May 6 with all eight members scheduled to see action ..... Suggestion: An all-star game for the United Negro College Fund Drive ..... SIAC plans meet for next weekend on vital administrative issues at Tuskegee.

How about an All-Star game featuring Morehouse and Morris Brown players meeting one of the Gate City semipro teams in a Sabbath Day benefit game for the United Negro College Fund???

Spelman College's new gymnasium is a rhapsody!!!!

The most memorable hit of Babe Ruth's career was the home run blast at Wrigley Field, Chicago in the third game of the 1932 Yanks-Cubs series when he was beyond his prime .....

Bob Considine cracks: "Jack Dempsey (like Gen. Douglas MacArthur) was a dismissed supreme commander. Dismissed by Gene Tunney as supreme commander of every heavyweight in the boxing game .....

Description of a money player: A performer with the training, precision, grace under pressure, and an almost eager willingness to do the seemingly unobtainable when the chips are down .....

NOTES ON SPORTS — Jean Patton, Tennessee State's brilliant track star, has never given the sport a thought until Coach Sadie Johnson, tutor of Nashville's Pearl High girls basketball team, noticed her dazzling speed in cage contests and influenced A. and I. to give her a full four-year track scholarship ... Miss Patton had never run a race before entering college .....

The baseball box score was invented by Henry Chadwick, first known baseball writer (Brooklyn Eagle) in 1840 .....

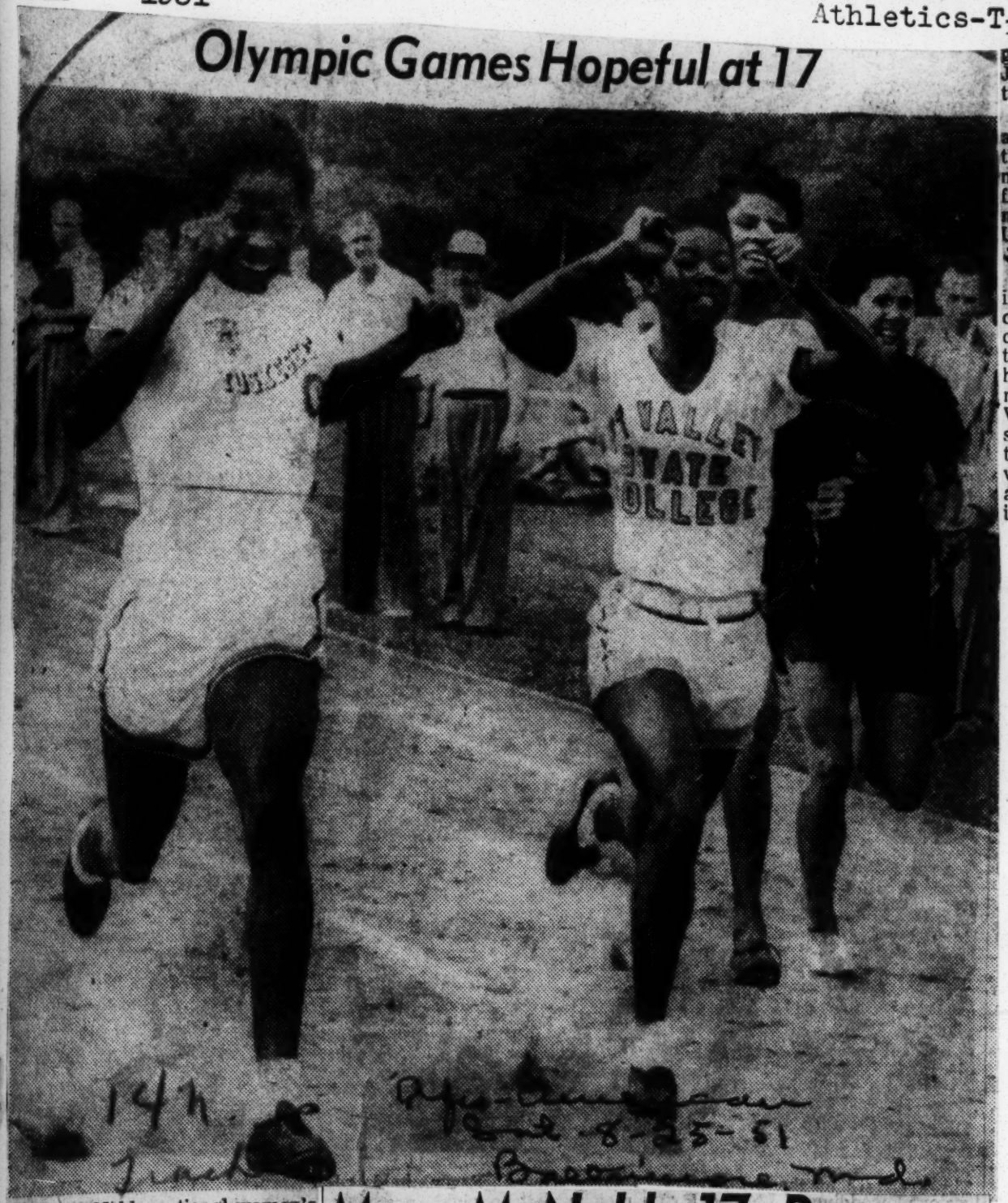
light-heavy champion .....

The Silver Anniversary of the famed Tuskegee Relays will be held this weekend in Alumni Bowl, Tuskegee Institute, with a topnotch field representing the major conferences competing for coveted championship honors .....

Unlike most athletic events, the team championship is not important at the Tuskegee Relays, but the real prize is being a championship finalist in a particular relay.

Tuskegee at Relay Carnival time is always a center of social and sports activities. More athletes gather for the relays than for the SIAC basketball meet which is strictly an intra-conference show. Stars of the SIAC, CIAA, SEAC, Midwest and Southwest conferences show their stuff at the Deep South's No. 1 track spectacle.

Olympic Games Hopeful at 17



Mary McNabb, national women's sprint champion from Atlanta, Ga., last week became the chief hope for America in the Olympic Games, despite the fact she's only 17 years of age. Tuskegee's Miss McNabb is shown breaking the tape in the 100-meter final of the AAU Women's Championships at Waterbury, Conn. Close second is Catherine Hardy, of Fort Valley State College (Ga.. Youthful star won the 50, 100 and 200 meters in the junior races, and the 50 and 100 meter senior titles. She came in first in every one of the 14 individual races and two relays in which she competed.

graduated from high school last June and enters Tuskegee Institute this fall.

Miss McNabb won the 50, 100 and 200 meter junior races and the 50 and 100 senior titles, running trial heats in addition to the five finals. She tied the American mark at 06.4 in the 50 and set a United States citizen's record of 24.3 in the 200.

Among the others who stood out in the pre-Olympic test were Nancy Phillips, of the German American A.C. of New York, winner of the 80-meter hurdles in :12.2 and high point scorer of the senior meet; Catherine Hardy, of Fort Valley State of Georgia, a close second in the 50 and 100; Jean Patton, of Tennessee State Teachers, winner of the senior 200 in :25.4; and Evelyn Lawlor, of Tuskegee, in the hurdles.

Mary McNabb, 17, Becomes Brightest U. S. Star

NEW YORK — A 17-year-old Georgia girl, Mary McNabb, was being hailed this week as America's brightest prospect in the 1952 Olympic Games, slated for Helsinki.

Miss McNabb, a Tuskegee Institute freshman, won three junior AAU championships, two senior titles, broke one American record and tied another in the two-day AAU Women's championships at Waterbury, Conn., last Sunday.

In addition, she ran 14 individual races and came in first every time as Tuskegee romped off with her 14th title in the past 15 years.

"She is definitely first-class Olympic material," said Dan Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the A. A. U. The Atlanta girl was

OUTSTANDING A. A. U. STAR—Miss Mary McNabb, former prep track star at Atlanta's David T. Howard high school, and now a freshman enrollee at Tuskegee Institute, won three junior events and two senior titles, at the National A. A. U. women's track and field championships last week-end at Waterbury, Conn. Miss McNabb is shown being presented with the James M. Roche Trophy by United States Marshall James M. Roche as the "outstanding athlete" of the two-day meet.

Famed Tuskegee Runner Plans To Enter Evening Star Games

Mary McNabb, talented Tuskegee sprint ace, has been invited to participate in the annual Washington, D. C., Evening Star Games, to be held in that city Jan. 12, 1952.

Her specialties are the 50-meters, 100 and 200-meters runs. In Washington she will take part in the 70-yard dash.

Last August, Miss McNabb tied the world's record twice in the 50-meters run during the track and field championships held at Waterbury, Conn., sponsored by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. Her unusual ability in the sprints was further demonstrated by winning the junior 50-meters, 100-meters, and 200-meters chapionships, and then for good measure won the 50 and 100-meters senior championships.

At Tuskegee she is a member of the junior and senior Tuskegee Institute 400-meters championship women's track team.

It appears that Miss McNabb will be a very strong contender for a place on the United States Women's Track and Field Team which will go to the Olympics to be held in Helsinki, Finland, in July, 1952.

Miss McNabb is a native of Enterprise, Ala., graduated from David T. Howard High School, Atlanta, Ga.

The January issue of Seventeen will carry pictures of Mary McNabb.

Two Tuskegee Girls To Be On U. S. Team

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 8—Two of Tuskegee Institute's girl track and field stars have been selected to represent the United States in the Pan-American Olympic Games which are to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Feb. 25 through March 8, 1951.

Evelyn Lawler, the 1950 champion and record holder of the United States in the 80 meters hurdles, set a new meet record in this event at Freeport, Texas last August. Her time of 11.7 seconds tied the American record set in 1932 at the Olympic Games held at Los Angeles, Calif.

EVELYN LAWLER IS MAKING TRACK HISTORY AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

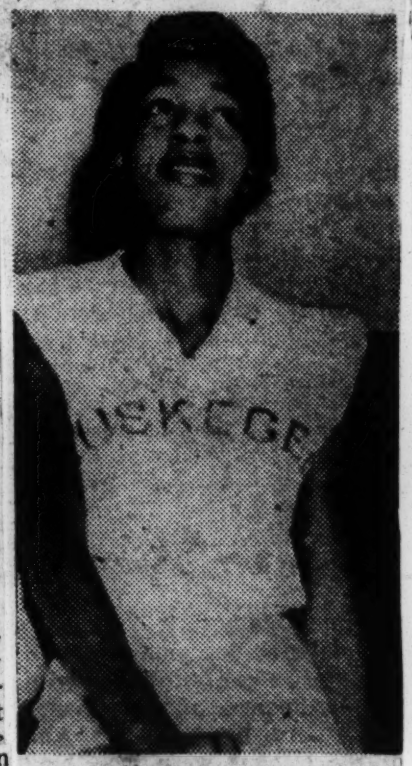
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Evelyn Lawler, 20-year-old senior of Gadsden, Alabama, majoring in Physical Education, is one of the best all-around girl athletes in the world. In the Pan-American Olympic Games held at Buenos Aires, Argentina, this year she tied for first place in the high jump but was placed sixth because of having more misses than the other five girls and after qualifying for the 80 meter hurdle finals, she broke her stride on the first hurdle and never regained it. In the International Meet held in Santiago, Chile, March 17th and 18th she again tied for first place in the high jump, was fourth in the running broad jump, placed second to Jean Patton of Tennessee State College in the 100 meter run, distinguished herself in the 80 meter hurdles, winning in 11.3 seconds, two tenths of a second better than the South American record held by Argentin.a Noemi Simonetto. She also teamed with Jean Patton, Delores Dwyer of St. John's College, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Nell Jackson to win the 400 meter women's relay in 48.5 sec. She also holds the American record of 11.7 seconds for the 80 meter hurdles made at Freeport, Texas, August, 1950. She also plays basketball, tennis and received her instructor's certificate at the National Red Cross School in First Aid last summer. She is also an excellent swimmer.

Twenty year old Nell Jackson, who was reared near the Tuskegee Institute campus has developed into one of the world's best girl sprinters at 20 meters. In the Pan-American Olympic Games in Buenos Aires, Argentina, she was second to Jean Patton in the 200 meter run in a very close finish. She was a member of the U. S. winning relay team along with Doris Dwyer, Jean Patton and Janett Moreau of Sargent College, Boston. In the Chilean National Games she was third in the 100 meter run and Jean Patton again bested her by a step in the 200 meter run. She was a member of the winning U. S. 400 meter relay team.

She is at present American Champion in the 200 meter run and holds the meet record of 24.2 seconds made at Odessa, Texas, August, 1948. She also won this event at Freeport, Texas, last year. She attended the National Red Cross School and received the instructor's certificate in swimming.

She plays tennis and is an excellent basketball player.

Both of these young women are very good students and plan to go on to graduate school upon completion of their work at Tuskegee.



EVELYN LAWLER

Girls' Team to Have 4 Defending Champs

By CAPT. R. S. DARNABY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Tuskegee Institute's track and field team will defend their national junior and senior championships at Waterbury, Conn., Aug. 11 and 12, will be composed of three national senior champions and one national junior champion of last year.

Evelyn Lawler, 20 years old, of Gadsden, Ala., a member of the 1951 graduating class and a major in physical education, set a new meet record at Freeport Tex., last year in the 80-meter hurdles.

The time of 0:11.7 tied the American record, which was set in the 1932 Olympic Games by Evelyn Hall and Mildred Dedrickson. She was a member of the United States Pan-American Olympic Women's Track and Field team which took part in the meet at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Nell Jackson, also a member of the 1951 graduating class, member of the United States Olympic Women's Track and Field team for the XIV Olympaid, held in London, England, take part in the 200-meter run and ran the third leg on the 400-meter relay team.

Catheryne Johnson, the present National Junior 100-meter and 200-meter champion won these races at Freeport, Tex., last August. Her time for the 100 meters was 0:12.5 and for the 200 meters 0:25.3. She will enter both of the events in the senior division at Waterbury.

Dorothy Chisholm, the 1950 National Junior and Senior high jump champion, will defend her honors in the senior high jump.

The defending senior 400-meter relay team will be composed of Catheryne Johnson leading off, Mary McNabb running the second leg, Evelyn Lawler the third leg and Nell Jackson at anchor.

The last appearance of the Tuskegee girls in New England was in 1939 when they won the U. S. Senior Championships at Waterbury, scoring 33 points.

Crack Tuskegee Women's Track Champs To Defend AAU Laurels

Daily Record Wilm. 8-8-51

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Tuskegee Institute's track and field team will defend their National Junior and Senior Championships at Waterbury, Connecticut, August 11th and 12th, will be composed of three national senior champions and one national junior champion of last year.

Evelyn Lawler, 20 years old, of Gadsden, Alabama, a member of tor. the 1951 graduating class and a major in Physical Education, set a new meet record at Freeport, Texas last year in the 80 meter hurdles The time of 11:7 seconds tied the American record, which was set in the 1932 Olympic Games by Evelyn Hall and Mildred Dedrickson. She was a member of the United States Pan-American Olympic Women's Track and Field Team which took part in the meet at Buenos Aires, Argentina. In the finals of the 80 meter hurdles she stumbled over the first one and was able to place sixth. She tied for first place in the high jump but was ruled sixth because she had more misses than the other girls. In the International meet held at Santiago, Chile, immediately after the Pan-American games she won the 80 meter hurdles and established a new Western Hemisphere record of 11:3 seconds. She was second in the 100 meter run, fourth in the broad jump and ran the second leg on the winning United States relay team.

Nell Jackson, also a member of the 1951 graduating class, member of the United States Olympic Women's Track and Field Team for the XIV Olympaid, held in London, England, taking part in the 200 meter run and running the third leg on the 400 meter relay team. She was a contestant in the British Empire Games held in London's White City Stadium immediately after the Olympic games and ran the third leg on the United States 400 meter relay team. She was a contestant in the French International Games held in Paris, France; was second in the 200 meter run and again ran third leg on the 400 meter relay team. She was a member of the United States Pan American Olympic Games 1951 Track and Field Team and was second in the 200 meter run at Buenos Aires, and ran third leg on the winning United States 400 meter relay team. In the International Meet held at Santiago Chile she was second in the 200 meter run, third in the 100 meter run and ran third leg on the winning relay team. She is the holder of the Western Hemisphere record in the 200 meter relay. The time of 24.2 seconds was made at Odessa Texas in August 1949.

Catheryne Johnson, the present National Junior 100 meter and 200 meter champion won these races at Freeport, Texas last August. Her time for the 100 meters was 12.5 seconds and for the 200 meters 25.3 seconds. She will enter both of these events in the senior division at Waterbury.

Dorothy Chisholm, the 1950 National Junior and Senior high jump champion will defend her honors in the senior high jump.

The defending senior 400 meter relay team will be composed of Catheryne Johnson leading off, Mary McNabb the second leg, Evelyn Lawler the third leg and Nell Jackson at anchor.

The team left Tuskegee last Saturday evening and was the guest of A. and T. College, Greensboro, N C., on Sunday evening; they also stopped at Virginia University at Richmond, Va., on Monday evening and at Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Penn. Plans call for the arrival in Waterbury, Conn Wednesday afternoon, August 8th. While in Waterbury the team will live at the Kingsbury Hotel, 44 Center.

The last appearance of the Tuskegee girls in New England was in 1939 when they won the U. S. Senior Championships at Waterbury scoring 33 points.

Mrs. C. L. Abbott will be in immediate charge of the Tuskegee young women.

Tuskegee Stars Draw Bids To Foreign Meet

Journal and Courier p. 20

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Two of Tuskegee Institute girl track and field stars have been selected to represent the United States in the Pan-American Olympic Games, which are to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Feb. 25 through March 8.

Evelyn Lawler, the 1950 Champion and record holder of the United States in the 80 meters hurdles, set a new meet record in this event at Freeport, Tex. last August. Her time of 11.7 seconds tied the American record set in 1932 at the Olympic Games held at Los Angeles, Calif.

Dat. 1-20-51

She in all probability will run in the hurdle events, high jump, broad jump, take part in the sprints and run on the 400 meter relay team.

* * *

HER BEST height in the high jump is 4 feet 11 inches. Her best broad jump distance was 17 feet 5 inches at Prairie View, Tex. last April. Her best 100 yard time was 11.2 seconds, also made at Prairie View.

Nell Jackson, U. S. Champion in the 200 meters will probably take part in this event and probably will run a leg on the relay team. She is the meet record holder of the 200 meters with a time of 24.2 seconds made at Odessa, Tex., August 1949.

She has had much international experience running on relay teams. She anchored the U. S. team in the London Olympic Games, British Empire Games, and French International Games, held in Paris in 1948.

Both of these young women, who are seniors, are natives of Alabama. They are also very good students, ranking in the upper fourth of their class and are candidates for the honor roll.

Tuskegee Relays Slated May 4-5

Journal 4-27-51

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 27—(AP)—Negro track stars from many parts of the nation will compete in the 25th annual Tuskegee relays here May 4-5.

P. 7

This year's competition is dedicated to Cleve L. Abbott, director of athletics at Tuskegee Institute and founder of the event.

Athletics

Under his tutelage the Tuskegee girl's track team has won national A. A. U. indoor and outdoor championships consistently from 1937 through last year.

Morning Herald

Two Tuskegee athletes, Nell Jackson and Evelyn Lawler, came up with new honors in the 1951 Pan-American Olympic games at Buenos Aires, Argentina recently.

Pan American Track
Buenos Aires, Argentia-South America

TUSKEGEE TRACK STARS
LEAVE FOR SOUTH AMERICA

Nell Jackson and Evelyn Lawler, seniors at Tuskegee Institute, left from Tuskegee Institute on Sunday for Miami, Fla. where on Thursday they will board the Pan American-Grace Airways "DC-Clipper," Flight 337. This flight will operate via the West Coast of South America and is scheduled to arrive in Buenos Aires on Friday. These young women have been selected by the United States Olympic Committee and the Pan American Games Committee as members of the United States Track and Field Team. Both of them are American Champions and are record holders.
Evelyn Lawler is a native of Gasden, Ala. At the Annual National A.A.U. Women's Track and Field Championships, held at Freeport, Texas, last August, she set a new record and tied the American record in the 80 meter hurdles. Her time was 11:7 seconds. This record was set in the 1932 Olympics by Mrs. Evelyn Hall, who is the coach and chaperon of this Pan American Team and Babe Didrickson. Lawler will take part in the 200 meter run, high jump, relay, broad jump and 80 meter hurdles.
Nell Jackson, a native of Tuskegee Institute, set a new championship and American record in the 200 meter run at Odessa, Texas, in 1949. Her time was 24.2 seconds. She also won this event at Freeport, Texas, last August with a time of 25 seconds. She will possibly run in the 100, the relay and definitely compete in the 200 meter run.
Both of these young women are members of the Tuskegee National A.A.U., Championship 400 meter relay team.

On the way back, members of the Pan American Track and Field Team have been invited to stop at Georgetown, British New Guinea for a meet. The young women will return to the United States about March 12.

Tuskegee Herald
Tues. Feb. 20, 1951
Tuskegee, Alabama

Tuskegee Aces Off For Pan American Games

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Nell Jackson and Evelyn Lawler, seniors at Tuskegee Institute, are enroute to Miami, Florida. where on Thursday, February 22, at 8 p m., Eastern Standard Time, they will board the Pan American-Grace Airways "DC- Clipper," Flight 337. This flight will operate via the West Coast of South America and is scheduled to arrive in Buenos Aires on Friday, February 23 at 4:25 p. m., local time. This DC-6 Clipper carries 52 passengers.

These young women have been selected by the United States Olympic Committee and the Pan American Games Committee as members of the United States Track and Field Team. Both of them are American champions and are record holders.

Evelyn Lawler is a native of Gadsden, Alabama. At the Annual National AAU, Women's Track and Field Championships, held at Freeport, Texas, last August, she set a new record and tied the American record in the 80 meter hurdles. Her time was 11:7 seconds. This record was set in the 1932 Olympics by Mrs. Evelyn Hall, who is the coach and chaperon of this Pan American Team and Babe Didrickson. Lawler will take part in the 200 meter run, high jump, relay, broad jump and 80 meter hurdles.

Nell Jackson, a native of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, set a new championship and American record in the 200 meter run at Odessa, Texas, in 1949. Her time was 24.2 seconds. She also won this event at Freeport, Texas, last August with a time of 25 seconds. She will possibly run in the 100, the relay, and definitely compete in the 200 meter run.

Both of these young women are members of the Tuskegee National AAC, championship 400 meter relay team.

On the way back, members of the Pan American Track and Field Team have been invited to stop in Georgetown, British New Guinea for a meet. The young women will return to the United States about March 12.

PAN-AMERICAN CHAMPS — Tuskegee's dynamic track duo—Evelyn Lawler (top) and Nell Jackson—step off the airplane at Dannelly Field here after a successful showing in the Pan-American games at Buenos Aires, Argentina. (For details, see story on bottom of page.)

PAN AM OLYMPIC CHAMPS—Dr. R. D. Patterson, center, President of Tuskegee Institute, poses with Nell Jackson, left, and Evelyn Lawler, track stars.

4-7-51

Tuskegee Institute's Representatives In Track and Field

Shown above are the Tuskegee Institute women track stars who competed in the Evening Star Games held in Washington, D. C., Jan. 13.

Reading from left to right, they are: Juanita Watson, Bessemer, Ala.; Catharyne Johnson, West Point, Ga.; Evelyn Lawler, Gadsden, Ala., and Nell Jackson, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Miss Lawler and Miss Jackson were recently selected to represent the U. S. in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Feb. 25 to Mar. 8.

Mary McNabb To Compete In Evening Star Games

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Mary McNabb, talented Tuskegee sprint ace, has been invited to participate in the Annual Washington, D. C. Evening Star Games, to be held in that city January 12, 1952. Her specialities are the 50 meters, 100 and 200 meter run. In Washington she will take part in the 70 yard run.

Last August Miss McNabb tied the world's record twice in the 50 meters run during the Track and Field Championships held at Waterbury, Connecticut, sponsored by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. Her unusual ability in the sprints was further demonstrated by winning the junior 50 meters, 100 meters, and 200 meters championship, and then for good measure won the 50 and 100 meters seniors championships.

At Tuskegee she is a member of the junior and senior Tuskegee Institute 400 meters championship women's track team.

It appears that Miss McNabb will be a very strong contender for a place on the United States Women's Track and Field team which will go to the Olympics to be held in Helsinki, Finland, in July, 1952.

Miss McNabb is a native of Enterprise, Alabama; graduated from David T. Howard High School, Atlanta, Georgia.

The January issue of Seventeen will carry pictures of Mary McNabb, the Tuskegee Institute freshman track sensation.

HOME FROM ABROAD—The more than three thousand student body at Tuskegee Institute recently welcomed the return of Tuskegee President F. D. Patterson at the end of his four-month tour of Europe and Africa. Top photo shows the band as it entered the campus after meeting him at the railroad station. Center, his car is flanked by a guard of honor. Bottom is a portion of the group that welcomed him home on the campus. Dr. Patterson was accompanied on his trip by Mrs. Patterson who stopped in Washington to visit their son, F. D. Jr., before returning home.

Evelyn Lawler, Nell Jackson

'Skegee Female Aces Versatile on Cinders

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Evelyn Lawler, 20-year-old Tuskegee senior of Gadsden, Ala., majoring in physical education, is one of the best all-round girl athletes in the world.

In the international meet held in Santiago, Chile, March 17-18, she tied for first place in the high jump, was fourth in the running broad jump, placed second to Jean Patton of Tennessee State College in the 100-meter run, distinguished herself in the eighty-meter hurdles, winning in 0:11.3 seconds, two-tenths of a second better than the South American record held by Argentina's Neomi Simonetto.

She also teamed with Jean Patton, Delores Dwyer of St. John College, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Nell Jackson to win the 400-meter women's relay in 0:48.5 She also holds the American record of 0:11.7 seconds for the eighty-meter hurdles made at Freeport, Texas, August, 1950.

Twenty-year-old Nell Jackson, who was reared near the Tuskegee Institute campus, has developed into one of the world's best girl sprinters at 200 meters. In the Pan-American Olympic Games in Buenos Aires, Argentina, she was second to Jean Patton in the 200-meter run in a very close finish.

She was a member of the U. S. winning relay team along with Doris Dwyer, Jean Patton and Janett Moreau of Sargent College, Boston. In the Chilean National Games she was third in the 100-meter run and Jean Patton again bested her by a step in the 200-meter run. She was a member of the winning U. S. 400-meter relay team.

She is at present American champion in the 200-meter run and holds the meet record of 0:24.2 seconds made at Odessa, Texas, August, 1948. She also won this event at Freeport, Tex., last year.

Tuskegee's Ace, Mary McNabb, Participates In Capital Tilts

TUSKEGEE, INSTITUTE, ALA., Dec. 25—Mary McNabb, talented Tuskegee sprint ace, has been invited to participate in the annual Washington, D. C., Evening Star Games, to be held in that city Jan. 12, 1952. Her specialties are the 50 meters, 100 and 200 meters run. In Washington she will take part in the 70-yard run.

Last August Miss McNabb tied the world's record twice in the 50-meter run during the track and field championships held at Waterbury, Conn., sponsored by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. Her unusual ability in the sprints was further demonstrated by winning the junior 50-meter, 100-meter, and 200-meter championships, and then for good measure won the 50 and 100-meter senior championships.

At Tuskegee she is a member of the junior and senior Tuskegee Institute 400-meter championship women's track team.

It appears that Miss McNabb will be a very strong contender for a place on the United States Women's Track and Field team which will go to the Olympics to be held in Helsinki, Finland, in July, 1952.

Miss McNabb is a native of Enterprise, Ala.; graduated from David T. Howard High School, Atlanta, Ga.

Two Tuskegee Girls Picked For U.S. Pan Team

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.– Two of Tuskegee Institute gir track and field stars have been se lected to represent the Unite States in the Pan-American Olym pic Games which are to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Feb 25 through March 8.

Evelyn Lawler, the 1950 cham pion and record holder of the United States in the 80-mete hurdles, set a new meet record in this event at Freeport, Texas last August. Her time of 11.7 sec onds tied the American record se in 1932, at the Olympic Games held in Los Angeles.

In all probability Miss Lawle will compete in the hurdle events high jump, the sprints, and be a member of the 400-meter relay team.

Her best height in the high jump is 4 feet, 11 inches. Her bes broad jump distance is 17 feet, inches, made at Prairie View, Tex as, last April. Her best time in the 100 yards is :11.2 seconds, also made at Prairie View.

Nell Jackson, U. S. champion in the 200 meters, will probably com pete in this event, and also run a leg on the relay team. She is the meet record holder of the 20 meters with a time of :24.2 seconds made at Odessa, Texas, in Augus 1949.

Miss Jackson has had much in ternational experience, running on the relay teams. She anchored the U. S. team in the 1948 Olympic held in London, and later in the British Empire Games in London and also in the French International Games.

Tuskegee Women Undergo Training

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Tuskegee's top women track stars have been undergoing rigorous training during the past two weeks in preparation for their appearance in the Evening Star Games, to be held in Washington, D. C., January 13, 1951. Selected for participation in the games in which some of the leading women athletes in the nation will participate are:

Juanita Watson, a Junior from Bessemer, Ala. She established an American indoor dirt record for the 50 meter run, April 2, 1948, during th Women's AAU, indoor track and field Champion ship, held at Stagg Field House, Chicago, Ill. She clipped one-tenth of a second off the previous 6.6 mark set in 1935.

Catheryne Johnson, a Sophmore from West Point ,Georgia, the Junior 100 and 200 Meter Champion, having won these events at Freeport, Texas, last August. Her wining time in the 100 meter was 12.5 seconds. This was a remarkable time in view of the fact that the distance traveled was a little more than 100 meters. She won the 200 meters in 25 seconds, which was a Junior Championship record.

Evelyn Lawler, a Senior from Gadsden, Ala. She established a new Championship record for the 80 meters hurdles at Freeport, Texas. Her time of 11.7 seconds tied the American record which was set in the 1932 Olympic Games.

Nell Jackson, a Senior from Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, is the senior 200 meter champion for the last two years. She established a new meet record of 24.2 for this event at Odessa, Texas, August, 1949. Her winning time at Freeport was 25 seconds flat.

These contestants will compete in the 440 yards relay. Evelyn Lawler wil compete in the 70 yards hurdle race.

The Tuskegee representatives may also appear in a sprint series in which all of the contestants are scheduled to take part.

Members of the Washington-Tuskegee Club are making preparations to entertain the Tuskegee visitors Saturday night. Sunday they will be taken on a sight-seeing tour.

TUSKEGEE ACES SET FOR EVENING STAR GAMES — Tuskegee Institute Women Track and Field stars who will compete in the Evening Star Games to be held in Washington, D. C., January 13. Reading from left to right: Juanita Watson, Bessemer, Alabama; Catharyne Johnson, West Point, Georgia; Evelyn Lawler, Gadsden, Alabama, and Neil Jackson, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Tuskegee's Women Track Aces Set For Evening Star Games

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — Tuskegee's top women track stars have been undergoing rigorous training during the past two weeks in preparation for their appearance in the Evening Star Games, to be held in Washington, D. C. Saturday nite January 13, 1951.

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Evelyn Lawler, a Senior from Gadsden, Alabama. She established a new Championship record for the 80 meters hurdles at Freeport

U S Women Aces Win Heats At Pan-Am Olympics

BUENOS AIRES—(INS) —Three United States girls, Jean Patton of Nashville, Tennessee, Dolores Dwyer, of New York and Nell Jackson of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, all won their qualifying heats in the 200-meter event at the Pan-American Olympics.

Miss Patton won her semi-final in 25.7 seconds while Miss Jackson took her heat in 26.3 seconds. Miss Dwyer finished third in Miss Patton's heat.

U S Olympic champion Mal Whitfield and distance star Curtis Stone blazed to their second triumphs.

Whitfield nosed out teammate Hugo Maiocco to take the 400-meter run and Stone won a stretch duel with fellow-American Browning Ross to capture the 3,000-meter steeplechase event.

The "doubles" scored by Whitfield and Stone highlighted stateside activity at the games in which the U. S. scored victories in women's track, swimming and baseball.

Whitfield, the Columbus, Ohio, Army sergeant who has seen action in the Korean War, was timed in 47.8 seconds. Maiocco, the Corona, New York, NYU medical student was second in 48 seconds flat. Third place went to Jamaica's Herb McKenley in 48.3 seconds.

It was Whitfield who last week led the U. S. home first in a grand slam 1-2-3 finish in the 800-meter run.

Stone, winner of the 10,000 meter last week, hit the tape just ahead of Ross in the 3,000 meter. The Brooklyn two-mile specialist strode home stride by stride with his Gloucester, N. J., runnerup. Both were timed in 9 minutes, 32 seconds.

Two Tuskegee Women Stars In Olympic Games

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. - Two of Tuskegee Institute's girl track and field stars have been selected to represent the United States in the Pan American Olympic Games, which are to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, February 30 through March 8, 1951.

Evelyn Lawler, the 1950 Champion and record holder of the United States in the 80 meters hurdles, set a new meet record in this event at Freeport, Texas last August. Her time of 11.7 seconds tied the American record set in 1932 at the Olympic Games held at Los Angeles, California. She in all probability will run in the hurdle events, high jump, broad jump, —take part in the springs and run on the 400 meter relay team. Her best height in the high jump is 4 ft, 11 inches. Her best broad jump distance was 17 ft., 5 inches at Prairie View, Teas last April. Her best 100 yard time was 11.2 seconds, also made at Prairie View, Texas.

Nell Jackson, U. S. Champion in the 200 meters will probably take part in this event and probably will run a leg on the relay team. She is the meet record holder of the 200 meters with a time of 24.2 seconds made at Odessa, Texas, August 1949. She has had much international experience running on relay teams. She anchored the U. S. team in the London Olympic Games, British Empire Games, and French International Games, held in Paris, 1948.

Tuskegee Stars Honored For World Track Performance

Dr. F. D. Patterson, center, president of Tuskegee Institute, poses with Nell Jackson, left and Evelyn Lawler, track stars, who distinguished themselves by their outstanding performances at the Pan American Olympic Games, held recently at Buenos Aires, and later at the International Meet at Santiago, Chile.

Riding in an open car behind the Tuskegee band, and flanked by an honor guard of ROTC cadets, the Tuskegee champions were escorted from the main entrance to the campus to the steps of White Hall where they were officially welcomed by President Patterson. Miss Bettye Elizabeth Burler, "Miss Tuskegee," presented them huge bouquets of flowers.

Students, faculty and staff and friends from the town of Tuskegee, the Veterans Administration Hospital and the Greenwood community joined in the welcoming ceremonies.

TRACK STARS RETURN . . . Nell Jackson (at top) and Evelyn Lawler, U. S. representatives at the Pan-American Games, recently returned home from Buenos Aires and were greeted at the airport by Nell's mother, Mrs. Burnett L. Jackson.

Tuskegee's 2 Pan-American Champs Back on Campus

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Evelyn Lawler, 20-year-old senior of Gadsden, Ala., is being rated one of the best all-around girl athletes in the world.

In the Pan-American Olympic Games held at Buenos Aires, Argentina, this year, she tied for first place in the high jump but was placed sixth because of having more misses than the other five girls and after qualifying for the 80-meter hurdle finals she broke her stride on the first hurdle and never regained it.

In the International meet held in Santiago, Chile, March 17 and 18, she again tied for first place in the high jump, was fourth in the running broad jump placed second to Jean Patton of Tennessee State College in the 100-meter run, won the 80-meter hurdles in 11.3 seconds, two tenths of a second better than the South American record held by Argentina's Noemi Simonetto.

Holds 80-Meter Record

She also teamed with Patton, Delores Dwyer of St. John's College, Brooklyn and Nell Jackson to win the 400-meter women's relay in 48.5 sec. She also holds the American record of 11.7 seconds for the 80-meter hurdles made at Freeport, Texas, August, 1950.

Twenty-year-old Nell Jackson, who was reared near the Institute campus has developed into a sensational sprinter at 20 meters. In the Buenos Aires meet she was second to Miss Patton in the 200-meter run in a very close finish and was a member of the U.S. winning relay team along with Dwyer, Patton and Janett Moreau of Sargent College, Boston, In the Chilean games she was third in the 100-meter run and Patton again beat her by a step in the 200-meter run. She was a member of the winning U.S. 400-meter relay team.

She is at present American champion in the 200-meter run and holds the meet record of 24.2 seconds made at Odessa, Texas, August 1948. She also won this event at Freeport, Texas last year..

Back from the Olympics

Misses Nell Jackson, top, and Evelyn Lawler arrived at Dannelly Field, Montgomery, Ala, this week after competing in the Pan American Olympic Games in Buenos Aires and Santiago, Chile.

U. S. has most powerful girl track entry in world in 3 Southern lasses

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Between Tuskegee's two lasses—Evelyn Lawler, 20, and Nell Jackson, 20—and Tennessee state's Jean Patton, also 20, the U. S. has the most powerful girl track entry in the world today.

Almost by themselves this trio swept the U. S. to victory in the recent Pan American Olympics at Buenos Aires, and two weeks before did the same in the International Games at Santiago, Chile.

Miss Lawler, a Phys. Ed senior here at the Institute, tied for first in the high jump at Buenos Aires, but was placed sixth because of excessive misses; was fourth in the running broadjump; ran second to Jean Patton in the 100 meters; and won the 80-meter hurdles, breaking the South American record by 2/10ths of a second with :11.3. Running with Nell Jackson, Jean Patton, and Delores Dwyers, of St. John's, she helped win the 400-meter relay in the record time of :48.5.

Among other things Miss Lawler holds the American 80-meter hurdles mark of :11.7 made in Freeport, Tex. last August.

Reared nearby the Institute, Miss Jackson has developed into one of the fastest girls in the world in the furlong, holding the American title with :24.2, which she set in the National AAU in 1948 at Odessa, Texas. She also won the event at Freeport last August.

At Buenos Aires, Miss Jackson was nosed out by Miss Patton in their specialty; and was a step behind her at Santiago, too. She, Doris Dwyers, Miss Patton, and Jean Moreau, of Seargent college, Boston, won the 200-meter relay at Buenos Aires; and she also ran a leg on the winning 400-meter team.

Jean Patton, undoubtedly the fastest girl sprinter in the world today, is the perennial American 100-meter champ; she copped both the 100 and 200 dashes at Buenos Aires and Santiago; and is an outstanding tennis and basketball player.

Tuskegee Stars Draw Bids To Foreign Meet

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Two of Tuskegee Institute girl track and field stars have been selected to represent the United States in the Pan-American Olympic Games which are to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Feb. 25 through March 8.

Evelyn Lawler, the 1950 Champion and record holder of the United States in the 80 meters hurdles, set a new meet record in this event at Freeport, Tex. last August. Her time of 11.7 seconds tied the American record set in 1932 at the Olympic Games held at Los Angeles, Calif.

She in all probability will run in the hurdle events, high jump, broad jump, take part in the sprints and run on the 400 meter relay team.

* * *

HER BEST height in the high jump is 4 feet 11 inches. Her best broad jump distance was 17 feet 5 inches at Prairie View, Tex. last April. Her best 100 yard time was 11.2 seconds, also made at Prairie View.

Nell Jackson, U. S. Champion in the 200 meters will probably take part in this event and probably will run a leg on the relay team. She is the meet record holder of the 200 meters with a time of 24.2 seconds made at Odessa, Tex., August 1949.

She has had much international experience running on relay teams. She anchored the U. S. team in the London Olympic Games, British Empire Games, and French International Games, held in Paris in 1948.

Both of these young women, who are seniors, are natives of Alabama. They are also very good students, ranking in the upper fourth of their class and are candidates for the honor roll.

Tuskegee Relays Look Back Down Memory Lane To 1927

BY MARION JACKSON

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (SNS) — The Tuskegee Relays, now observing its Silver Anniversary, look down memory lane to its founding year of 1927, as a horde of intercollegiate track and field aces open the famed two-day carnival here today in Alumni Bowl.

This festival-like occasion will be highlighted by the 23rd Annual Senior Women's Sports Day, 25th Annual Southern Intercollegiate Tennis Championships and the 25th Annual Southern Intercollegiate Golf Championships.

On hand for this jubilant celebration are representatives of all the six major conferences who will compete for coveted championships in the 100 yards run, 440, 880, mile and two-mile relay events.

The Women's Sports Day program for high school girls and college women opens at 9 A. M. today and will be concluded this afternoon exception of the 400 meter relay for high school girls and the 400 meter relay for college women.

One event for men has been returned to the relay carnival program after an absence of several years. The event is the sprint medley for college men which will be run in quarters of 440 yards, 220 yards, 220 yards and a final 440 yards anchor.

Golf competition will be played over the Tuskegee Golf Course. Trophies will be awarded to first and second place winners and a gold medal to each medalist in the men and women's division.

Strong entries in this year's men relays are Savannah State, Florida A. and M., Xavier University, Tillotson College, Langston, Texas, College, Morehouse College, Clark College, N. C. A. and T., Grambling, Prairie View, Morris Brown, Winston Salem, Kentucky State, Tennessee State and Florida Normal.

Tillotson College won starring honors at last year's Tuskegee Relays as the Mercury-gated thinclads swept 100 yards dash, 440 yards relay, and one-mile relay championships James Gathers of Tillotson nipped Fred Guy of Morehouse in a sparkling 9.7 to win the century championship. Tillotson's crack 440 relay team composed of Alton Risen, Robert Moss, E. Brock and Gather won the event in a speedy 42.3 seconds. Tillotson's mile relay team of Nick Overton, Walter DeWitty, Alton Risen, and Marion Simuel captured the event in 3 min. 20.5 seconds.

Other standout performances turned in at last year's meet saw Texas College winning the two-mile relay; Florida A. and M. copping the 880 relay behind North Hendon, Harold Cambridge, William Rolle, and Curtiss Moore; Oliver Holmes of Xavier University won the Moton Mile and Fred Vickers of Florida A. and M. won the 440 yards run in 49.6 seconds.

Oldin Stinson of Morehouse College won the running broad jump championship with a leap of 21 ft. 10½ inches.

Manilus Hall won the discus throw with a heave of 135 ft. 3 in.

Herbert Herndon of Prairie View won the 120 yards hurdles in 15.1.

Athletic directors and coaches will pay tribute to Head Coach Cleve L. Abbott of Tuskegee Institute with a testimonial Friday night in Logan Hall.

FRIDAY, MAY 4TH FINAL EVENTS ON WOMEN'S SPORTS DAY PROGRAM

9:00 A. M., Senior Baseball Throw
9:00 A. M., Junior Baseball Throw
9:10 A. M. Junior Shot Put
9:10 A. M., Senior Shot Put
1:30 P. M., Senior 50 Meters Dash
1:30 P. M., Junior 50 Meters Dash
1:35 P. M., Senior Running Broad Jump.
1:35 P. M., Junior Running Broad Jump.
2:20 P. M., Senior 80 Meters Hurdles.
2:30 P. M., Junior 80 Meters Hurdles.
2:30 P. M., Senior High Jump
2:30 P. M., Junior High Jump
2:40 P. M., Senior 100 Meter Run
2:50 P. M., Junior 100 Meter Run
3:00 P. M., Senior Javelin Throw
3:00 P. M., Junior Javelin Throw
3:20 P. M., Senior 200 Meter Run
3:30 P. M., Junior 200 Meter Run

FRIDAY, MAY 4TH MEN'S TUSKEGEE RELAY SCHEDULE
— TRIALS —

10:00 A. M., Javelin Throw
10:10 A. M., 100 Yards Dash (College)
11:10 A. M., 100 Yards Dash (High School)
1:00 P. M., Pole Vault
1:10 P. M., Shot Put
1:40 P. M., 440 Yards Run
2:00 P. M., College quarter mile relay.
3:20 P. M., High School One-half Mile Relay.
3:25 P. M., College One-Half Mile Relay.
4:00 P. M., College Sprint Medley Relay (Finals).

Guy And Chappelle Qualify For Finals; BTW Wins 2-Mile Relay

BY MARION E. JACKSON

ALUMNI BOWL, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (SNS) — Miss Catherine Hardy, Fort Valley State College's brilliant AAU star and Miss Mary McNabb, promising young track and field star, of David T. Howard High School, Atlanta, Ga., shared the spotlight here Friday afternoon in the 23rd Annual Women's Sports Day Program, sponsored by Tuskegee Institute.

In the big surprise of the afternoon, Miss Hardy streaked home first in both the senior women's 50 and 100 Meters runs, while Miss McNabb hit the tape first in the junior women's 100 Meters run and leaped 15 feet 11 1-2 inches to capture laurels in the Running Broad Jump.

GUY AND CHAPPELLE QUALIFY FOR FINALS

In trial heats for the 25th annual Tuskegee Relays Carnival, Fred Guy and Charles Chappelle, of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., qualified for the finals to be held today in Alumni Bowl. Guy won his heats in the 100-Yard Dash and Chappelle qualified in the 440-Yard Run.

Two relay events for men were also held Friday and in the High School Two-Mile Relay, the thinclads of Booker T. Washington Hi School, Atlanta, Ga. Richard Benton, Joshua Middlebrooks, Lovett Young, Morris Farmer, — stepped the distance in 8:32.0 to outpace the Tuskegee High School cindermen.

Tillotson's high-flying Eagles won the College Sprint Medley Relay, with Walter DeWitty, James Gathers, Alton Riser and Marion Simuel bringing the baton home ahead of the Florida A. and M. College Rattlers and Xavier University Gold Rush spikesters.

Other individual winners in the women's events were: Miss Lula Bell, Washington High (80 Meter Hurdles); Miss Margaret Davis, Howard High (50 Meter Run); and Patsy Prim, Camden Academy, Camden, Ala., (discus throw).

INCOMPLETE SUMMARIES
SENIOR WOMEN

100—METER RUN: 1. Catherine Hardy (Fort Valley State); 2. Catherine Johnson (Tuskegee); 3. Charlie Mae Kelley (Albany State); 4. Beulah Williams (Albany State). Time: 13.4.

50-METER RUN:—1. Catherine Hardy (Fort Valley State); 2. Charlie Mae Kelley, (Albany State); 3. Beulah Williams (Albany State); 4. Annie Claborn (Albany State).—Time: 6.4.

JUNIOR WOMEN

80 METER HURDLES: 1. Lula Bell (Washington); Dorothy Chisholm, (Tuskegee); 3. Robbie Hendricks (Howard); 4. Lois Dixon (McIntosh). Time: 13.4.

50-METER RUN: 1. Margaret Davis (Washington); 2. Mary McNabb, (Howard); 3. Margaret Matthews (Howard); 4. Dorothy Raiford (Washington). Time: 6.5.

100-METER RUN: 1. Mary McNabb (Howard); 2. Margaret Davis, (Washington), 3. Hazel Washington (Beach); 4. N. Fox (Koenton.) Time: 13.7.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP: 1. Mary McNabb (Howard); 2. Lois Dixon, (McIntosh); 3. Craddie Cooper (Koenton); 4. Mildred McDaniel (Howard). Distance: 15 ft. 11½ ins.

DISCUS THROW: 1. Patsy Prim (Camden); 2. Ophelia Lee (Monroe) 3. Annie Lee Miles (Seale); 4. Annie Thomas (Monroe). Distance: 101 ft., 7 1-8 in.

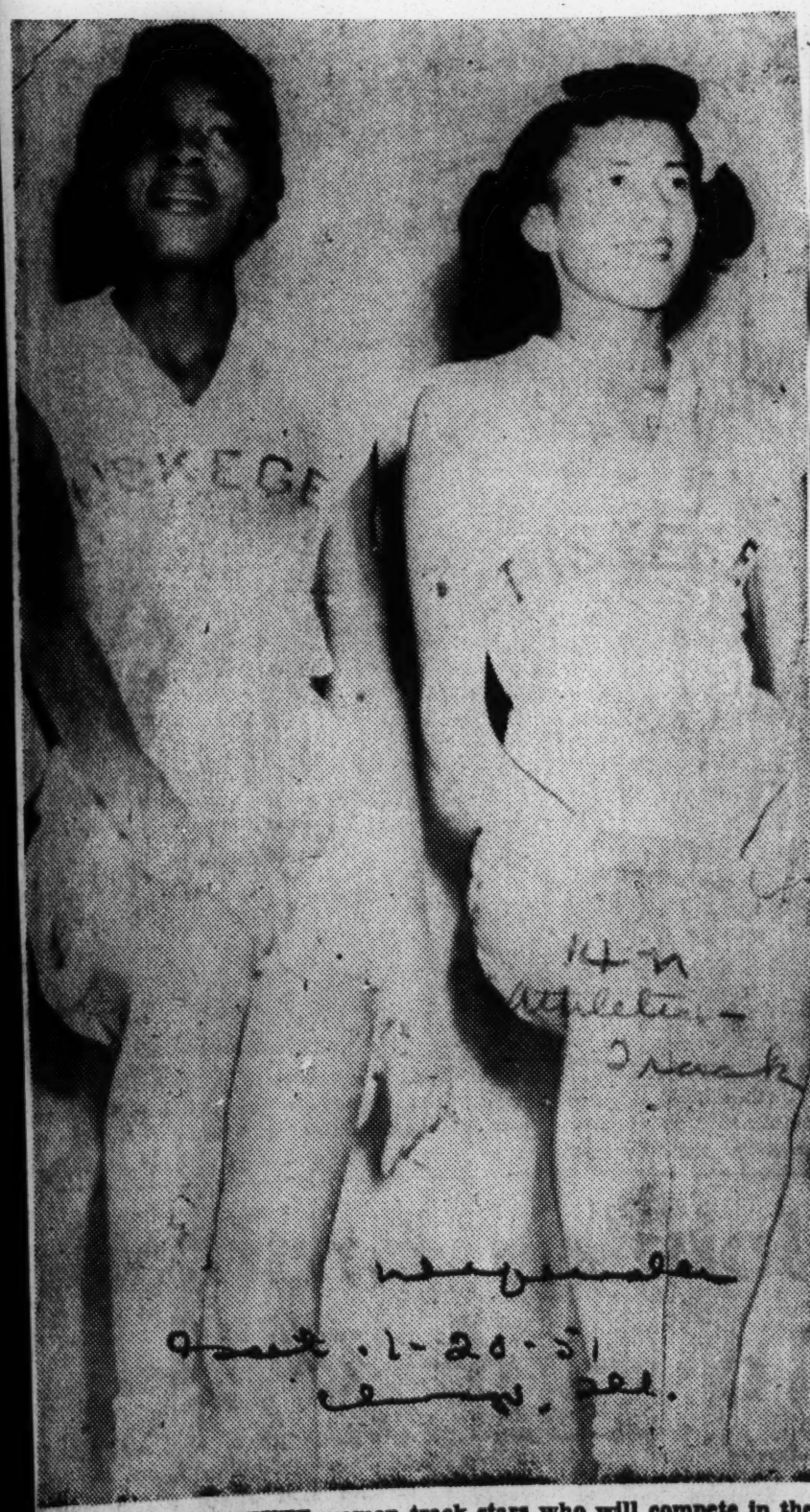
MEN EVENTS
HIGH SCHOOL

TWO MILE RELAY: 1. Booker T. Washington, Atlanta, (Richard Benton, Joshua Middlebrooks, Lovett Young, Norris Farmer); 2. Tuskegee High: (Ludor Brooks) Alphonso Gamble, Bennie Smith, James, Rogers); 3. Howard High: Atlanta, (Raymond Anderson, Joe Elder, Charles Stinson, Fudge Turner) Reames, Nathaniel Hill). Time 8 min., 32 seconds.

COLLEGE EVENTS

JAVELIN THROW: 1. Elon Robinson, Xavier, 165 ft. 11 5-8 in; 2. M. Henderson, Xavier, 150 ft. 10½ in.; 3. Isaac Franklin, 150 & 2-8 in.; 4. Wallace Bly, Morris Brown, 150 3 1-8 in.

MEDLEY RELAY: 1. Tillotson, (Walter DeWitty, James Gathers, Alton Rison, Marion Simuels); 2. Florida A. and M. (James Jenkins), Curtis Moore, James Moore, John Evans) 2 (tie) Xavier; 4. Savannah State (Joe Turner, C. P. Harris, Frank Johnson, Frank Prince). Time 3.23.8.



TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE women track stars who will compete in the Pan-American Games to be held in Buenos Aires, Feb. 25,-March 2. Reading from left to right: Evelyn Lawyer, Gadsden, Ala., and Nell Jackson, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Two Tuskegee Girls To Compete In Pan American Olympic Games

TUSKEGEE, INSTITUTE, — Two of Tuskegee Institute's girl track and field stars have been selected to represent the United States in the Pan American Olympic Games, which are to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Feb. 25th through March 8.

Evelyn Lawler, the 1950 champion and record holder of the U. S. in the 80 meters hurdles, set a new meet record in this event at Freeport, Texas last August. Her time of 11.7 seconds tied the American record set in 1932 at the Olympic Games held at Los Angeles.

She in all probability will run in the hurdle events, high jump, broad jump, take part in the springs and run on the 400 meter relay team. Her best height in the high jump is 4 ft. 11 inches. Her best broad jump distance was 17 ft. 5 inches at Prairie View, Texas last April. Her best 100 yard time was 11.2 seconds, also made at Prairie View, Texas.

Nell Jackson, U. S. Champion in the 200 meters will probably take part in this event and probably will run a leg on the relay team. She is the meet record holder of the 200 meters with a time of 24.2 seconds made at Odessa, Texas, August 1949. She has had much international experience running on relay teams. She anchored the U. S. team in the London games, and French International games, held in Paris, 1948.

Both of these young women, who are seniors, are natives of Alabama. They are also very good students, ranking in the upper fourth of their class and are candidates for the honor roll.

Two Tuskegee Girls to Run In Pan-American Olympics

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Evelyn Lawler, the 1950 champion and U. S. record holder in the 80-meters hurdles, set a new meet record in this event at Freeport, Texas last August. Her time of 11.7 seconds tied the American mark set at the 1932 Olympic Games in Los Angeles. She in all probability will run in the hurdle events, high jump, broad jump, take part in the sprints and run on the 400-meter relay teams.

Honor Students

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flight will operate via the West Coast of South America and is scheduled to arrive in Buenos Airos on Friday, February 23, at 4:25 p. m., local time. This DC-6 Clipper carries 52 passengers. These young women have been selected by the United States Olympic Committee and the Pan American Games Committee as members of the United States Track and Field Team. Both of them are American champions and are record holders.

On the way back, members of the Pan American Track and Field Team have been invited to stop at George town, British New Guinea fo ra meet. The young women will return to the United States about March 12.

Tuskegee Students To Run In

Tuskegee Institute, Ala. — Nell Jackson and Evelyn Lawler, seniors at Tuskegee Institute, will leave from Tuskegee Institute on Sunday, February 18, for Miami, Florida, where on Thursday, February 22, at 8:00 p. m. Eastern Standard Time, they will board the Pan American-Grace Airways "DC-Clipper," Flight 337. This

PAN AM OLYMPIC CHAMPS—Dr. R. D. Patterson, center, President of Tuskegee Institute, poses with Nell Jackson, left, and Evelyn Lawler, track stars.

14n 1951

$300- Booker T. Washington Elks Lodge, No.762, I.B.P.O.E. (Elks)

Elks Give $300 To Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala.—April 28—Booker T. Washington Elks Lodge, No. 762, I. B. P. O. E. W., presented Tuskegee Institute, through president Patterson, $300 at the Founder's Day Vesper Service, Sunday, April 15.

This fund was given for a prize to be known as The Booker T. Washington Elks Lodge Prize, to be awarded to a Macon County (Ala.) high school graduate who has demonstrated a high standard of character, leadership, educational achievement, and whose ability indicates promise of success in college.

In presenting this fund to Patterson, Exalted Ruler John C. Butler, explained that the Improved, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World has an abiding interest in the education of youth as one of its major activities devoted to the general welfare of mankind.

"We present this sum," said Mr. Butler, "in line with the major interest of the Order of Elks, and in the spirit of the Founder of Tuskegee Institute, whose name dignifies our Lodge, that it may be used in furthering the education of worthy youth, and thereby, further extend the immortal work of Tuskegee Institute in the welfare of mankind."

Another instance of the Elks' interest in education is the promotion of the annual oratorical contest in which high school students compete for $1,000.00 scholarships. The local district contest will be held at Chamblis Childrens House on the Institute campus, at 7:30 p.m., Tuesday, April 24, 1951. Seven students, from as many high schools, will compete in this district oratorical contest. The winner of the contest and his faculty sponsor will get an all-expense trip to Mobile, Alabama, April 29, to compete in the state oratorical contest.

Tuskegee Elks Set Speech Date

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The Booker T. Washington Lodge of Elks has announced a district oratorical elimination contest to take place April 24 in Chamboliss Children's House at Tuskegee Institute. The district includes twelve schools in the eastern section of the state and the winner will receive an all-expense trip to the state contest. Subject will be "The Constitution of the United States."

Cancer Research Grant-$13,125
The Damon Runyon Memorial Fund

14n 1951

Grant Given Tuskegee For Cancer Research

NEW YORK, June 29 — (AP)— The Damon Runyon Memorial Fund, founded after the late writer died of cancer, Friday announced cancer research grants totaling $167,542 (T).

Recipient institutions include: George Washington Carver Foundation of Tuskegee Institute, $13,125.

Winchell cancer fund gives Tuskegee grant

Alabama Saturday received its first cancer research grant from the Damon Runyon Memorial Fund.

The grant for $13,125 was awarded the George Washington Carver Foundation at Tuskegee Institute.

The announcement, made in New York, did not describe the cancer research project the money will make possible at the foundation.

The fund was founded by columnist Walter Winchell after the death of newspaper man Damon Runyon, who died of cancer. The grant to the Carver foundation was one of a number totaling $167,542 made Saturday.

Hospitals Given $73,125 By Winchell's Cancer Fund

NEW YORK—Walter Winchell announced last week that the Damon Runyon Memorial Fund for Cancer Research has allocated $73,125 to three Negro institutions for research in the dread disease.

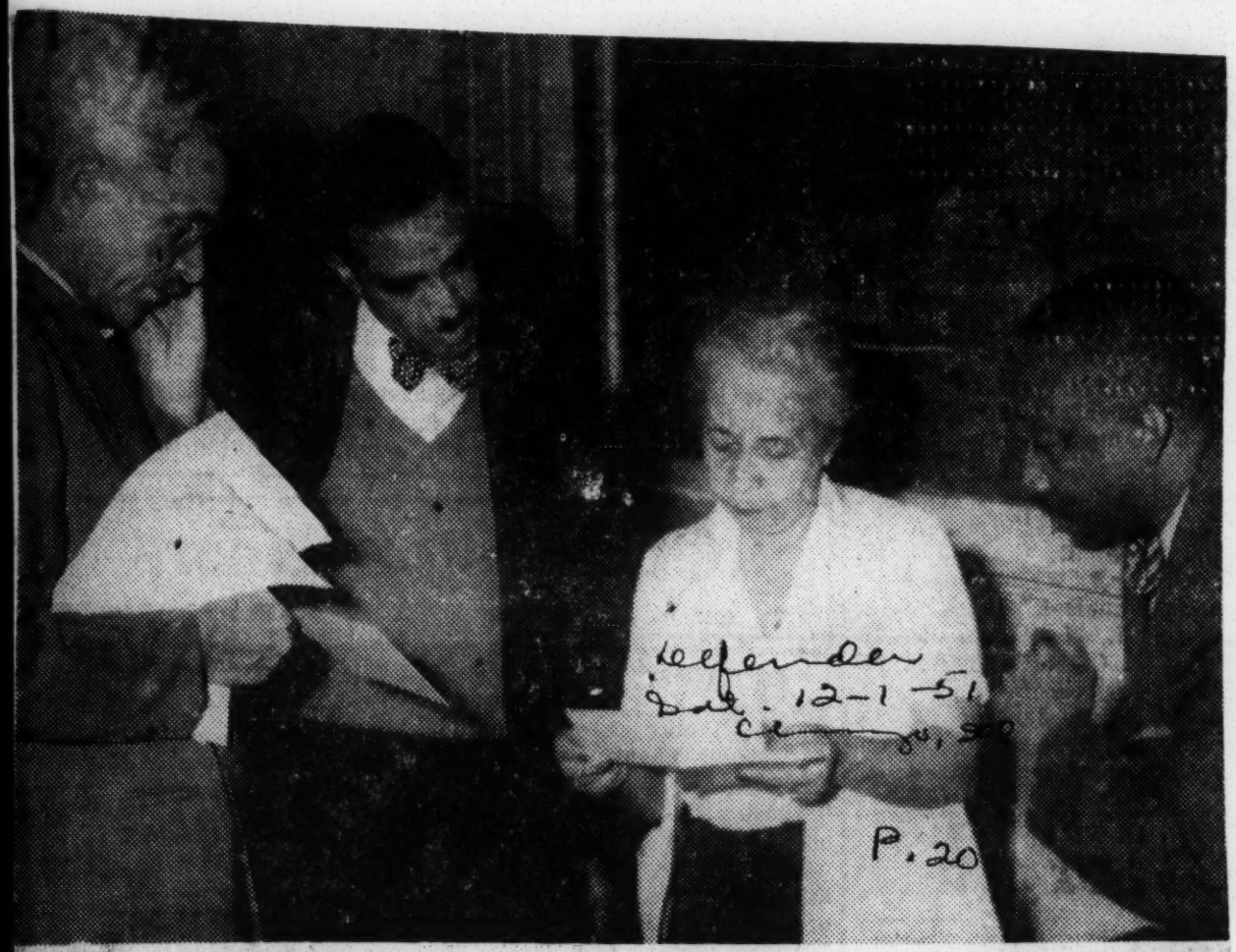
Two grants each were made to Tuskegee Institute, Howard University and Harlem Hospital, as follows:

Tuskegee Institute	$23,125
Howard University	$35,000
Harlem Hospital	$15,000

He also announced that a fellowship had been renewed to Dr. Charles D. Bonner who is carrying out research work under Dr. Freddy Homburger at Tufts College Medical School in Boston.

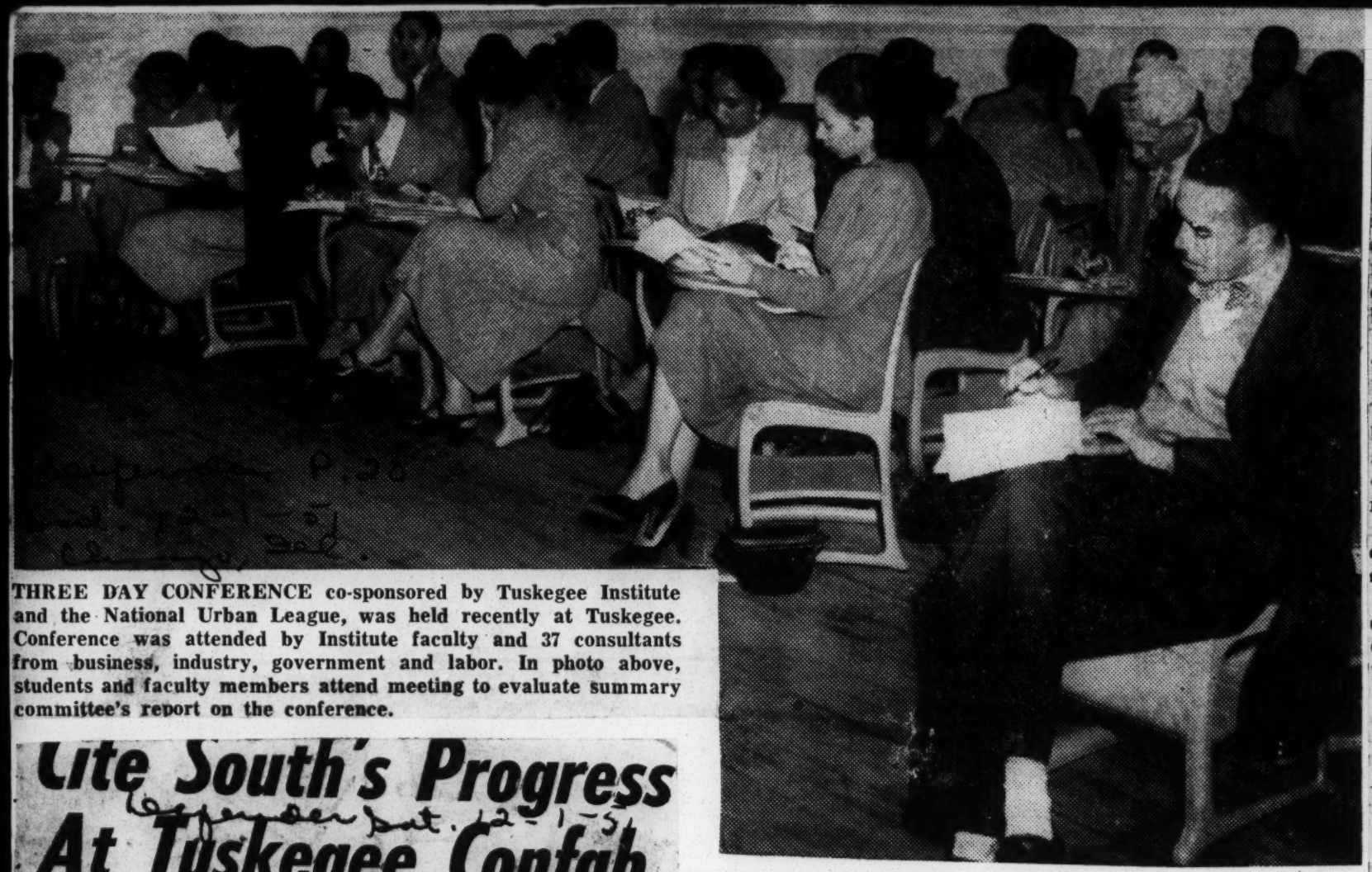
Winchell is treasurer and Dan Parker is president of the fund.

CAREER CONFERENCE



SUMMARY OF CONFERENCE was prepared by members of the summary committee. Left to right, Ignacio L. Guzman, instructor of graphic arts; Dr. W. C. Curtis, dean of the School of Electrical Engineering, Tuskegee; and Guichard Parris, National Urban League's director of promotion and publicity, confer with Mrs. Bessie B Walcott, curator, George Washington Carver museum at Tuskegee and committee chairman.

CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS include, left to right: Edmund Brooks, personnel counselor, Doehler-Jarvis, Inc., Chicago, one of the largest manufacturers in the country; Henry W. Calvert, southern educational director, National Association of Manufacturers; William Delsney, electrical engineer, NBC, New York, and Andrew Freeman, assistant industrial relations director, Dayton Malleable Iron company, Dayton, Ohio.



THREE DAY CONFERENCE co-sponsored by Tuskegee Institute and the National Urban League, was held recently at Tuskegee. Conference was attended by Institute faculty and 37 consultants from business, industry, government and labor. In photo above, students and faculty members attend meeting to evaluate summary committee's report on the conference.

Cite South's Progress At Tuskegee Confab

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —"The South is in the process of change from an economy of scarcity and exploitation to a period that presents an economy of expansion and individual human development,' Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute told more than five hundred members of the Career Conference at their closing meeting here Friday.

The Conference, jointly sponsored by the Institute and the National Urban League (November 14-16), brought 37 consultants from business, industry, government and labor, to the campus to discuss with students and faculty the present occupational outlook, and the manpower needs of the nation.

Striking a similar note of change, Miss Ann Tanneyhill, member of the League staff and conference coordinator said, "The South is profiting from its tremendous industrial expansion and has begun to look realistically at its manpower supply." Many new factories, she added, have come to the South and more are coming. She said, "These new industries are drawn to the region primarily by its industrial labor supply which has not yet been fully tapped nor adequately utilized."

Two special groups concerned about the development of small business, and careers in the military services were highlights of the Conference.

Consultants included representatives from: Doehler-Jarvis corporation, Chicago; U. S. Department of Agriculture, Atomic Energy Commission, Dayton Malleable Iron Company, Alabama State Selective Services, Radio Station WERD, Atlanta; U. S. Department of Commerce, Orthopedic Service Company of Montgomery, Alabama State Federation of Labor, Birmingham Slag company, McLendon Furniture company, Radio Station WEAS, Decatur, Ga.; U. S. Army and Air Forces; and Tuskegee graduates, Edgar H. Davis of Memphis, and Andrew Means of Gary, Ind., both contractors and builders.

Urban League, 'Skegee' Combine Confab Efforts

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —The president of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. F. D. Patterson addressed more than five hundred members of the Career Conference at its closing meeting here last Friday afternoon.

The conference jointly sponsored by the Institute and the National Urban League, brought thirty-seven consultants from business, industry, government and labor to the campus to discuss occupational outlook and the manpower needs of the nation.

Miss Ann Tanneyhill, member of the League staff and conference coordinator, also spoke.

The opening session was devoted to a special orientation of the consultant guests and faculty participating in the conference.

On Thursday morning, Dr. Joseph W. Bird, representing RCA Victor was among speakers. Also on the platform were Dr. George W. Snowden, vice-president of the Louisiana State Federation of Labor and a League director; and Henry W. Calvert, southern director of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Dr. Snowden was introduced by the Dean of the School of Mechanical Industries and head of the conference planning committee, T. W. Jones.

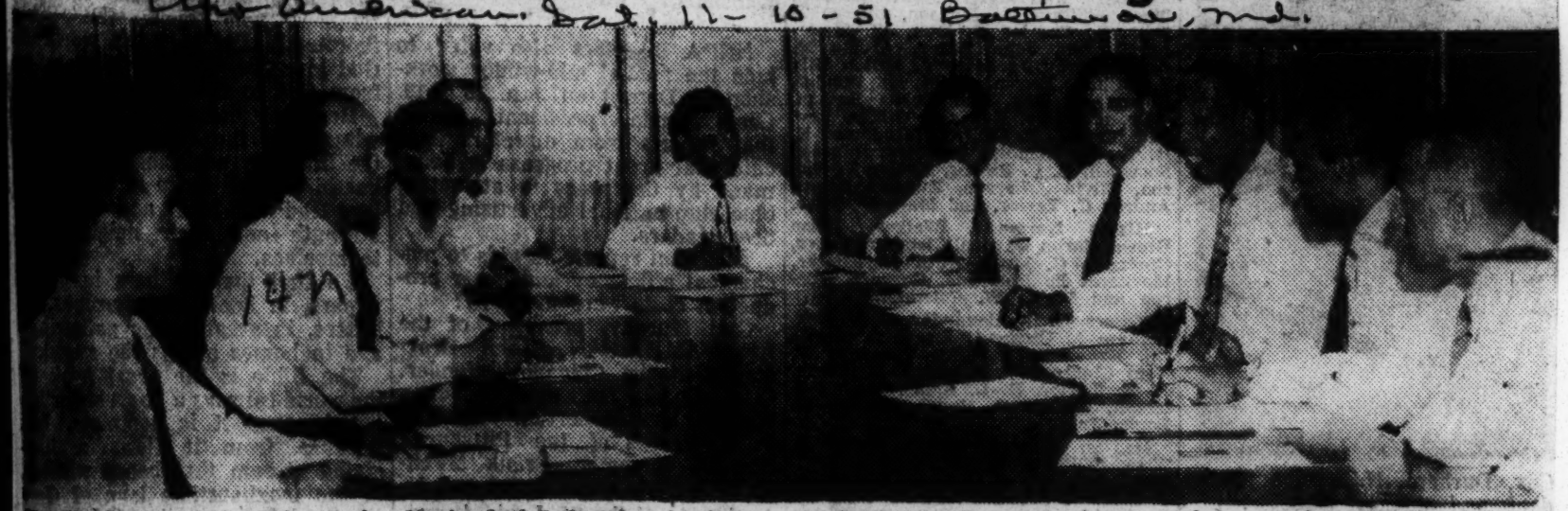
Special student interest groups in mechanical industries, home economics, agriculture, engineering and science were also featured.

Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice-president of the Institute, announced that the conference was in keeping with the institutions long standing policy of exploitation of job possibilities. Nelson C. Jackson, director of the League's Southern Field Division was spokesman for the League.

Two special groups concerned with the development of small business, and careers in the military services were highlights of the conference.

Career Conference Planned at Tuskegee Institute

Afro-American. Dat. 11-10-51 Baltimore, Md.



T. W. Jones, center, dean of Tuskegee Institute's College of Mechanical Industries, is shown meeting with the planning committee for the Career Conference being sponsored jointly by Tuskegee and the National Urban League from Nov. 14 through 16 on the college campus.

Tuskegee to Host RCA Recruiter

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Joseph W. Bird, RCA-Victor's manager of college relations and special recruiting, will be the principal speaker at the Tuskegee Institute Career Conference jointly sponsored by the National Urban League. The conference, to be held Nov. 14, 15 and 16, will bring together leaders from industry, labor and government for consultation with the faculty and students.

Mr. Byrd

The first day will be devoted to a special orientation session of guests and faculty. After a press conference on Thursday, the second day Mr. Bird will address the opening session.

The Tuskegee conference is one of a series being scheduled for college campuses during the present school year. The next conference will be at Virginia State College, Petersburg, Dec. 11-13.

Joseph W. Bird, RCA-Victor's manager of college relations and special recruiting, will be the principal speaker at the Tuskegee Institute Career Conference jointly sponsored by the Institute and the National Urban League.

The Conference, to be held Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, bring together leaders from industry, labor and government for consultation with the faculty and students. The first day will be devoted to a special orientation session of guests and faculty. After a press conference on Thursday, the second day, Mr. Bird will address the opening session.

Special student interest groups in mechanical industries, home economics, agriculture and science will be held on Thursday afternoon and Friday morning, so that the visiting consultants can advise the young people about job opportunities in these fields and the qualifications necessary for those opportunities.

"The Career Conference demonstrates the great potentialities for cooperative activity on the part of an educational institution and an agency that is able to serve as a liaison with business industry, and government in expanding employment opportunities for trained young people", said Ann Tanneyhill, the League's director of vocational guidance.

The Tuskegee Conference is one of a series being scheduled for college campuses during the present school year. The next conference will be at Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va., December 11-13.

Tuskegee Announces Plans For Career Confab Nov. 14

Tuskegee Institute's President, Dr. F. D. Patterson, in announcing the details of the Career Conference to be held on the college campus in Tuskgee, Alabama, Novmber 14-16th under the joint sponsorship of Tuskegee and the National Urban League said, "One of the paradoxes of this democracy is that want can exist while plenty is available. It is also a fact that although industrial jobs exist and trained personnel are available it is frequently difficult to get the two together. Particularly is this true where the available personnel is a college product, either in the process of training or newly emerged from school".

The Career Conference at Tuskegee Institute is the second in a series of five events being planned this 1951-1952 school year by the Urban League on the campuses of Negro universities and colleges. The Urban League is the country's oldest and largest interracial service agency working for equal economic opportunity.

"These Conferences, as I see them, present an opportunity for fledgling workers to become acquainted with the employment possibilities that exist, and for employers to become aware of possible employees. I congratulate the National Urban League upon its farsightedness in planning such conferences", said President Patterson.

T. W. Jones, dean of the College of Mechanical Industries, is serving as the Conference planning committee chairman. Ann Tanneyhill director of Vocational Guidance for the Urban League is Conference coordinator.

Representatives of Commerce industry, trade unions, government, the armed forces, the professions and educational institutions will meet in job interest groups with about 1,000 college students.

The theme of the Conference is 'Developing Skills for Manpower Needs". Its purpose is twofold: to bring to the students first hand information about actual work situations and the importance of being fully trained for career opportunities; and make the consultants, who are all large potential employers, aware of the vast reservoir of trained young people available in Negro colleges.

Other Conferences to be held during the 1951-52 school year are: Virginia State College (December 11-13) Petersburg, Va.; Arkansas A. M. V. AND N. College (March 19-21, 1952) Pine Bluff, Ark,; and Tennessee A and I State University (March 25-28th, 1952) Nashville, Tenn.

PRESIDENT PATTERSON ANNOUNCES CAREER CONFERENCE !

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Career meeting told prejudice now less of barrier to Negroes

BY DAN COBB
News staff writer

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Nov. 15—Racial prejudice is becoming less and less a barrier to employment of Negroes in American business.

Such a report was brought here today by Joseph W. Bird, manager of recruiting for the RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America.

Mr. Bird is among 38 business men, white and Negro, conducting a career conference at Tuskegee Institute.

THE CONFERENCE, which began yesterday and ends tomorrow, is sponsored by the National Urban League and the Institute.

Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice president of the institute, said the conference is in keeping with Tuskegee Institute's long-standing policy of exploitation of job possibilities.

Ann Tannehill, director of vocational guidance for the Urban League, said the conference is an attempt to "give college students and faculty members occupational outlook so far as is possible."

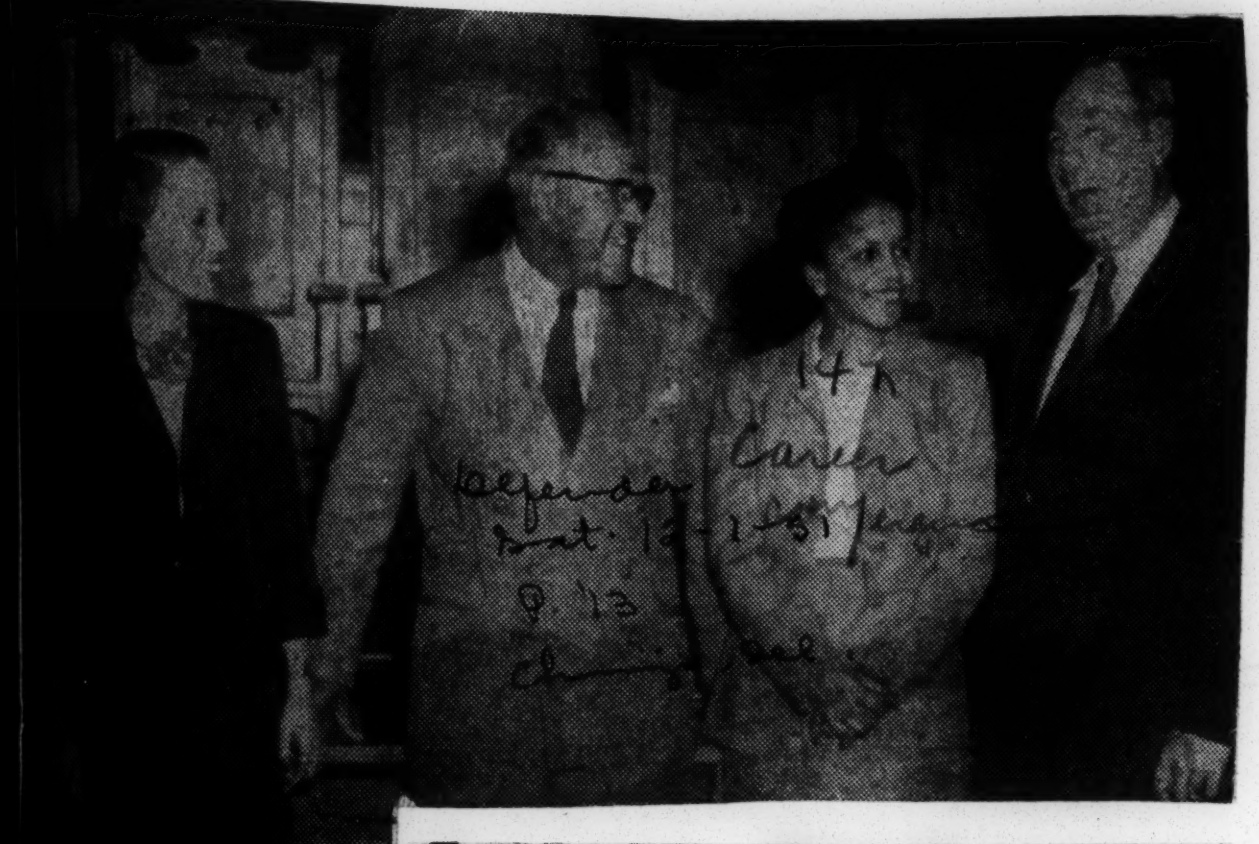
It is on this theme that the conference is proceeding. Although the race question has a bearing on the session, the conference does not deal primarily with racial problems.

Mr. Bird told a group today that "the day has passed when a Negro is just hired for janitor jobs and things like that. The day is here when qualified Negroes are accepted because of their qualifications, without too much thought as to race. . . . Barriers to jobs because of racial prejudices are being broken down through American industry."

A SIMILAR note was sounded by Henry W. Calvert, director of education in the South for the National Association of Manufacturers.

Mr. Calvert said business and industries are "hiring and firing on the basis of merit" more than ever.

He and Mr. Bird said such conferences as this one are helping initiative among young people who previously have felt that the world was against them.



CAREER CONFERENCE participants go over highlights of the meeting, co-sponsored by Tuskegee Institute and the National Urban League, with Tuskegee President, Dr. F. D. Patterson (2nd from left). Left to right: Miss Mollie Player, student of industrial education; Dr. Patterson; Miss Ann Tanneyhill, League's director of vocational guidance and conference coordinator.

Career Conference Hears Dr. Patterson

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(Special) — "The South is in the process of change from an economy of scarcity and exploitation to a period that represents an economy of expansion and individual human development," the president of Tuskegee Institute told more than five hundred members of the Career Conference of their closing meeting here Friday afternoon.

The Career Conference brought to the college campus thirty-seven consultants from business, industry, government and labor, to meet with students and faculty to discuss that present occupational outlook ,and the manpower needs of the nation. It was jointly sponsored by the Institute and the National Urban League . (November 14 to 16.) The League is a national service organization with branches is fifty-eight cities in 30 states, organized primarily to promote equal economic opportunity. Miss Ann Tanneyhill, a member of the League's staff, was the conference coordinator.

Illustrating the change in the South, the speaker, Dr. F. D. Patterson said, "One of the manifestations of that is the tremendous and continuing increase in the extension of educational opportunity to all of the South's citizens. And it follows that as the South extends the opportunity for education it must extend the opportunity for employment both vertically and horizontally.

Close cooperation between the Urban League and important American corporations is helping to increase the number of jobs held by qualified Negro workers in industry and commerce. This was the concensus of the industry consultants attending the various sessions of the conference.

The opening session Wednesday night was devoted to a special orientation of the consultant guests and faculty participating in the conference. On Thursday morning Joseph W. Bird, Manager of College Relations and Recruiting for the RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America, reported that racial prejudice is becoming less and less a barrier to employment of Negroes in American business. Dr. Bird told of the various jobs held by Negroes in such concerns as General Motors, RCA, Lockheed Aircraft, National Broadcasting Company, American Type Founders, General Cable Corporation, International Harvester and International Business Machines Corporation.

Top management representative of some of these firms acted as consultants at the Career Conference. Also speaking at the opening meeting was Henry W. Calvert, Southern Educational Director of the National Association of Manufacturers, who said, "Business and industries are hiring and firing on the basis of merit more than ever."

On Thursday evening, Dr. Geo. W. Snowden, vice president of the Louisiana State Federation of Labor, and a League director, said "The bringing together of these industry and labor consultants on school campuses, represents a new step in League operation. In its forty-one history, the League has constantly sought to refine techniques in the field of social welfare to provide greater and better economic opportunities for Negro workers in the nation." T. W. Jones, Dean of the School of Mechanical Industries and head of the conference planning committee, introduced Dr. Snowden.

Special student interest groups in mechanical industries, home economics, agriculture, engineering, and science, were held on Thursday afternoon and Friday morning at which the industry and business consultants advised the young people about job opportunities in these special fields, and the qualifications necessary for those jobs.

Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice president of the Institute said the conference is in keeping with Tuskegee Institute's long standing policy of exploitation of job possibilities. Nelson C. Jackson, Director of the League's Southern Field Division, ad spokesman for the League said; "The Urban League is concerned with the whole area of Negro community life in America, and these conference are a must in the League's program in the South, if we are to contribute our maximum to the expansion of the South's ecenomy."

Two special groups concerned about the development of small business and careers in the military services were highlights of the conference.

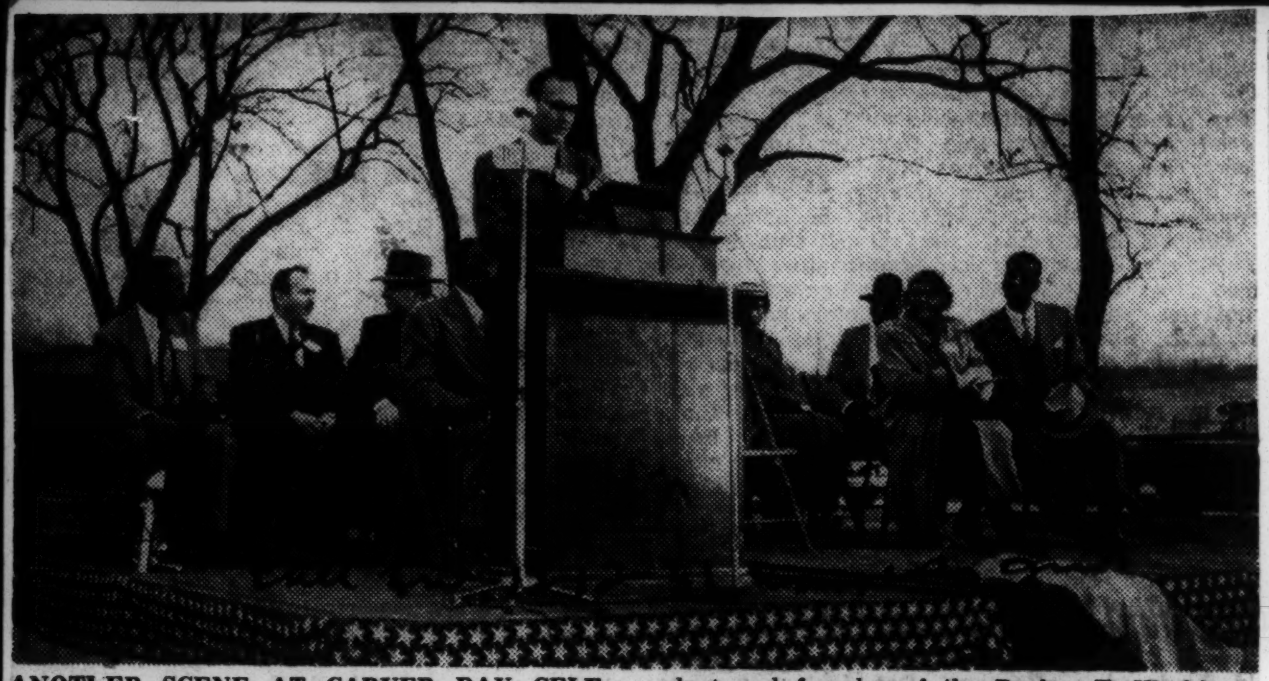
Among the consultants, both Negro and white, were representatives from: Doehler-Jarvis Corporation, Chicago, Illinois; U. S. Department of Agriculture; Atomic Energy Commission; Dayton Malleable Iron Company; Alabama State Selective Service; Radio Station WERD, Atlanta, Georgia; U.S. Department of Commerce; Orthopedic Service Company of Montgomery; Alabama State Federation of Labor; Birmingham Slag Company; McLendon Furniture Company of Montgomery; Radio Station WEAS, Decatur, Georgia; U. S. Army and Air Forces; and Tuskegee graduates, Edgar H. Davis of Memphis, and Andrew Means of Gary, Indiana, both contractors and builders.

AT CARVER DAY CELEBRATION IN JOPLIN. —These pictures were taken in Joplin and Diamond, Mo., on Friday, Jan. 5, during the Carver Day celebration held each year on the anniversary of Dr. Carver's death at the spot near his birthplace, Diamond, where a national monument is to be erected. In the top photo is shown Ronald Havens, chairman of the Joplin Chamber of Commerce committee, as he speaks at the Carver program. Seated on the platform are Harry O. Abbott of Chicago, the principal speaker; Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln university; Mrs. Melissie F. Cuther, chairman of the Carver Day celebration; the Rev. E. E. York of the Diamond Christian church and a member of the Diamond Lions' club.

Center photo shows the Diamond high school band as it marched in the parade and played at the Carver Day celebration.

Bottom photo shows a part of the crowd attending the services at the George Washington Carver monument site at Diamond.

—Thomas Korn photo.



ANOTLER SCENE AT CARVER DAY CELEBRATION.—The Rev. E. E. York, pastor of the Diamond Christian church, who was master of ceremonies at the Carver Day celebration in Joplin on Friday, Jan. 5, is shown at the speaker's stand. S. J. Phillips, president and founder of the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial, is seated behind the speaker's stand. Others seated on the platform are Superintendent Wood, Chairman Haven and Superintendent Gaillard of the Ca Demonstration farm.

Day observance in Joplin, Mo., Friday, January 5. The organization was programmed to take part in a parade through downtown Joplin and present an evening concert.

Joplin is chosen as the program center due to its proximity to the National Shrine site of the great scientist. Even though recently purchased and declared a National Shrine, pilgrimages are frequently made to nearby Diamond Grove, Mo., birthplace of George Washington Carver.

Carver 'Open House' Held

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —(ANP)— The new offices and laboratory building of the Carver Foundation were open for public inspection as part of the recent homecoming activities of the institute.

Carver Celebration Draws Large Crowd

JOPLIN, Mo. — This city and neighboring Diamond, Mo., were crowded Friday, Jan. 5, with persons who came from all parts of the state and nation to pay tribute to the memory of the late Dr. George Washington Carver, the famous scientist and "peanut wizard."

It was the third annual celebration held here on the anniversary of the death of Dr. Carver.

The celebration is sponsored each year by Mrs. Melissa Fuell Curther, widely known civic, church and school leader. This year she had the full cooperation and support of the Joplin Chamber of Commerce.

One of the features of the day's celebration was the presentation of three awards for "outstanding achievements" by S. J. Phillips, founder and president of the Carver National Monument Foundation. Mr. Phillips also is founder of the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial in Virginia.

Recipients of the awards were: Mrs. Cuther, who started the movement to honor Dr. Carver at his birthplace, near Diamond, Mo., on the anniversary of his death; M. W. Dial, principal of the Lincoln high school here, and Miss A. B. Bowick, principal of the Neosho elementary school where Dr. Carver received his first formal education in the Civil War days of 1865.

Mrs. Cuther was presented 150 Booker T. Washington Memorial half dollars. Principal Dial was given 125 of the half dollars and Miss Bowick received 100 half dollars.

Harry O. Abbott of Chicago, close friend of Dr. Carver when both were members of the faculty of Tuskegee institute, was the principal speaker at the Carver Day celebration. He was presented by Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln university in Jefferson City.

A parade was a feature of the day with the Lincoln university band, the Ever Ready Rifle unit of the Joplin high school and units from St. Peter's Catholic school and Cleveland high school and units from the Diamond high school participating.

St. James Church In Testimonial To Dr. Carver

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Saint James Methodist church was the scene of an interracial testimonial to the memory of Dr. George Washington Carver, famed Negro scientist and humanitarian, here Friday night, the eight anniversary of his death.

The testimonial was sponsored by the American Anti-Prejudice society and the DuSable Negro History club.

Main address was delivered by Dr. H. C. Harlan, associate professor of political science at Missouri Valley college. Other speakers included State Rep. Charles J. Jenkins, the Rev. George A. Fowler, pastor of St. James; and Miss Elizabeth Barta, Roosevelt college music department.

L. U. Band At Carver Day Observance

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Lincoln university's, (Mo.) 65-piece uniformed band, under the direction of Marshall Penn, participated in the annual Carver

Vesper Program To Highlight Carver Day

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.,—(SNS)—Highlighting the annual Carver Day Celebration here on Sunday, January 7 will be the Carver Day Vesper program, sponsored by the undergraduate and graduate chapters of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity. According to C. R. Trammell, who is in charge of the observance, the program will get underway at 6:30 P. M., in the Tuskegee Institute Chapel.

Principal speaker will be James A. Tillman, Jr., Dean of Men, Director of Religious Life and teacher of Social Science, Fort Valley State College.

A native of Atlanta, Ga., Mr. Tillman holds baccalaureate degrees from Morris Brown College and Atlanta University. He is a member of Alpha Kappa Delta Honorary Sociological Fraternity and is now a Carnegie Fellow.

Scholarly works written by him have been published in The Bulletin, of the American Association of Universities and Colleges; The Quarterly Review of Higher Education; The Midwest Journal and the Annual Proceedings of National Social Science Teachers.

Carver Week will be observed from January 1 through 7, by proclamation of the President of the United States. The celebration at Tuskegee Institute is traditionally one of the most impressive in the nation because of the many years that Dr. George Washington Carver spent at the institution.

Honor Carver—Chester Williams, Deputy Chief of Public Information of the U. S. UN Mission, and Freda Miller, chief of the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, will be among the speakers to honor the late Dr. George Washington Carver during week-long celebrations in Pittsburgh this week.

George W. Carver Day To Be Celebrated On Jan. 5

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — The celebration of George Washington Carver Day, proclaimed by the President of the United States and by at least seven state governors, will be observed here as well as in other cities and states all over the country on Jan. 5.

Every year at this time, officers, members and friends of the National Achievement Clubs, Inc., which is credited with securing a Presidential proclamation for the day, launch elaborate plans for the annual observance.

Here in Pittsburgh, Carver Week will be observed as well. Programs on various radio stations will be rendered; special exercises will be held at schools and colleges; and the George Washington Carver Memorial Service will be held at Trinity Cathedral on Jan. 7 at 3:30 p. m.

ment Clubs, is Dr. Alma Illery. The group has included the observance of Carver Week in its national agenda.

Carver's Home Folks Observe "Carver Day"

JOPLIN, Mo. —(INS)—Ceremonies were held Friday in Joplin and nearby Diamond, Mo., in observance of the Presidential proclamation designating "Dr. George Washington Carver Day" in honor of the great Negro scientist who was born in Diamond.

Marching units from Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas paraded in Joplin and attend a luncheon before leaving for Diamond. The Rev. E. E. York, pastor of the Diamond Christian Church, conducted the ceremony there.

AN IMPRESSIVE program has been arranged, including church music and an address by a representative of the federal government. The following governors have issued proclamations for the celebration: James H. Duff (Pa.); Elbert N. Carvel (Del.); James E. Folsom (Ala.); Earl Warren (Calif.); Henry F. Schricker (Ind.); Luther W. Youngdahl (Minn. and Frank J. Lausche (Ohio).

The observance is the seventh annual one. Among organizations cooperating in the celebration are: Presbyterian Church, USA, Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity Inc., Congregation B'nai Israel, B'nai British, Duquesne University, Women's Association of the National Association of Postal Employees, National Conference of Christians and Jews, National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA and many more.

Heading the National Achieve-

14n 1951

CARVER FELLOW
GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER FOUNDATION

CARVER FELLOW TAKES POST AT DILLARD.—Dr. Harold W. Lucien, a former Carver Fellow who received his doctorate in May from McGill university, has accepted a position at Dillard university of New Orleans. In the above picture he is shown as he works on a special project in the Carver Foundation laboratory at Tuskegee institute.

Dr. Lucien as a Carver Fellow earned his M.S. in chemistry at Tuskegee. The Foundation has awarded 34 fellowships to graduate students for work in chemistry, nutrition, and agronomy.—ANP Photo.

14n 1951

Carver Foundation

Carver Fellow

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14n 1951

Carver Foundation Seal Committee, Inc.

STARTING ANNUAL CARVER FOUNDATION SEAL DRIVE

Delegation presenting the first block of stamps to Maj. Gen. Julius Ochs Adler, vice president and general manager of The New York Times. Left to right are Augustus Simms and Mrs. Nellie Marshall of the executive committee; General Adler, Percival Ricketts, president of the Carver Seal Committee, Inc.; Mrs. Sadie M. Anderson, treasurer, and Mrs. Carah N. Thomas, member of the board of directors.

The New York Times

A delegation from the Carver Seal Committee, Inc., presented yesterday the first block of seals to be sold for the benefit of the George Washington Carver Foundation to Maj. Gen. Julius Ochs Adler, vice president and general manager of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Following its annual practice of opening the campaign by a presentation to an outstanding person or organization, the committee this year selected THE NEW YORK TIMES as a tribute to the newspaper's 100th anniversary. The presentation was made in General Adler's office in the absence of the publisher, Arthur Hays Sulzberger.

General Adler, pointing to a photograph of the late publisher, Adolph S. Ochs, remarked that both Mr. Ochs and he, as publishers of The Chattanooga Times,, had been well acquainted with Tuskegee Institute, where the foundation has its headquarters. He said the school, which is located in Tuskegee, Ala., was "a great institution."

Percival Ricketts, head of the committee, said the present drive was for $250,000 to pay for a research laboratory at the foundation, named for the Negro scientist. The laboratory, built by student labor, is near completion and is expected to be dedicated next spring.

The drive, which will raise money both by contributions and the sale of the holiday seals, will end on Jan. 5, Mr. Carver's birthday anniversary.

10-27-51

Exhibit At Museum Will Close Sunday

The Harmen Exhibit of outstanding Americans of Negro Origin-Education through Art being currently shown in the Carver Museum by the Tuskegee Branch N. A. A. C. P. will close with a Tea from 8 to 5 p.m. Sunday.

Reprints of single or portfelie of all portraits may be secured through the committee. The public is invited throughout the week and on Sunday.

Regular meeting of the N. A. A. C. P. Branch will be held also on Sunday at 3:30 p.m. in the Trade A Building.

Carver Museum To Exhibit Harmon Award Portraits Today

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Beginning Sunday, April 1, the Harmon Award Portraits will be exhibited in the Carver Museum at Tuskegee Institute.

This showing, which is under the auspices of the Educational Committee of the N. A. A. C. P., includes many paintings of Negro Americans who have made noteworthy contributions to our national life.

P. 8. B

The portraits have been painted by two women — Mrs. Betsy Graves Reyneau and the late Mrs. Laura Wheeler Waring—and it all started when Mrs. Reyneau was visiting friends in Florida back in 1943 with what happens now to be one of the smallest paintings in the show—Edward Lee, Gardner. She just returned from several years residence in Europe where she had painted a number of Europe's great people, and saw this young gardner's helper at her friend's home. His fine face impressed her and she wondered what promise there was ahead for him even in this land of freedom.

Advertise

Mrs. Reyneau felt that if more people knew of the achievement of people of Negro origin in our American life, more people like young Edward Lee would have opportunity, and so she sought first to do the portrait of Dr. George Washington Carver as an inspiration to young and old alike. It was in this connection that she came in contact with the Harmon Foundation, which had earlier administered, as one of its projects a series of awards for Negro creative work. Its purposes in this series of awards has been to give recognition to outstanding creative work by Negroes and thus call it to public attention. Through the Foundation, arrangements were made for Mrs. Reyneau to go to Tuskegee Institute and paint Dr. Carver's portrait. It had only just been finished and received his hearty commendation shortly before he died. Other portraits were added and Mrs. Laura Wheeler Waring, a Negro woman painter was invited to participate in the work.

When the National Museum in Washington, D. C., purchased Mrs. Ryneau's painting of Dr Carver, an exhibit of some twenty other portraits, then completed by the two women was held in May of the Carver protrait — the only of 1944 and the pesentation made one of a Negro to be accepted for the National Collection.

Oscar Chapman—Under-Secretary of the Interior was instrumental in getting the Smithsonian Institute interested in the Exhibit. Since then portraits have been added from time to time and the Exhibit has traveled along the Eastern seaboard from the Museum of Modern Art in Springfield, the Peal Gallery in Baltimore, the Fellowship Commission Center and Library in Philadelphia, the Brooklyn Museum; in the middle west at the Detroit Art Institute, the Grand Rapids Art Gallery, Milwaukee Art Institute, the Chicago Historical Society, the Cleveland Museum, the Fort Wayne Art Museum in Indiana, the Toledo Museum, the St. Paul Art Gallery and School of Art, and the Carver Neighborhood Center in Kansas City, Missouri, on to the West coast where in November of 1947 it was held at the Seattle Museum of Art. A showing followed at the Portland Museum of Art, and since February of 1948 it has been in California.

Dun. 4-1-51

Some of the more recent paintings to be added to the Exhibit are those of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Head of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations and recent Mediator in Palestine; Paul Williams, noted West coast architect, and Dr. Ruth J. Temple, head of the Special Health Division of the City of Los Angeles.

The newest portrait to be added is that of Dr. Howard Thurman, which was completed by Mrs. Reyneau before she left California in June of 1949. Dr. Thurman is minister and founder of the Interracial Fellowship Church, of San Francisco. He gave the Ingersoll lectures at Harvard last year. In each of the exhibiting cities, one of the most important developments has been the programs for the school children through classes studying the portraits and the many facts connected with the lives of the subjects. Libraries have featured books and materials connected with the individuals or resulting from their work. Churches, labor groups, clubs and various other organizations have tied their programs in with the showing of the exhibit.

An old Negro teacher was in one of the cities to bring his class of small boys and girls to the exhibit day after day. When he was greeted by Mrs. Reyneau on one such occasion, he expressed his joy in having the children learn all they could from the exhibit, "since in my day," he said, "all the heroes were white."

The committeee on arrangement will serve tea on April 1, Sunday afternoon.

Plan Carver Week

PITTSBURGH—(ANP)—The eighth annual observance of Carver Week will be celebrated between Jan. 6-8, 1952, with a number of special programs designed to commemorate the life and work of Dr. George Washington Carver.

Cities Marking 'Carver Week'

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

Upward of 100 communities in all sections of the country are marking "Carver Week," a period set aside in remembrance of the distinguished scientist, Dr. George Washington Carver. The observance began officially last Friday and will be highlighted by programs in most Negro colleges.

The activities of the week have been outlined by the George Washington Carver Memorial Institute, a unit established for the purpose of keeping the scientist's memory alive by "doing good in his name." A non-profit, educational institution, the group has offices in Washington and directs a number of annual projects.

AWARD PRESENTATION

One of the ceremonies marking the week will be the presentation of the annual Carver Award, which is given to an individual, regardless of race, who contributed to the "spirit and actuality of inter-racial goodwill." Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, William Randolph Hearst and Jackie Robinson have been given the citation in recent years.

The award for work done during 1950 has been given to Lewis Rosenstiel, chairman of the board of the Schenley Industries, Inc. Rosenstiel was cited by the organization for having made possible "opportunities for persons of varying races to work together," and for charities which the industrialist reportedly keeps from public knowledge.

In addition to the award made by the institute, Negro colleges will cite students in the general field of the late scientist's interests for outstanding accomplishments. Among these will be Tuskegee Institute, where Dr. Carver worked for more than 40 years. Tuskegee's work is largely in the field of agricultural chemistry.

WAS BORN A SLAVE

Dr. Carver, who was born a slave, died at Tuskegee on Jan. 5, 1943. As closely as Dr. Carver could remember, he was born "sometime in 1864." His biographers have agreed that it must have been in the spring of that year, but sponsors of memorials have established the date of his death as, perhaps, the most valid point from which to work.

At the time of his death, Dr. Carver had made many contributions to what have become commercial products stemming from sweet potatoes and peanuts. Averse to any type of exploitation of his knowledge, the Tuskegee teacher refused repeatedly to allow would-be benefactors to "set him up" in laboratories which would have manufactured his findings.

According to close associates, the late Henry Ford insisted that Dr. Carver move to Detroit, where the automobile manufacturer planned to erect a laboratory. Dr. Carver refused, however, after personally demonstrating to Ford that weeds which grew in his Dearborn garden could be made edible in 10 minutes.

PIONEERED IN CLAYS

Dr. Carver began his career at Tuskegee in 1896 when the school's founder, Booker T. Washington, invited him to the Alabama institution. The scientist, who had once been traded for a horse, was a member of the faculty of the University of Iowa. He had taken two degrees at the university and those associated with him attempted to counsel against his "moving into the deep South."

After more than a score of years in active class room duties, Dr. Carver was given wider prerogatives in research by the Tuskegee officials. As a result, he pioneered in practical use of the clays found in Alabama and Georgia.

In addition, he discovered appreciable value in the use of peanut oils for treatment of affected joints and muscles. The scientist, whose interest was as deeply set in natural phenomena as in scientific formulae, refused to take any personal credit for his findings. Attributing "all human knowledge to God," Dr. Carver told his associates that "all you have to do is look."

LEFT SCHOOL $37,000

In Philadelphia, Tuskegee alumni members will observe "Carver Week" and, in keeping with chapters throughout the country, contributions will be made to the Carver Foundation at Tuskegee. The foundation was begun with approximately $37,000 left by Dr. Carver from meager earnings.

In commenting upon Dr. Carver's refusal to be impressed by financial return, Dr. Fred D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, revealed that repeatedly the institution had to "send Dr. Carver word that he had not cashed his pay-checks over periods of two years." All of the scientist's estate was willed toward "increased opportunities for all students regardless of race or creed."

Pittsburgh Observes 7th Annual Carver Week

PITTSBURGH — (ANP) — The city of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county last week observed their seventh annual George Washington Carver week.

Highlights of the program were the Carver Day luncheon and the Carver Memorial service. Other features of the week included numerous radio programs over various local stations.

Carver week in Pittsburgh is sponsored by the National Achievement Clubs, Inc., and the Housewives Cooperative Guild along with numerous cooperating agencies, individual sponsors, and cooperating colleges.

Dr. Alma Illery is founder and national chairman of the Carver Week committee. Miss Marie A. Saul was general chairman of the committee.

Chester Williams delivered the main address at the luncheon on the topic, "The United Nations and World Development." Mrs. Lillian A. Friedberg introduced the speaker.

The memorial service was held at Trinity cathedral. Miss Frieda Miller, chief of women's bureau of the U. S. department of labor, spoke on "George Washington Carver's Contribution to Universal Democracy". She was introduced by the Rev. N. R. H. Moor, dean of Trinity Cathedral.

Pittsburgh Marks 7th Carver Week

PITTSBURGH—(ANP)— The city of Pittsburgh, and Allegheny County, last week observed its seventh annual George Washington Carver Week.

Highlights of the program were the Carver Day luncheon and the Carver memorial services. Other features of the week included radio programs over local stations.

'Skegee Choir Returns To Choir Series

NEW YORK — The world-famous Tuskegee Institute Choir, of Tuskegee, Alabama, will return to the United Negro College Fund's annual choir series following a year's absence, with a Christmas concert to be heard on Sunday, December 23, 1951.

The full December schedule of concerts on the nationally-heard American Broadcasting Company series, featuring the 32 choirs of the colleges and universities aided by the United Negro College Fund, will lead off with Dillard University, of New Orleans, on December 4, Shaw University, of Raleigh, N. C., follows on the 9th; Atlanta-Morehouse-Spelman Chorus, in a pre-Xmas program on the 16th; Tuskegee Institute, the 23rd; and Fisk University, with a New Year's program on the 30th.

The college choir-series, now in its second year, is heard over more than 176 stations of the ABC network, throughout this country and in Canada, and is heard locally, in New York Sundays, at 10:30-11 a.m. E.S.T.

5 College Choirs Aired On KXOK

Four outstanding choirs will perform on Negro College Choirs over KXOK on the four Sundays in December, from 9:30 to 10:00 a.m.

On Dec. 9, Shaw University, of Raleigh, N. C., will present this program: "Lift Up Your Heads, Ye Mighty Gates," by Leisring; "Seek Ye the Lord," by J. V. Roberts; "Build Thee More Stately Mansions," by Mark Andrews; "Gloria" (mass in B flat) by Henry Farmer, "Go Down Moses," traditional; "I Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray," by William H. Smith, and "Soon Ah Will Be Done," by William L. Dawson.

The Atlanta - Spelman - Morehouse Chorus will offer these numbers on Dec. 16: "Sing and Rejoice," Tschnesnokov; "God Grant Us All Good Cheer," Maurice Gardner; "The Carol and the Crane," Ernest Ludin; "Let Caroles Ring," Charles Black; "There Are Angels Hovering 'Round," Negro Christmas Jubilee; "Behold the Star," arranged by W. L. Dawson; "New Born," arranged by John W. Work; "Oh Day, Yonder Come Day," arranged by Kemper Harreld; "Go Tell It On the Mountain," Christmas jubilee, and "Silent Night, Holy Night," Gruber.

Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, will offer a special Christmas program on Dec. 23.

The Dec. 30 program, by Fisk University, will include many suitable numbers.

TUSKEGEE CHOIR TO RETURN TO THE AIR

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The world-famous Tuskegee Institute Choir, under the direction of William L. Dawson, will return to the air again, following a year's absence, with a Christmas concert to be heard on Sunday, December 23, 1951. The Tuskegee Institute singers will be a featured choir in the annual choir series of the United Negro College Fund.

This college choir series, now in its second year, is heard over more than 176 stations of the network of the American Broadcasting Company, from 10:30 to 11:00 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The full schedule of December concerts on the nationally-heard American Broadcasting Company series will be opened by Dillard University. Shaw University of Raleigh, N. C., follows. Then the Atlanta-Morehouse-Spelman Chorus will present a pre-Christmas program, followed by the Christmas concert by Tuskegee Institute, and the series will be closed by Fisk University with a New Year's program on December 30th.

The United Negro College Fund, representing 32 colleges and universities, sponsors this series of choir concerts, in order to further acquanit the public with the facilities as well as the needs of these institutions.

Tuskegee choir to be heard on ABC series

NEW YORK — World-famous Tuskegee Institute choir, of Tuskegee, Ala., will return to the United Negro College Fund's annual choir series after a year's absence, with the Christmas concert to be heard on Sunday, Dec. 23.

The full December schedule of concerts on the nationally-heard ABC series, featuring the 32 choirs of the colleges and universities aided by the United Negro College Fund, will lead off with Dillard University, of New Orleans, tomorrow (Sunday). Shaw University, of Raleigh, N. C., follows on the 9th; Atlanta-Morehouse-Spelman chorus, in a pre-Xmas program on the 16th; and Fisk University, with a New Year's program on the 30th.

The college choir series, now in its second year, is heard over more than 176 stations of the ABC network, throughout this country and in Canada.

Tuskegee grad wants institute kept as symbol

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 14 — A graduate of Tuskegee who has become a successful California lawyer, called on "Negro people of moderate means to preserve the Tuskegee Institute as a living symbol of progress and cooperation."

Nathaniel S. Colley, one Sacramento, Calif., attorney addressed his 10-year reunion class here last night as 35 of his former classmates listened in.

"We delude ourselves if we think state support will continue unabated if and when Negroes are admitted to Auburn and the University of Alabama," Colley said.

Tuskegee should always remain here as an example of what Negroes can do, the speaker said.

* * *

DR. RUFUS E. CLEMENT, president of Atlanta University, delivered the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class. He spoke on "Security in These Times."

Lillian L. Sherrod, a junior from Birmingham, was winner of the president's essay contest. Second prize went to Edna Parrish, Memphis, and third prize to Ernest Ukpaby, a senior from Nigeria, West Africa.

Dr. Thomas A. Morgan, chairman of the board of directors of the Negro college fund, delivered the commencement address at 4:30 today.

Diplomas and certificates were awarded to 382.

14n 1951

Commencement

Tuskegee Holds 4-Day Graduation Program

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (ANP)—Tuskegee Institute honored its 1951 graduating class, May 11-14 with a four-day program of activities.

Climax of the program were the beautiful outdoor commencement exercises, Monday afternoon at 4:30 p. m. Guest speaker was Dr. Thomas A. Morgan, chairman, board of directors, Sperry Coropration, and member, board of directors, United Negro College Fund, Inc.

Sunday morning, Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president, Atlanta University, delivered the baccalaureate sermon.

Graduation festivities began Friday night at 8 p. m. when the Tuskegee Little Theatre presented three one-act plays.

Saturday night the winners of the president's essay prize contest were announced and awarded their prizes.

Besides the baccalaureate sermon, other activities for Sunday included a band concert at 4 p. m., a reunion of the class of 1941 at 6:30 p. m., and the president's reception for the graduating class.

President and Mrs. F. D. Patterson Jr., were hosts to the graduates their parents, and the class of 1941 at their home immediately after the Sunday evening vesper services.

Monday was commencement day on campus. It was open house as various departments and schools of Tuskegee presented special demonstrations.

Tuskegee Institute

Tuskegee awarded 378 degrees, including six masters in agriculture and five masters in education. Approximately one-half of the graduates have already taken jobs; 94 are planning graduate work; 64 received ROTC commissions and will enter service immediately.

Tuskegee Closes Summer School

TUSKEGEE — (ANP) — Dr James A. Colston, president of Knoxville College, in delivering the summer school commencement address at Tuskegee Institute, urged a return to spiritual values.

Honor students among candidates for the B. S. degree were Miss Juanita Evelyn Patrick and Mrs. Reva Exum Robinson, both from the School of Nursing.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, paid tribute to the calibre of students in the graduating class. Louis Lawson Jr., graduate in industrial education, was president of the class.

Tuskegee Announces Plans For Summer School Classes

TUSKEGEE, ALA., May 26—Dr. Alonzo J. Davis, dean of the School of Education announced this week that for the Summer School term opening June 4 and closing August 11 seven visiting instructors will join his faculty.

Mr. Herbert Lee Clark, B. S. Hampton and M. A. Teachers College Columbia will teach education for the first term.

For the full ten weeks program the following will be employed:

Miss Ethel T. Harvey, B. S. Spellman, M. A. Atlanta U. and advanced study at N. Y. U. will teach psychology.

Dr. Charles E. King, B. A. Paine College, M. A. University of Michigan and Ph.D. University of Chicago will teach sociology.

Mr. Charles W. Manning, a teacher in the Whittmore High School, Conway S. C., who holds B.S. degree from S. C. State College and an M. A. from N. Y. U. will teach audio-visual aids and education.

Mrs. Georgia Cowan Poole of Tuskegee Institute will teach elementary education and reading.

Dr. Harold D. Weaver, teacher at Dover State College, Dover, Delaware, will teach but his schedule has not been announced.

For the second term of Summer School Dr. George L. Mann, principal of the Marshall School, St. Louis, Mo., A.B. and A. M., Ohio State and Ed.D. Indiana University will serve as professor of economics and education.

Mr. Arthur C. Shropshire, who will teach secondary education, is supervisor of Negro Schools and principal of Bartlett School, St. Joseph, Mo. He holds a B. S. from Lincoln; an M. A. from the University of Nebraska and has done advanced study at the same university.

COMMENCEMENT
DR. THOMAS S. MORGAN -(Speaker)

Industry's Importance Cited At Tuskegee Commencement

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, May 14—Declaring that industry provides the means for all productive activities and that its growth is based upon new knowledge, Dr. Thomas A. Morgan, industrial leader and chairman of the board of directors for the United Negro College Fund, addressed the 67th commencement gathering at Tuskegee Institute Monday.

As chairman of the board of directors of Sperry Corporation which figured largely in the production of strategic materials during World War II, and in the present conflict, he has firsthand knowledge of industry's problems and its potentialities.

He stated that it is hard for us to realize how recent much of our knowledge is. Examples in support of this statement were;

1. The discovery of the 92 basic atomic elements was completed less than twenty years ago.

2. Steel, which is now the basis for our industrial civilization, was invented less than 100 years ago.

3. The number of useful chemical compounds have increased from 200,000 in 1920 to over two million at the present time."

Continuing he said, "one of the most dramatic examples of progress in the United States is the development of power from fuel and water. It is this power and energy which forms the basis of our advancing level of living and even for our survival as a free nation."

Dr. Morgan spoke to a throng of over 7,000 people who traditionally recognize Tuskegee Institute's commencement as a holiday.

Three hundred eighty two diplomas and degrees were awarded with 65 Army commissions to senior R. O. T. C. men.

Master of Science degrees were awarded in agriculture to James B. Brown and Richard A. Byron and in education to Hattie Flennoy and Adella R. Shieldy.

Master of Education degrees were awarded in Agriculture to L. L. Brewer, A. J. Brown, L. J. Huffman, and Daniel W. Strong, and in Education to Bessie A. Foster-Jackson, David V. Joheph, and Ruth L. Peterson.

Alumni awards were made this year to Mrs. Carrie Stark Turner of Cleveland, Ohio and to Robert Lee Campbell, a retired Army officer, educator and engineer. Mrs. Turner conducts a unique program in service to the blind. She herself became totally blind since graduation here.

Dr. Morgan praised President F. D. Patterson for his farsighted leadership in uniting the efforts of 32 private colleges in the program of the United Negro College Fund.

In his final word Dr. Morgan said, "our country must use its great productivity to defend and extend the free world and to aid in bringing a more abundant life to all the world. In accomplishing this we will be more dependent on each other than ever before. None of us can live securely or comfortably unless all do so. Therefore we are beginning to realize that from a practical point of view—we are our brother's keepers.

Tuskegee Told

Opportunity In Industry Is Growing

TUSKEGEE—Racial obstacles to equal opportunity in industry will eventually go the way of other unsound assumptions, Thomas A. Morgan, president of the Sperry Corporation, told graduates at the sixty-seventh annual commencement exercises of Tuskegee Institute here Monday.

Mr. Morgan is chairman of the board of the United Negro College Fund of which Tuskegee is a member.

A total of 382 degrees were awarded, including ten master of science degrees in agriculture, education, chemistry and home economics. Twelve doctorates of veterinary medicine were also conferred. The largest number of baccalaureate degrees were awarded in mechanical industries.

Tuskegee grads told industrial knowledge keeps U. S. strong

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 16—Industry provides the means for all productive activity, and its growth is based on new knowledge, Dr. Thomas A. Morgan, industrial leader, told 382 Tuskegee Institute graduates at commencement exercises Monday.

Dr. Morgan is chairman of the board of directors for the United Negro College Fund and chairman of the board of directors of Sperry Corporation.

It was Tuskegee's 67th commencement.

ADDRESSING more than 7,000 people who traditionally recognize Tuskegee commencement as a holiday, Dr. Morgan said: "The progress of any nation is largely dependent upon the educated and skilled people it has and the opportunities afforded them. This will become more true as the complexity of civilization increases.

"Our country must use its great productivity to defend and extend the free world and to aid in bringing a more abundant life to all the world," he said.

"In accomplishing this we will be more dependent on each other than ever before. None of us can live securely or comfortably unless all do so. Therefore, we are beginning to realize that from a practical point of view—we are our brothers keepers."

Dr. Morgan stressed the newness of most of our industrial knowledge. "One of the most dramatic examples of progress in the United States," he said, "is the development of power from fuel and water. It is this power and energy which forms the basis of our advancing level of living and even for our survival as a free nation."

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TUSKEGEE ALUMNI awards were made this year to Mrs. Carrie Stark Turner of Cleveland, Ohio, who, blind herself, conducts a unique program in service to the blind, and to Robert Lee Campbell, a retired Army officer, educator, and engineer.

The Institute awarded 382 diplomas and degrees with 65 commissions to senior ROTC men. Master of science degrees were awarded in agriculture to James B. Brown and Richard A. Byron and in education to Hattie Flennoy and Adella R. Shieldy.

Master of education degrees were awarded in agriculture to L. L. Brewer, A. J. Brown, L. J. Huffman, and Daniel W. Strong, and in education to Bessie A. Foster-Jackson, David W. Joseph, and Ruth L. Peterson.

Tuskegee Grads Hear Dr. Morgan

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Graduation exercise at Tusekegee Institute will be held Monday, May 14, with Dr. Thomas A. Morgan, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Sperry Coporation and of the United Negro College Fund, Inc., as principal speaker.

President F. D. Patterson announced that exercises leading up to Commencement Day will include:

Presentation of three one-act plays by the Little Theatre Group on May 11; President's Essay Prize Contest and Awarding prizes, May 12; and the Baccalaureate sermon Sunday, May 13, delivered by Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president, Atlanta University.

The class of 1941 returned for its 10-year reunion with special services [illegible] 13. A total of 382 degrees, diplomas and certificates will be issued on graduation day. In addition approximately 65 cadets from the Infantry and Air ROTC will be commissioned second lieutenants.

Dr. T. A. Morgan Will Speak At Tuskegee Commencement

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 10—Graduation exercises at Tuskegee Institute will be held Monday, May 14, with Dr. Thomas A. Morgan, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Sperry Corporation and of the Board of Directors of the United Negro College Fund, Inc., as principal speaker.

President F. D. Patterson announces that exercises leading up to Commencement Day will include presentation of three one-act plays by the Little Theater Group on Friday evening, May 11; President's Essay Prize Contest and awarding of annual prizes, Saturday evening, May 12; and the Baccalaureate Sermon Sunday, May 13, which will be delivered by Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president, Atlanta University.

The class of 1941 returns for their ten-year reunion with special services on Sunday evening, May 13.

A total of 383 degrees, diploma and certificates will be issued on graduation day. In addition approximately 65 cadets from the Infantry and Air ROTC will be commissioned second lieutenants. Master of Science degrees in Agriculture will be awarded to James Brown and Richard Byron and in Education to Mrs. Hattie M. Flennoy and Miss Adella Shields.

Annual Alumni Awards this year will be given to Capt. Robert L. Campbell of Greensboro, N. C., and Mrs. Carrie Starks Turner of Cleveland, Ohio.

Exercises will be held on White Hall lawn beginning at 4:30 p.m.

Dr. Morgan, in his appearance at Tuskegee Institute as Commencement speaker represents one of the nation's most useful industrialists.

He was born near Henderson, N. C., and is the self-made type of individual which figured largely in the growth and industrial development of this country. He came up the hard way gaining much of his experience after graduation from high school during his enlistment in the U. S. Navy.

It was his service aboard the USS Delaware that determined his career. He assisted the young inventor Elmer Sperry to install and regulate the first gyrocompass used by our Navy. Following his enlistment he joined the Sperry Gyroscope Company and saw the company grow into its present day proportions. During World War II the Sperry plants manufactured more than two billion dollars worth of equipment for the United States armed forces.

Dr. Morgan was presented the President's Certificate of Merit by Secretary Forrestal on March 22, 1948 for his "exceptional foresight, ingenious organizing and business abilities and patriotic and earnest endeavors in the direction and operation of the Sperry Corporation."

The speaker brings to Tuskegee a record of achievement and influence which promises to make the Commencement season a highlight occasion.

A chef trained at Tuskegee Institute carves a succulent turkey at Magnolia Inn, Marietta, Ga. The Inn is owned and operated by Miss Mariann Kidd, Cordon Bleu cook and expert who conducts newspaper cooking schools all over the country. She will appear here in the Jitney-Jungle-Daily News cooking school Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

Tuskegee Students Win Trip To New York City

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Miss Dorothy Comer and Miss Jacqueline Ross were the winners in an Oratory Contest given by the Commercial Dietetics Department at Tuskegee Institute recently. The winners will spend one week in New York City representing the Commercial Dietetics and Institution Management Department at the National Hotel Exposition November 5 through November 9.

Miss Jacqueline Ross, daughter of Mr and Mrs C J. Ross, Sr., was born March 3, 1931 in Birmingham, Alabama.

Upon graduating from kindergarten she entered the Carrie A. Tuggle Elementary School. Following a grade school education she entered the A H Parker High School where she finished with a 2.9 average and was crowned valedictorian of a class of more than three hundred students. During elementary and high school attendance she was affiliated with the Y-Teens, Red Cross, and school choir. She served as secretary and assistant secretary of class organizations and was selected, during her junior year in high school, as one of Jefferson County's twenty-nine students to go on the first colored Citizenship Tour to Washington, D. C.

On March 3, 1949, Miss Ross entered Tuskegee Institute as a freshman in Institution Management. She's doing a satisfactory job and is a member of the Associated Women Students and the Commerical Dietetics Club. After completing the course here, she plans to do further study so as to qualify for membership in the American Dietetics Association.

Miss Ross, a member of the Metropolitan AME Zion Church of Birmingham, Alabama, has served as secretary of the Sunday School and as a member of the Junior Choir and Usher Board. In September of 1948, she represented her district in the United Christian Youth Movement held in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Besides Miss Ross, Mr and Mrs C J. Ross are the parents of another daughter and two sons.

Tuskegee Specialist Visits Taft School

TAFT, — William M. Driggins, director of the Department of Commercial Dietetics, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, visited Taft Institution, Taft, Oklahoma on Saturday, November 24, to advise the business administrator as to how the institution could become a training ground for the graduate and undergraduate students of commercial dietetics and Institutional Food Management of Tuskegee.

Driggins stated that a dietary department must be managed by a registered dietitian and so organized that both the administrative and therapuetic aspects of dietetics are functioning before he could place a graduate of Institutional Food Management in the institution for experience. This department must also be approved by the American Dietetic Association.

On the other hand, the department need not be so organized in order for the institution to secure students of commercial dietetics, he said.

Driggins appeared hopeful that the institution would soon meet the basic requirements of his school, in order that he may place his students here for training. He stated that in all of his travels throughout the country, Taft State Hospital stood among the highest on his list of fertile training grounds for his students.

The fact that the institution plans, prepares, and serves an average of slightly less than 100,000 meals per month, spending an average of $19,000 for that food makes the institution quite fertile as a training ground, Driggins said.

If the institution can meet the minimum requirements, its first students will begin in March of 1952.

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Faculty and Staff

DR. IRVING A. DERBIGNY AND FAMILY

MAKES DEBUT AT ELABORATE PARTY—Miss Mary Carolyn Derbigny (third from left), who made her debut recently at Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Her parents are Dr. and Mrs. I. A. Derbigny, standing at right, were at home to their many friends on Sunday afternoon. Miss Derbigny's great uncle, Richard Wingfield, and her maternal grandmother, Mrs. M. B. Newsome of Newport News, Va., at left, shared the happy occasion.

"Tuskegee Deb Bows At Gala 'At Home'

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Dr. and Mrs. Irving A. Derbigny were at home last Sunday from 3 until 5 p.m., to present their daughter, Mary Carolyn, at a pretty "coming out" reception.

The Derbigny home on Franklin [illegible] bower of flowers from friends of Tuskegee and Montgomery. Receiving guests from 3 until 4 o'clock were Mmes. M. B Manly and Henri Perry. Mmes. Veri Foster and Ellen Sprague served in that capacity from 4 to 5 p.m.

Mmes. G. K. Logan and E. M. Johnston alternated at the guest book, which matched in colors and materials the debutante's dress of yellow taffeta and nylon net trimmed with lime freen nylon net ruffling and worn with a stole of yellow nylon net. Her corsage was of orchid snapdragons.

The guest book was designed and executed by Mrs. Arnena W. Turner. Hostesses were Mmes. Elizabeth Wiley, Belda Belton, Louise Trigg, A. C. Roberts, Antoinette Cohen. Mrs. Ruth West Adams played salon music throughout the reception.

Miss Derbigny was graduated from the Tuskegee Institute high school last Monday. She plans to enter Tuskegee Institute in the fall. Her father is vice president of Tuskegee.

25-Year Employes

Tuskegee Pays Tribute to 75

5-12-51

TUSKEGEE—Recognition of seventy-five of its workers who have served twenty-five or more years was a new feature inaugurated at Tuskegee Institute last week.

In the group honored the longest period of service was claimed by James Knight, retired member of the Carpentry Division who joined the staff in 1882. He was retired in 1942 with sixty years of service to his credit.

Of the seventy-five honorees there are fifty-three actively employed with the Institute today. Mrs. Amelia C. Roberts, instructor in Physical Education, with forty-six years of service to her credit, claims the record of longevity for this group.

The honorees received certificates of award and beautiful gold keys with the Tuskegee Institute emblem and twenty-five years of service inscribed on the front and the initials of the recipient inscribed on the back.

Those receiving awards were: Cleve Leigh Abbott, John O. H. Amakyi, John L. Anderson, Benjamin J. Beard, William H. Carter, Frank P. Chisholm, Antoinette Novell Cohen, Richard B. Collins, Frazier Collis, Robert Stewart Darnley, Frank Louis Drye, Charles Ecton, Charles Henry Evans, Cora O. Fant, Nadne I. Fears, Elizabeth D. Flake, John Flake, James Julius Flood, Arthur Floyd, William Peter Frazier, Charles Sanford Gibson, Ernest Aiken Grant, Beatrice M. Graine, Ignacio Loyola Guzman, Jessie Parkhurst Guzman; Frank M. Harris, Pearl C. Hunt, Conrad Hutchinson, G. Lake Imes, Pearl S. Jefferson, George W. Albert Johnston, James Robert Jones, Charles Wilson Kelly, James Knight, Georgia Koontz Logan, Eddie D. Long, Walter J. Love, John W. Maddux, Sarah Polk Martin, Thomas Herbert McCormick, Sadye A. McMillan, Alvin Joseph Neely, Emily Moore Neely, Caroline C. Owens, Ophelia W. Pearson, Dallous Perdue, Albert Phillips, Carrie S. Ramsey, Margaret E. Richardson, Amelia Roberts; Collins Harvey Robinson, Doris F. Scott, Lena Cheeks Shebee, Walter T. Shebee, Alberta Lillian Simms, Earl F. Sorrell, Florence B. Stevens Sorrell, Abram Baker Sorrell, Arnena West Turner, Robert L. Waggener, Susie Russell Waggener, Bess Golden Walcott, Edna Landers Walcott, Julia Elvetus Watkins, Harold William Webb, Hattie Simmons West, William J. White, William Wiley, Evalina Wilkerson, Nicholas Elliott Wilkins, Junius C. Williams Sr., John Theophilus Williamson, David A. Williston, Charles Winter Wood and Matthew Woods.

Tuskegee Honors Employees With 25 or More Years of Service

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (ANP) — At special ceremonies held recently, Tuskegee institute honored 75 employees who have served 25 years or more with the school.

As part of the Tuskegee commencement activities, old home week was observed during which old employees, alumni, and former members of the Tuskegee family gathered and talked over old times.

President F. D. Patterson praised these workers for their contributions to the advancement of Tuskegee through the years.

Among the 75 honored persons James Knight, retired member of the carpentry division, was oldest in service. Beginning in 1882, he worked at Tuskegee 60 years before retiring in 1942.

The 75 honorees have contributed a total of 2534 years of service to Tuskegee. Of this group, 53 still work for the school. Each person received a certificate of award and a beautiful gold key with the Tuskegee emblem and 25 years of service inscribed on the front and his initials on the back.

Tuskegee Cites 75 Employees

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP) — At special ceremonies held recently, Tuskegee institute honored 75 employees who have served 25 years or more with the school.

Among the 75 honored persons, James Knight, retired member of the carpentry division, was oldest in service. Beginning in 1882, he worked at Tuskegee 60 years before retiring in 1942.

The 75 honorees have contributed a total of 2,534 years of service to Tuskegee. Of this group, 53 still work for the school. Each person received a certifiate of award.

TO QUEENS COLLEGE FACULTY—Dr. Deborah Cannon Partridge, formerly of Tuskegee Institute, has been appointed as the only Negro member of the faculty of Queens College, New York as Associate Professor of Education. Dr. Partridge received the bachelor of science degree from New Jersey State Teachers College, the master of arts degree from Columbia University and her doctorate from Columbia after study at Vassar.

Appointed Member Of Queen's College Faculty

NEW YORK—Dr. Deborah Cannon Partridge, formerly of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, has been appointed as the only Negro member of the faculty of Queens College, New York, as Associate Professor of Education. She is the daughter of Mrs. Gertrude Cannon Morris of Belmar, New Jersey, president of the Women's State Convention of New Jersey, Auxiliary to the Afro-American Baptist Convention, and the late Dr. David W. Cannon, former pastor of the First Baptist Church, Cranford New Jersey.

Dr. Partridge brings to the Department of Education at Queens a wealth of training and experience and a fine command of her subject as a student, educator and author.

She received the Bachelor of Science degree from New Jersey State Teachers College at Jersey City and was awarded the master of arts degree and a professional diploma "Supervisor of Teacher Education" from Columbia University where she was elected to Kappa Delta Pi and Pi Lamba Theta, National Societies in Education. After doing advance study at Vassar College, she returned to Columbia University on a General Education Board Fellowship and received the doctorate in 1945. Since that time she has done post-doctoral study at University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University.

Dr. Partridge has been principal of the WPA Adult School in Cranford, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. For a number of years she was Associate Professor of Education at Tuskegee Institute where she reorganized the curriculum of the laboratory rural school and served as its principal and supervisor of student teachers.

She later directed the graduate work of many Jeanes supervisors, teachers and administrators who were studying at the Institute, and pioneered in the direction of the Tuskegee-Grambling Graduate program at Grambling College, La.

Dr. Partridge has lectured at many universities and colleges in the north and held the position of Visiting Professor at New York University this summer when she directed the worshop on Child Development and Human Relations of the Human Relations Workshop of the School of Education.

Dr. Partridge is the author of "Helping Teachers Understand the Nature of Learning," "Directive De- Nature of Learning," "Directives for Designing the Curriculum of Negro Rural Schools," "Bridging the Gap Between School and Community," "Factors Influencing Speech Choir Production," and "Guidelines for Curriculum Designing" and other articles appearing in professional magazines such as Understanding the Child, Elementary English, Jouranl of Negro Education, School Executive, and PTA Journal. She has contributed chapters for the 1949 Yearbook of the Association for Student Teaching and writes a regular Study Guide for Our National Family, official organ of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers.

While serving as president of the Alabama Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, she presented monthly broadcasts "The Parent's Hour over station WJMO in Auburn, Alabama, and published and edited the Newsletter, its official organ. As chairman of the Intergroup Committee of the National Congress she has been instrumental in bringing the two natioal groups together. She has been project director of the Committee on Southern Regional Studies and Education, of the American Council on Education for 14 southern states. She serves as a participant on the program for the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development and is now a member of its Plans and Appraisal Committee.

Dr. Partridge has been honored as a commencement speaker at various training schools and academies in the South. She has served on the Advisory Committee of the Horace Mann-Lincoln Institute of School Experimentation of Columbia University; Consultant for the Workshop of the ASCD at Indian Lake, Michigan; Chairman, College Division, Alabama State Teachers Association; and a life member of the American Teachers Association. She is a member of the Department of Higher Education of the National Education Association, the American Association for Adult Education, The Association for the Supervision and Curriculum Development, Association for Childhood Education, (Progressive Education Association) the American Education Fellowship, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Association for University Women, Association of University Professors, and the National Conference of Professors of Educational Administration.

Besides her professional activities, Dr. Partridge has devoted much time to the work of the Baptist Church in the various communities that she has lived, having served as Sunday School teacher, choir member, consultant of religious education an dspeaker for many church groups. She has also been active in many civic and social groups having served as vice-president of the NAACP in Tuskegee and head of the National Infantile Paralysis campaign drive as a member of the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority.

As a member of Governor Folsom's Advisory Committee on Children and Youth she represented Alabama at the Mid-century White House Conference on Children and Youth in Washington, and as vice president of Alpha Epsilon Chapter of Pi Lambda Theta Honor Sorority she represented Columbia University at the 17th Biennial Council of that organization at its recent meeting at Cornell University and served as chairman of the Resolutions Committee.

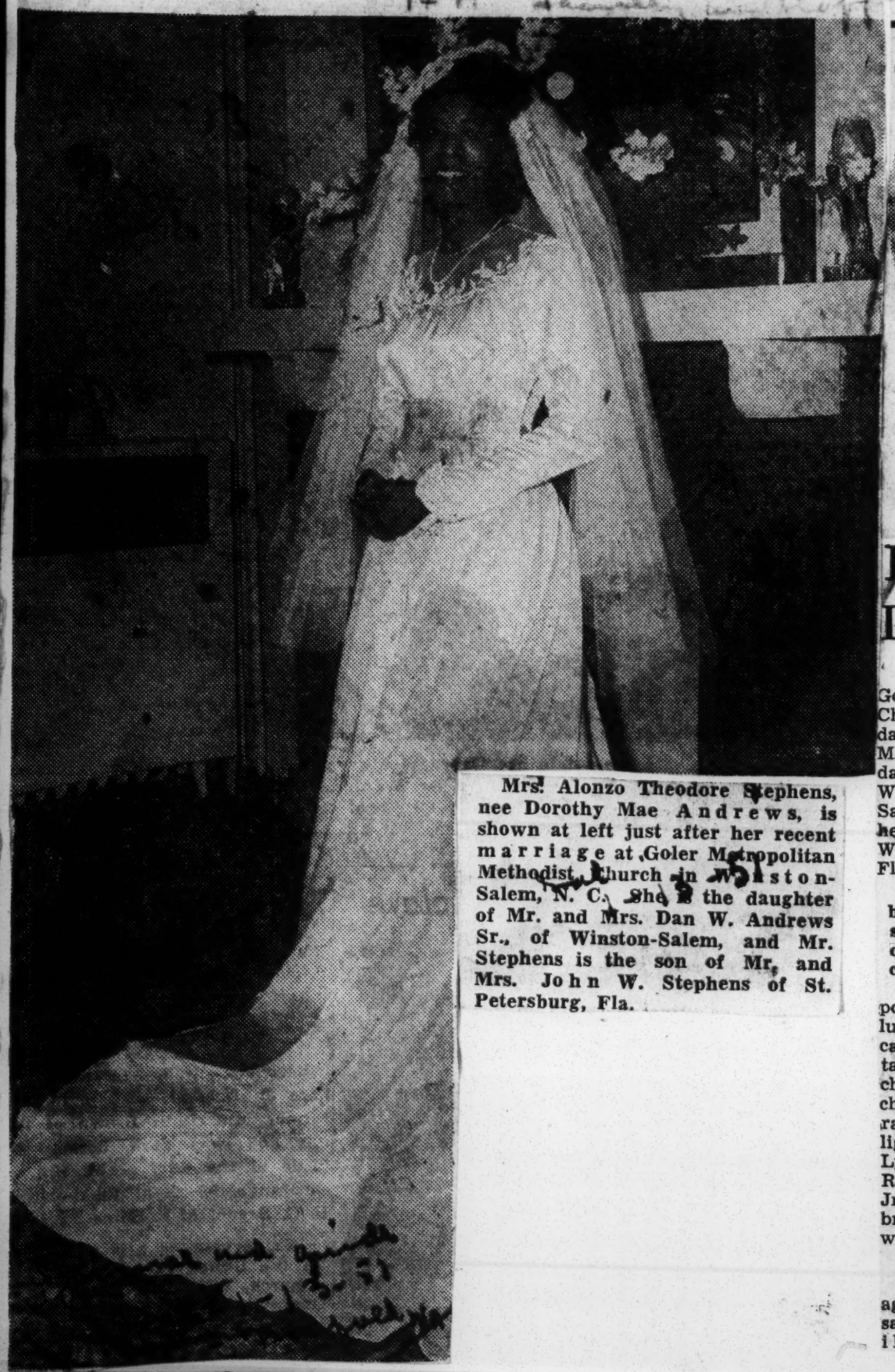
Her brother was the late Professor David Wadsworth Cannon Jr., of Virginia State College author of "Black Labor [illegible]ant." Her sister is Dr. Mary Cannon McLean, of the Springfield, Massachusetts Public School System.

Dr., Mrs. Dawson Guests Of Mrs. Wilson, Nov. 28

Dr. and Mrs. William L. Dawson of Tuskegee Institute spent last Wednesday, November 28 in Birmingham as guests of Mrs. Clara M. Wilson of 530 North First St.

Dr. Dawson's "Negro Work Song" was included in the recital of the Birmingham Civic Symphony Orchestra and he received a tremendous ovation when presented to the audience. Dr. Dawson is the director of Music at Tuskegee Institute. Mrs. Wilson and Miss Sarah Moss were included with 40 others as guests of the composer on this occasion.

Pretty Holiday Brides Add Sparkle To Week's Social News



Mrs. Alonzo Theodore Stephens, nee Dorothy Mae Andrews, is shown at left just after her recent marriage at Goler Metropolitan Methodist Church in Winston-Salem, N. C. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dan W. Andrews Sr., of Winston-Salem, and Mr. Stephens is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Stephens of St. Petersburg, Fla.

Mrs. Aulcie Evans, above, who was Mrs. Roger Mae Powell Smith before her recent marriage. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Powell of Raleigh, N. C.

Dorothy Andrews Marries In Pretty Carolina Ceremonies

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. — Goler Metropolitan Methodist Church was the setting on Sunday, Dec. 24, for the marriage of Miss Dorothy Mae Andrews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel W. Andrews Sr., of Winston-Salem, to Alonzo Theodore Stephens, son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Stephens, of St. Petersburg, Fla.

Bishop R. L. Jones, of Salisbury, and the Rev. W. F. Witherspoon, pastor of Goler Church, officiated at the double ring ceremony.

Floor baskets of white gladioli, pom poms, ferns and palms, illuminated with six branched candelabra and pew burning tapers the entire length of the church, composed the effected church decorations. Misses Barbara Scales and Patricia Holeman lighted the candles. Miss Louisa Lyerly, organist, Mrs. Laura Roberts, pianist, Danie Andrews Jr., soloist, and brother of the bride, presented a program of wedding music.

THE BRIDE, GIVEN in marriage by her father, wore an ivory satin gown with a sheer yoke of illusion with silk embroidery seed pearls and iridescent sequins. The sleeves ended in points over the wrist. The fitted bodice featured a deep peplum, and the full skirt fell into a long train. Her fingertip veil of illusion was caught by a coronet of seed pearls and orange blossoms. She carried a white Bible topped with a white orchid and showered with satin streamers and lilies of the valley. Her only ornament was a strand of pearls, a gift of the groom.

Miss Lee Alma Vaughn was maid of honor. She wore a lavendar gown with a satin jacket, and carried a bouquet of mixed flowers with matching satin ribbon.

The bridesmaids who wore similarly styled dresses were Mrs. Mary Andrews, Mrs. Alma Andrews, Miss Berthenia E. Stephens, of St. Petersburg, Fla., and Mrs. Elizabeth Russell, of Charlotte, N. C.

* * *

JESSICA AND Yolanda Andrews, nieces of the bride, were flower girls.

John Stephens of St. Petersburg, Fla., was best man for his brother. Ushers were Dan Jr., James, Richard and William Andrews, brothers of the bride, and Alphonso Clement, of Durham; Billy White and David Lowery, of Winston-Salem.

Mrs. Andrews, the bride's mother, wore a dinner gown of lace aqua with gold accessories and an orchid corsage.

* * *

THE BRIDE'S PARENTS entertained at a reception at their home immediately following the ceremony. Guests were greeted at the door by Mrs. Gwendolyn Montgomery, cousin of the bride. Mrs. Carrie Rickert directed to the dining room. Miss Georgeanna Alston presided at the punch bowl. Mrs. D. L. Crowder and Miss Mildred Dull were in charge of the gift room.

For the wedding trip, the bride wore a lavendar suit of Forstmann wool with gray accessories and a short fur coat. Her corsage was a white orchid lifted from her wedding bouquet.

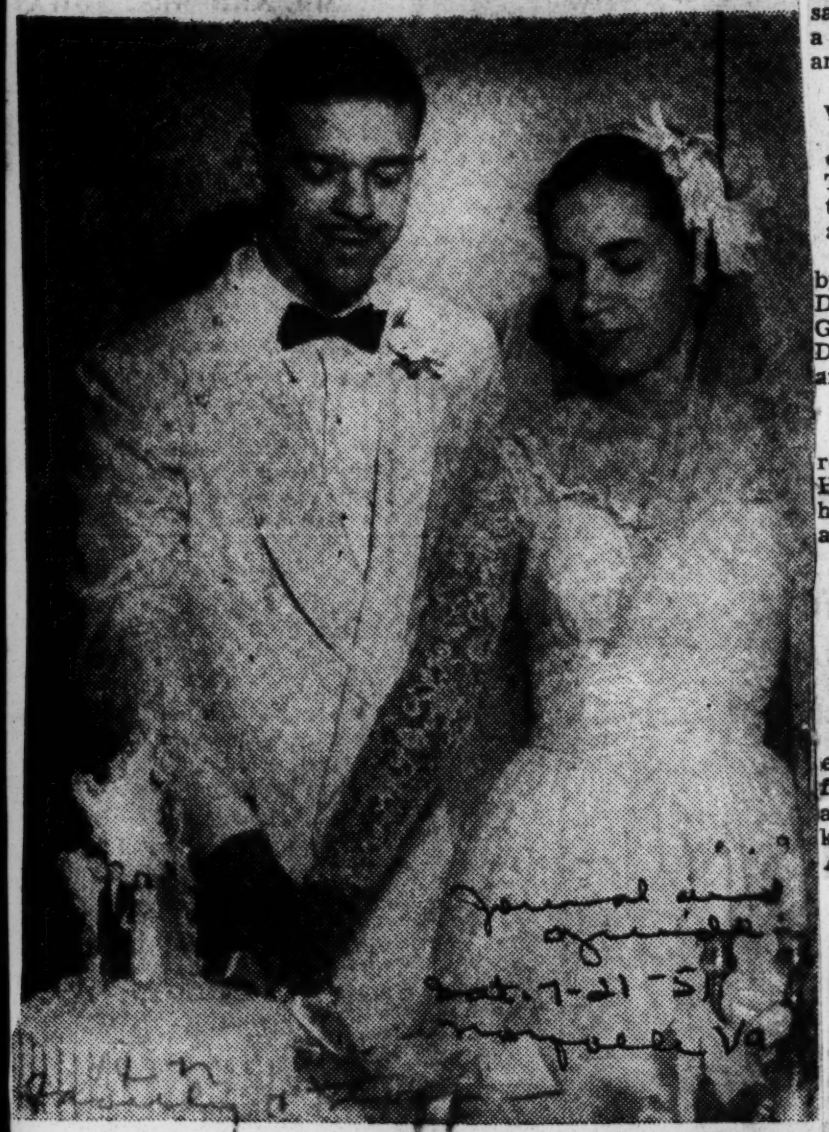
Mrs. Stephens was graduated from North Carolina College, Durham, and New York University, New York City. She is now a member of the faculty of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

* * *

MR. STEPHENS IS a graduate of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., and Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Fla. He is now studying at the University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Out of town guests were the Rev. Elliott Strictland of St. Petersburg, Fla.; Mrs. D. L. Crowder, West Palm Beach, Fla.; Mrs. M. J. Hill and Master Ronald Burrough of Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Alphonso Clement of Durham; Mrs. Mary L. Blackmon and Mrs. Lillie Bell Johnson, and Leroy Johnson Jr., of Greensboro, and Bishop and Mrs. R. L. Jones and daughter of Salisbury, N. C.

Married In Tuskegee, Ala.



Dr. and Mrs. Gerald Alonza Edwards who exchanged wedding vows in formal ceremonies at St. Phillip's Episcopal Church at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., on June 29. Mrs. Edwards is the former Miss Cecile Hoover, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Ernest J. Hoover of East St. Louis, Ill. Dr. Edwards is the son of Mrs. C. Ruth Edwards and the late G. A. Edwards of Durham, N. C.

Miss Hoover, Dr. Edwards Marry In Tuskegee, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—In a formal ceremony held here June 29 at Saint Philip's Episcopal Church, Miss Cecile Hoover, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Ernest J. Hoover of East Saint Louis, Ill., became the bride of Dr. Gerald Alonza Edwards, son of Mrs. C. Ruth Edwards and the late G. A. Edwards, of Durham, N. C.

The Rev. James Kirkland was officiating minister for the service. The vows were spoken before an altar banked with gladioli and fern with cathedral candles burning from wrought-iron candelabra.

The bride, who was given in marriage by Dr. Eugene Dibble, wore a ballerina length gown of chantilly lace and nylon moline. Her head dress was a white satin cloche from which hung her finger-tip veil of illusion. She carried a white prayer book topped with a white orchid from which hung streamers of white satin and lilies of the valley.

* * *

MRS. ELAINE Freeman Thomas, of Tuskegee, was matron of honor. She was attired in a ballerina length dress of blue nylon net, satin and lace. The bodice was an off-the-shoulder design and she wore a stole of nylon net, a blue satin and net cloche and carried a cascade bouquet of blue chrysanthemums.

The bride's other attendants were Mrs. Anona Bulls of Tuskegee and Mrs. Hazel E. Rivera, of Durham, sister of the groom. Their gowns were identical to the matron of honor's, of pink and yellow respectively.

The bridegroom was attended by Dr. Edward P. Norris Jr., of Durham, N. C., as best man. Groomsmen were Howard Carter, Dr. Louis Cason, Charles Davis, and Fred West, all of Tuskegee.

* * *

FOLLOWING THE wedding, a reception was held in Dorothy Hall. A green and white motif highlighted floral decorations and appointments for the bride's table.

Dr. Edwards received his doctorate in chemistry at Buffalo University and is a member of the faculty at North Carolina College at Durham. He is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

Mrs. Edwards, who was awarded the doctorate degree in nutrition from the University of Iowa. is a member of the faculty at Tuskegee Institute and a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

Tuskegee Faculty Member To Join Red Cross In Korea

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (ANP) — Miss Shirley M. Walton, secretary for the School of Home Economics at Tuskegee Institute, has been appointed a Red Cross club worker, Charles E. Trout director of Public Relations at Tuskegee, announced recently.

Miss Walton will join a staff of UN Red Cross workers in Korea. She will operate a club, clubmobile, or mobile canteen.

Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Miss Walton was graduated from Virginia State college. She was active in Delta Sigma Theta sorority and the American Red Cross Gray lady service at the Veterans Adiminstration.

SIMMONS, William H., Rev., Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Funeral services will be held today at 3 p.m. from the Greenwood Baptist Church. Burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery. The body will be at the church from 2 p.m. until the funeral. Survivors are his widow, Mrs. Geneva Simmons, two children, William and Gwendolyn Simmons, two brothers, James Simmons of Columbia, S. C., and Leroy Mays of Jacksonville, Fla., one uncle, Johnnie Emanuel, one aunt, Mrs. Wilhelmina Emanuel and a host of friends. Forrest Lawn Funeral Home in charge.

Passed Wed. 9-5-51

WINS GRANT—Thomas J. Gardner of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., has been awarded a fellowship in the amount of $2,500 by the Earhart Foundation of Ann Arbor, Mich. Mr. Gardner, employed by Tuskegee Institute as cashier and instructor Jan., 1946-Jan., 1948, is a native of Gloucester County, Va. He received his college degree from Hampton Institute in June, 1941.

Faculty and Staff

DEATH CLAIMS
PROF. DONMA
OF S.C. STATE

Orangeburg-
Ko.W.C. Donma,
54 Professor of
poultry husbandry
and German at South
Carolina State A.& M.
College, died early
Tuesday morning at the
Orangeburg County
Hospital following a
short illness beginning
April 11. ....
Professor Donma was a
native of Monrovia,
Liberia,West Africa.
Came to America in
his early youth.He
attended Mt.Herman
Academy in Mass.,and
Penn.State College where
he graduated in 1923.
He taught at Tuskegee
Institute from 1924 to
1928. In oct.1928 he came
to State College and
taught there until his
illness and death in the
feilds of Agriculture,
methematics and German.
Professor Donma was a
member of the Episcopal
Church and the Omega Psi
Phi Fraternity. He is
survived by his widow,
Mrs. Viola Means Donma.

Lighthouse and Informer
Sat. May 5, 1951
Columbia, S.C.

Tuskegee Recognizes Staffers With 25 Years Of Service

TUSKEGEE, Ala. —(SNS)— Tuskegee Institute staff members who have served 25 years or more were honored on Sunday evening, May 6. President F. D. Patterson paid tribute to the group which included many persons still employed there.

In his tribute he quoted Barnard's three essential reasons why people devote much time to a cause. They are: 1) Belief in the cause, 2) the prestige of the organization and 3) Desirable associations.

The honorees received Certificates of Award and beautiful gold keys with the Tuskegee Institute emblem and 25 years of service inscribed on the front and the initials of the recipient inscribed on the back.

Those receiving awards were: Cleve Abbott, John O. H. Amakyi, John L. Anderson, Benjamin J. Beard, William H. Carter, Frank P. Chisholm, Antoinette Cohen, Richard B. Collins, Frazier Collis, Robert Darnaby, Frank Drye, Charles Evans, Cora O. Fant Evadne I. Fears, Elizabeth D Flake, John H. Flake, James Flood Arthur Floyd, William Frazier Charles Gibson, Ernest Grant, Beatrice M. Graine, Ignacio Guzman, Jessie Guzman, Charles Ecton.

Frank M. Harris, Pearl C. Hunt, Conrad Hutchinson, G. Lake Imes, Pearl S. Jefferson, George W. Albert Johnston, James Jones, Charles Kelly, James Knight, Georgia Logan, Addie D. Long, Walter J. Love, John W. Maddux, Sarah Polk Martin, Thomas MCormick, Sadye A. McMillan, Alvin Neely, Emily Neely, Caroline C. Owens, Ophelia W. Pearson, Jallos Perdue, Albert Phillips, Carrie S. Ramsey, Margaret E. Richardson, Amel C. Roberts.

Collins Robinson, Doris F. Scott, Lena Shehee, Walter T. Shehee, Alberta Simms, Earl F. Sorrell, Florence B. Sorrell, Abram Terrell, Arnena Turner, Robert L. Waggener, Susie Russell Waggener, Bess Falcott, Edna Walcott, Celia Watkins, Harold ebb. Hattie West, William J. White, William Wiley, Evalina Wilkerson, Nicholas Wilkins, Junius C. Williams Sr., John Williamson, David A. Williston, Charles Wod. and Matthew Woods.

Miss Shirley Walton, former secretary in the office of the Dean of Home Economics, left Sat. for Washington, D.C.
There she will be assigned as Red Cross worker in Korea.

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Miss Jessie Abbott, daughter of Coach and Mrs. Cleve Abbott, left Saturday for Washington, D.C. She will later go to Korea as a Red Cross Worker.

Herald
Tues.6-12-51
Tuskegee,Ala.

Iowa Honors Tuskegee's Prof. Brown

AMES, Iowa—Dr. Russell W. Brown, professor of bacteriology and chairman of the graduate school at Tuskegee Institute, will be honored at Iowa State College Saturday when he receives the Chicago Alumni Merit Award.

Inaugurated in 1932, the award is bestowed upon outstanding alumni for meritorious service in their fields and contributions to their fellowmen.

In addition to his departmental work and his duties with the graduate school, Dr. Brown is also director of the Carver Foundation and Agricultural Research and Experiment Station at Tuskegee.

Dr. Brown has been engaged in research during the fifteen years he has been associated with Tuskegee Institute and has made a number of contributions to the literature in bacteriology and biochemistry. His greatest contribution has been his effort toward developing research at Tuskegee through the Carver Foundation.

Dr. Brown is the third man of his race to receive the Alumni Merit Award. Others were Dr. George Washington Carver, class of '94, and Dr. Fred Patterson, class of '23.

Red Cross Workers Depart for Pacific

Jesse O. Thomas of the American Red ross bids bon voyage to three Red Cross workers who left Washington last week for service in the Pacific. They are, from left: Misses Jessie E. Abbott, Tuskegee, Ala.; Shirley M. Walton, Brooklyn, N.Y.; and Gynell White, Cincinnati.

Cited For Research In Agriculture

AMES, Iowa — Dr. Russell W. Brown, professor of bacteriology and chairman of the graduate school, Tuskegee institute, will be honored at Iowa State college Saturday when he receives the Chicago Alumni Merit award.

Inaugurated in 1932, the award is bestowed upon outstanding alumni for meritorious service in their fields and contributions to their fellow men.

In addition to his departmental work and his duties with the graduate school, Dr. Brown is also director of the Carver Foundation and Agricultural and Research and Experiment station at Tuskegee.

Dr. Brown was born January 17, 1905, at Gray, La. He received his bachelor of science degree in 1926 from Howard university, then came to Iowa State college. He was granted a master of science degree in 1932 and a doctor of philosophy degree in 1936.

While at Iowa State college, he was a research fellow in the department of bacteriology from 1922 through 1936. From 1942 to 1943, he was a research assistant in the department of bacteriology on leave from Tuskegee institute.

Dr. Brown has been actively engaged in research during the 15 years he has been associated with Tuskegee institute. He has made a number of contributions to the literature in bacteriology and biochemistry. His greatest contribution has been his effort toward developing research at Tuskegee through the Carver foundation.

When he was appointed director of the foundation in 1944, there was no staff and no active research projects, but there was a budget of $2,500 allocated by Tuskegee institute. Since that time, the growth of the research program and development of the Carver foundation has been noteworthy.

From 1944-1945 through 1950-1951, more than $100,000 has been received from 15 industries, government agencies and foundations for research and an equal amount appropriated by Tuskegee institute for research and an equal amount appropriated by Tuskegee institute for salaries, equipment and supplies. The staff now consist of 11 senior members and eight graduate fellows in addition to the director and secretary.

Dr. Brown is the third man of his race to receive the Alumni Merit award. Others were Dr. George Washington Carver, class of '94, and Dr. Fred Patterson, president of Tuskegee, class of '23.

AWARDED $2,500 FELLOWSHIP FOR RESEARCH IN BUSINESS

Thomas J. Gardner, of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama has been awarded a fellowship in the amount of $2,500 by the Earhart Foundation of Ann Arbor, Michigan. This grant is to cover expenses connected with a study on "Problems Facing the Negro in Business."

This research is to be conducted in various communities in the South and Midwest. The study is for the doctoral dissertation at the Graduate School of Business Administration, New York University. The student hopes to present methods by which our business colleges can better serve local business enterprise. It is expected that this work will be completed and ready for presentation by the summer of 1952.

Mr. Gardner, who was employed by Tuskegee Institute as cashier and instructor from January, 1946 to January, 1948, is a native of Gloucester County, Virginia. He received his college degree from Hampton Institute in June, 1941, and served in the United States Army from October, 1941 to December, 1945. He received the degree of Master of Business Administration from New York University in June, 1949, and is now a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in business administration.

U.S. Colleges Must Seek To Restore Lost Integrity—Educator

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice-president of Tuskegee Institute told a Florida A and M College audience recently that a moral breakdown had invaded our colleges and that we must do something about this disappearance of integrity.

This Alabama educator, speaking at the Capping Ceremony of Alpha Kappa Mu National Honor Society continued, "Agreements between nations are not worth the paper they're written on. Every nation seems to be moving toward self annihilation and we must halt this suicidal march if we are years."

Mr. and Mrs. N. Kollock Celebrate 25th Year

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—On the evening of June 30 Mr. and Mrs. N. Kollock celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary in their beautiful home at 312 Fonville Street, this city. Music was furnished by Miss Blanch Jackson throughout the evening.

Mrs. Kollock was lovely in a ballerina-length gown of gray Chantilly lace over orchid satin. Her accessories were silver and orchid. She wore an orchid corsage, one of the gifts of her husband.

The receiving line included Mrs. Ruth Thurston, Mr. and Mrs. Kollock, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Thompson, Mrs. Laura Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Pendarvis and little Jessalyn Laurine Pendarvis. Mr. Thompson was best man at the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Kollock; Mr. Pendarvis, nephew of Mrs. Kollock, was the ring bearer. Completing the line were Mrs. Josephine Garvin and Mrs. Mae Hubert.

CHARMING AIDS

Mrs. Marie Williamson and Mrs. Willie Floyd greeted the guests. Other aids were Mrs. Anna Lewis, Mrs. Maggie Gaillard, Mrs. Aubrey Byrd, Mrs. Juanita Jones and Mrs. Bessie Scott served, assisted by Commercial Dietetics students under the direction of Mr. Lomax.

Mrs. Mary Moore and Miss Claudia Batey had charge of the guest book, which was used by Mrs. Kollock at her wedding. Some of her wedding invitations and telegrams were on display.

The out-of-town guests were Mrs. Laura Herbert, Mrs. Josephine Garvin, and Mrs. Mae Hubert of Jamaica, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Pendarvis and daughter, Jessalyn Laurine; Mrs. B. C. Cole, Miss Sadye C. Lee and Mrs. A. L. Cotton, all of Montgomery, Ala.; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Thompson and Mrs. Lucile D. Hamilton of Manning, S. C.; Miss Claudia Lowe Batey, Mrs. Marie King and Charles Haling of Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.; Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Welch of Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Rosa Malone of Spokane, Wash.; Mrs. Jean D. Spaulding of Jacksonville, Fla., and Miss Lillian Semper, Boston, Mass.

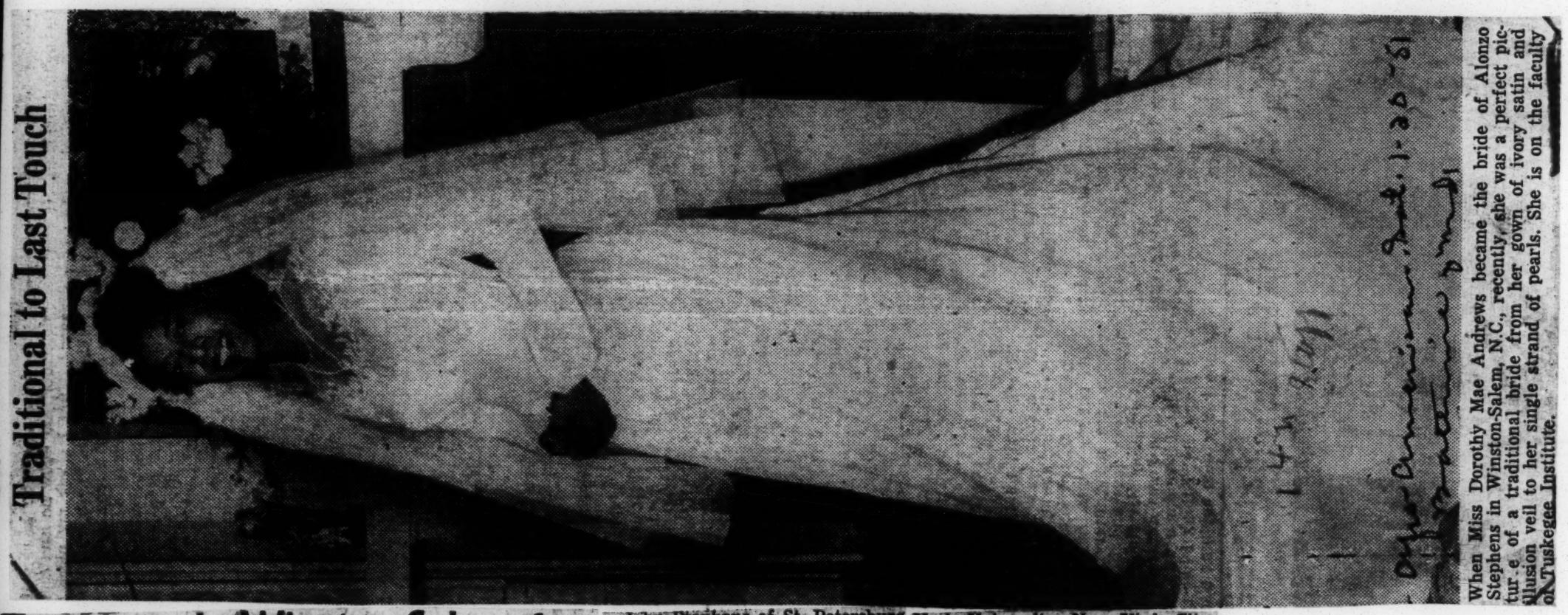
FOR THE VISITORS

The out-of-town guests were entertained Sunday at a breakfast by Mrs. Emma Welborn and her mother, Mrs. J. C. Green; Sunday evening at a watermelon cutting by Mr. and Mrs. Ghist Robinson. Monday morning, July 2, they toured the Government Hospital as the guests of Miss Jewel Crawford. They were shown over the Infantile Paralysis Unit at John Andrew Hospital by Mrs. Louise Trigg. Monday evening, Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Lewis entertained the guests at dinner and bridge.

Tuesday morning, they motored to Montgomery where they were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Pendarvis, the son and daughter-in-law of Mrs. Laura Herbert.

Mrs. G. W. A. Scott entertained the group at breakfast Wednesday morning, July 4. Wednesday evening, the group attended the golden anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. A. Johnston. The Fourth was climaxed for the group by a delightful bridge party given by Mrs. Maggie Gaillard.

For the highest score, Mrs. Laura Herbert received perfume as a prize. Prize for second place went to Mrs. Mary Moore; for third place, a prize to Mrs. Marie Williamson. All of the out-of-town guests were presented gifts by both the hostesses, Mrs. Gaillard and Mrs. Moore.



Traditional to Last Touch

When Miss Dorothy Mae Andrews became the bride of Alonzo Stephens in Winston-Salem, N.C., recently, she was a perfect picture of a traditional bride from her gown of ivory satin and illusion veil to her single strand of pearls. She is on the faculty of Tuskegee Institute.

Ceremony in Winston-Salem for Miss Andrews, Alonza Stephens

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C. — Gole Metropolitan Methodist Church was the setting for the marriage of Miss Dorothy Mae Andrews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dan W. Andrews, Sr., to Alonzo T. Stephens son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Stephens of St. Petersburg, Fla., here Sunday.

Bishop R. L. Jones of Salisbury and the Rev. W. F. Witherspoon, pastor of Goler Church, officiated at the double-ring ceremony.

Misses Barbara Scales and Patricia Holeman lighted the candles. Miss Louisa Lyerly, organist, Mrs. Laura Roberts, pianist, Mr. Dan Andrews, Jr., soloist, and brother of the bride, presented a program of wedding music.

Wears Ivory Satin

The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore an ivory satin gown with a sheer yoke of illusion with silk embroidery seed pearls and iridescent sequins. Her finger tip veil of illusion was caught by a coronet of seed pearls and orange blossoms. She carried a white bible topped with a white orchid and showered with satin streamers and lilies of the valley. Her only ornament was a strand of pearls, a gift of the bridegroom.

Miss Lee Alma Vaughn was maid of honor. She wore a lavender gown featuring a full skirt of lavender net over satin with a satin jacket. She carried a bouquet of mixed flowers with matching satin ribbon.

The bridesmaids wore similar styled dresses as that of the maid of honor. They were: Mrs. Mary Andrews, sister-in-law of the bride, Mrs. Alma Andrews, sister-in-law of the bride, Miss Berthenia E. Stephens, of St. Petersburg, Fla., sister of the groom, and Mrs. Elizabeth Russell, of Charlotte, N.C. The headdress of all of the attendants were of matching satin of the dresses.

Jessica and Yolanda Andrews, nieces of the bride, were flower girls. They wore floor length dresses of blue taffeta and blue ribbon bandeau, and carried white baskets filled with rose petals.

John Stephens of St. Petersburg was best man for his brother. Ushers were Dan Jr., James, Richard and William Andrews, brothers of the bride, and Alphonso Clement, of Durham, Billy White and David Lowery of Winston-Salem.

Mrs. Andrews, the bride's mother, wore a dinner gown of lace aqua with gold accessories and an orchid corsage. Mrs. Mary Hill, aunt of the bride, wore an aqua crepe gown with a lace jacket. Her accessories were gold. Mrs. Lillie Belle Johnson and Mrs. Mary L. Blackmon, also aunts of the bride, wore Copenhagen blue and green crepe dresses, respectively, with black accessories.

Reception Held

The bride's parents entertained at a reception at their home immediately following the ceremony. Guest were greeted at the door by Mrs. Gwendolyn Montgomery, cousin of the bride. Mrs. Carrie Rickert directed to the dining room Miss Georgeanna Alston presided at the punch bowl. Mrs. D. L. Crowder and Miss Mildred Dull were in charge of the gift room.

For the wedding trip, the bride wore a lavender suit of Forstmann wool with gray accessories and a short fur coat. Her corsage was a white orchid lifted from her wedding bouquet.

On Tuskegee Faculty

Mrs. Stephens was graduated from North Carolina College, Durham, North Carolina, and New York University, New York City. She is now a member of the faculty of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama.

Mr. Stephens is a graduate of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona, Fla., and Florida A. and M., Tallahassee, Florida. He is now studying at the University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Out of town guests were the Rev. Elliott Strickland, of St. Petersburg Fla., Mrs. D. L. Crowder, West Palm Beach, Fla., Mrs. M. J. Hill and Master Ronald Burrough of Cleveland, Ohio, Mr and Mrs. Alphonso Clement of Durham, Mrs. Mary L. Blackmon and Mrs. Lillie Bell Johnson, and Leroy Johnson Jr., of Grensboro, and Bishop and Mrs. R. L. Jones and daughter of Salisbury.

Dr. Russell W. Brown Gets Iowa State College Honor

AMES, Iowa—(SNS)—Dr. Russell W. Brown, professor of bacteriology and chairman of the graduate school, Tuskegee Institute Tuskegee, Ala., was honored at Iowa State College on Saturday, June 16, when he received the Chicago Alumni Merit Award.

Inaugurated in 1932, the award is bestowed upon outstanding alumni for meritorious service in their fields and contributions to their fellow men.

In addition to his departmental work and his duties with the graduate school, Dr. Brown is also director of the Carver Foundation and Agricultural Research and Experiment Station, Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Brown was born on January 17, 1905, at Gray, La. He received his bachelor of science degree in 1926 from Howard University, then came to Iowa State College. He was granted a master of science degree in 1932 and a doctor of philosophy degree in 1936. While at Iowa State College, he was a research fellow in the department of bacteriology from 1933 through 1936. From 1942 to 1943, he was a research assistant in the department of bacteriology on leave from Tuskegee Institute.

In 1930 and 1931, Dr. Brown was an instructor in biology at Rust College Holly Springs, Miss. In 1932 and 1933, he was associate professor of biology at Langston University, Langston, Okla. Since 1936, has has been a member of the faculty of Tuskegee. He started as instructor and head of the department of bacteriology in 1936. From 1944 to 1947 he was head of the division of natural science. In 1947, he stepped into his present position as professor of bacteriology and chairman of the graduate school.

Dr. Brown is the third man of his race to receive the Alumni Merit Award. Others were Dr. George Washington Carver, class of '94, and Dr. Fred Patterson, class of '23.

WED 50 YEARS—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. A. Johnson of Tuskegee Institute, recently observed their golden wedding anniversary. He is a nephew of the late Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of Tuskegee Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnston

Tuskegee Pair Has Golden Anniversary

TUSKEGEE—Mr. and Mrs. Selburn M. Clark were hosts to a reception last week at Dorothy Hall honoring Mrs. Clark's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. A. Johnston, on the occasion of their golden wedding anniversary.

Friends from far and near came to congratulate the happy pair. Dorothy Hall was a veritable flower garden with gladioli, dahlias, roses and other seasonal flowers adorning the lower and upper halls and receiving rooms. Many were gifts from admiring friends.

The large reception room was decorated with golden hued gladioli in floor baskets against a background of palms and magnolia leaves.

PROFUSION OF FLOWERS

Mr. and Mrs. Clark and Mr. and Mrs. Johnston stood under an arch entwined with gilded Southern smilax and flanked on either side by floor baskets of golden hued gladioli. The bride of fifty years was lovely in a gown of pink lace over taffeta. Her corsage was a gift from Yates and Sons.

Mrs. Clark wore a dress of orchid nylon with shoulder straps of vari-colored flowers.

Out-of-town guests were Mmes. Penelope Lloyd Bailey, New York; Margaret Washington Barrington, Augusta, Ga.; Bessie Stevenson Washington; H. O. Abbott, Chicago; Emma Mayberry, Los Angeles; Georgine Morris, Des Moines; J. Bone, Nashville; C. C. Owens, Durham; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lee, Muskogee, Okla.; Messrs. Julius Alexander, Montgomery, Ala.; Bill Jackson, Birmingham; Scoville Johnston, Springfield, Mass.; Miss Lucille Davis and Marcella White, Birmingham; Mrs. Cassandra Redeaux and Miss Melcena Blackwell, Detroit.

Hostesses were Mmes. T. M. Alexander, E. H. Lee, Pearl Jefferson, A. Yates, K. Mack, J. A. Kennedy, J. J. Flood, M. W. Freeman, E. M. Washington, A. L. Holsey, E. C. Cooper, G. Busby, T. Gardner, J. Chenault, M. Bradley, D. Williams, H. F. Davis, H. Webb, D. M. Fair, P. Hunt, W. Shehee, C. E. Watkins, A. C. Roberts, G. K. Logan and E. A. Wilk-

Mr. Johnson is a nephew of the late Booker T. Washington.

Moral Breakdown At College Is Text of Speech

Vice President of Tuskegee Tells FAMCEE Students and Teachers Integrity Is Lost Virtue

Tallahassee.—Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice president of Tuskegee Institute told a Florida A&M College audience Wednesday, November 28 that a moral breakdown had invaded our colleges and that we must do something about this disappearance of integrity.

This Alabama educator, who holds degrees from Talladega, Cornell, Columbia and Wisconsin universities was speaking at the Second Annual Tapping Ceremony of Alpha Kappa Mu National Honor Society in Lee Auditorium.

He continued, "Agreements between nations are not worth the paper they're written on. Every nation seems to be moving toward self annihilation and we must halt this suicidal march if we are to live up to the hopes of other years."

By pointing to the fact that half of the 37 billion dollars of our national debt was spent for instruments of destruction he expressed the hope that atomic energy would be made more useful than for arms.

Dr. Derbigny begged Florida A&M College students to help bring about a moral rejuvination. In his conclusion he said, "My hope is that some of you will dedicate yourselves to a spiritual rebirth in our world and bring us closer to an age of reason which I believe is the goal of all scholarships.

Dr. W. S. Maize and Associate Professor Riley of the A&M faculty are national historian and national director of publicity respectively.

Dr. George W. Gore is founder of the organization and is currently serving as secretary-treasurer.

Tuskegee Faculty Members Get Articles Published

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — As a result of the extensive research being carried on by members of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in all of the various schools and departments, several articles of great significance are finding their way into print.

In the last two months no less than six articles by Tuskegee faculty members have been published in some of the leading journals of the country. In addition, several more are now in preparation, and they will be announced as soon as the research progresses to the point where they can be released.

The most recent group of published articles includes: "The problem of Our Three Million Children of School Age with Hearing Defects," by Dr. Ira L. Ferguson of the School of Education, which appeared in the November 1951 issue of "The Bulletin of the National Association of Secondary School Principals." Also by Dr. Ferguson, the article "Teaching—A 'Sissy' Career" is one of the parade of articles in the November 1951 issue of the Journal of Education, America's oldest magazine for educators.

"Changes in the Cotton South," by Lewis W. Jones and Ernest E. Neal, both of the Rural Life Council, appeared in the October 1951 issue of New South. "Social Centers in the Rural South," by Lewis W. Jones was published in the Third Quarter, 1951 edition of Phylon, and "Machines in the Cotton Field: Children in School," by Lewis W. Jones and B. F. MacLaurin, appeared in the October 1951 issue of School and Society.

"A study of the Friedel-Crafts Synthesis with Alkoxychloroalkanes," by Dr. Clarence T. Mason and Lewis A. Gist, Jr., of the Carver Foundation research staff was published in the Journal of the American Chemical Society, 73,-4644 (1951).

In addition to the above faculty writings, the November 1, 1951 issue of the Museum News, published by the American Association of Museums, carried an announcement concerning the Carver Museum and its new Curator, Mrs. B. B. Walcott.

74 To Get Service Awards At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., May 4—Tuskegee Institute will honor 74 members of its faculty and staff in the institute chapel Sunday, at 6:30 p.m., with service awards for 25 or more years of service.

President F. D. Patterson will present certificates of appreciation to retired persons who spent 25 or more years with the institute before being retired and to those now in service who have service totaling 25 or more years.

It is interesting to note that total of 1890 years of service is involved in the records of those being honored. James K. Knight, retired instructor in the carpentry division, claims the longest record of continuous service with 50 years of employment. He lives in the town of Tuskegee.

Mrs. Amelia C. Roberts of the department of physical education has the second highest record of continuous service with the institute. She came to Tuskegee immediately from college with plans for spending one year. She has served under the three administrations for a period of 46 years.

Several others have records of 45 years. The average number of years for those being honored is 33 plus.

There is yet another group who served 25 or more years but who left the institute before being officially retired. Some of Tuskegee's most valued employes fall within this group.

A list of those honored follow:

Cleve Leigh Abbott, John O. H. Amakyi, John L. Anderson, Benjamin J. Beard, William H. Carter, Frank P. Chisholm, Antionette Novell Cohen, Richard B. Collins, Frazier Collis, Robert Stewart Darnaby, Frank Louis Drye, Charles Ecton, Charles Henry Evans, Cora O. Fant, Evadne I. Fears, Elizabeth D. Flake, John H. Flake, James Julius Flood, Arthur Floyd, Charles Hansford Gibson, Beatrice M. Graine, Ernest Aiken Grant, Ignacio Loyola Guzman, Jessie Parkhurst Guzman, Frank M. Hartle, Elmer T. Ho

Pearl C. Hunt, Conrad Hutchinson, G. Lake Imes, Pearl S. Jefferson, George William Albert Johnston, James Robert Jones, Charles Wilson Kelly, James Knight, Georgia Koontz Logan, Addie D. Long, Walter J. Love, John W. Maddux, Sallah olk Martin, Thomas Herbert McCormick, Sadye A. McMillan, Alvin Joseph Neely, Emily Moore Neely, Carolina C. Owens, Ophelia W. Pearson, Jalious Perry, Albert hillips, Carrie S. Ramsey, Margaret E. Richardson, Amelia C. Roberts, Collins Harvey Robinson.

Doris F. Scott, Lena Cheeks Shehee, Walter T. Shehee, Alberta Lillian Simms, Earl F. Sorrell, Florence Beatrice Stevens Sorrell, Abram Baker Terrell, Arnena West Turfner, Robert L. Waggener, Susie Russell Waggener, Bess Bolden Walcott, Edna Landers Walcott, Celia Elvetus Watkins, Harold William Webb, Hattie Simmons West, William J. White, William Wiley, Evalina Wilkerson, Nicholas Elliott Wilkins, Junius C. Williams, Sr., John Theophilus Williamson, David A. Williston, Charles Winter Wood, and Matthew Woods.

Sarajean Duncan Bride Of Alabama Physician

Courier Sat 2-3-51

MONESSEN, Pa.—Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duncan of this city are revealing the marriage of their daughter, Sarajean, to Dr. Edward Moseley, resident physician at Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala. The impressive ceremony took place Christmas day in the historic chapel of Tuskegee Institute. The Rev. William E. Carson officiated at the double ring rites.

Given in marriage by an uncle, John Ducan of Montgomery, Ala., the lovely bride wore a gown of white satin with Chantilly lace yoke trimmed with sequins and seed pearls. The lace yoke was repeated in the full skirt which ended in a Cathedral train. Her veil of nylon illusion edged with Chantilly lace was caught to a crown of seed pearls. She carried a cascade bouquet of white orchids and babies breath.

Miss Dorinda Duncan, who with the bride, is a teacher at Tuskegee Institute, served as maid of honor. Mrs. Gloria Washington Jackson was matron of honor. Bridesmaids included Mrs. Ethel Bulls Ellsberry; Miss Rosemarie Duncan, sister of the bride, and Miss Thomasine McMillan, cousin of the bride.

Little Dorothy Duncan and Kay Waddell were flower girls.

Dr. J. David Traden served as best man. Ushers were William Anderson, Dr. Thomas Calhoun, Wilson Richburg, and Dr. Leon Williams.

Immediately following the wedding, a reception was held at the Propellor Club. The couple have made their home in Tuskegee.

Nuptial music was played by Mrs. Alberta L. Simms, organist. Soloist were Miss Jewette Reynolds, Mrs. Elinor Hastings Foster and Mrs. Jewette Neal.

The bride is a graduate of Monesson High School and received her Bachelor of Science degree in education from Tuskegee Institute and her master's degree from Howard University. She is a member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

The groom is a graduate of the University of Illinois. He received his medical degree from Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., and is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. Dr. Moseley is a resident physician at Veterans Hospital in Tuskegee.

MISS NORMAN IS WED

Richmond, Va., May 31.—Miss Jessie Lucelia Norman became the bride of Ernest Earl &Gibson at 6 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, May 6, 1951.

The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Lurena Hickman Marshall now residing in Toledo, Ohio.

The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Robinson, Salem, New Jersey.

The double ring ceremony was performed in the St. Phillips Episcopal Church. Father Ashton Hamilton officiated.

The bride chose a white imported lace and nylon dress with white accessories. She wore a corsage of pink roses with pink satin ribbons.

Miss Dolores V. Frank of Louisville, Kentucky, was matron of honor. She wore a navy blue suit with light blue accessories. Cyril Gibson of Salem, New Jersey, brother of the groom, served as best man.

Following the ceremony a lovely dinner was held in the College Inn on the campus of Virginia Union University.

The bride was graduated from Holloway High School, Murfreesboro, Tenn., with the highest honor of her class. She won the Criterian Art Club Scholarship. Mrs. Gibson graduated from Tennessee A & I State College at Nashville. She was a popular cheerleader for the college football team.

The groom is in the School of Commercial Dietetics.

The popular couple are making their home for the present at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Their address is Box 367, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. They both have the best wishes of a host of friends who wish them every happiness.

Showers of Congratulations were bestowed upon them at the Tuskegee Institute where the bride holds a position as Clerk Stenography there. They received many beautiful and useful gifts from their friends.

Mrs. Gibson has achieved a splendid reputation for her winsome personality as well as great physica lbeauty. Murfreesboro is proud of her.

WED 50 YEARS—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. A. Johnson of Tuskegee Institute, recently observed their golden wedding anniversary. He is a nephew of the late Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of Tuskegee Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnston

Tuskegee Pair Has Golden Anniversary

Courier

TUSKEGEE—Mr. and Mrs. Selburn M. Clark were hosts to a reception last week at Dorothy Hall honoring Mrs. Clark's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. A. Johnston, on the occasion of their golden wedding anniversary.

Friends from far and near came to congratulate the happy pair. Dorothy Hall was a veritable flower garden with gladioli, dahlias, roses and other seasonal flowers adorning the lower and upper halls and receiving rooms. Many were gifts from admiring friends.

Sat. 8-18-51

The large reception room was decorated with golden hued gladioli in floor baskets against a background of palms and magnolia leaves.

PROFUSION OF FLOWERS

Mr. and Mrs. Clark and Mr. and Mrs. Johnston stood under an arch entwined with gilded Southern smilax and flanked on either side by floor baskets of golden hued gladioli. The bride of fifty years was lovely in a gown of pink lace over taffeta. Her corsage was a gift from Yates and Sons.

Mrs. Clark wore a dress of orchid nylon with shoulder straps of vari-colored flowers.

Out-of-town guests were Mmes.

Penelope Lloyd Bailey, New York; Robert Lee, Muskogee, Okla.; Margaret Washington Barring, Alexander, Montgomery, Ala.; Messrs. Julius Alexander, Montgomery, Ala.; Bill Jackson, Birmingham; E. H. Lee, Pearl Jefferson, Augusta, Ga.; Bessie Stevenson Washington; H. O. Abbott, Scoville Johnston, Kennedy, J. J. Flood, M. W. Freeminghan; Chicago; Emma Mayberry, Los Springfield, Mass.; Miss Lucille Angeles; Georgine Morris, Des man, E. M. Washington, A. L. Moines; J. Bone, Nashville; C. C. Holsey, E. C. Cooper, G. Busby, Owens, Durham; Mr. and Mrs. Marcella White, Birmingham; Mrs. Cassandra Reley, D. Williams, H. F. Davis, H. Miss Melcena Blackwell, Detroit.

Hostesses were Mmes. T. M. Alexander, E. H. Lee, Pearl Jefferson, A. Yates, K. Mack, J. A. Kennedy, J. J. Flood, M. W. Freeman, E. M. Washington, A. L. Holsey, E. C. Cooper, G. Busby, T. Gardner, J. Chenault, M. Bradley, D. Williams, H. F. Davis, H. Webb, D. M. Fair, P. Hunt, W. Shehee, C. E. Watkins, A. C. Robideaux and Mrs. Booker T. Washington, well, Detroit.

Mr. Johnson is a nephew of the late Booker T. Washington, G. K. Logan and E. A. Wilkerson.

Doctors of Philosophy in Tuskegee Ceremony

Left to right are Father James Kirkland, Dr. E. P. Norris Jr., Durham, N.C., best man; Dr. Gerald Alonza Edwards, placing the ring on the finger of his bride, Dr. Cecile Hoover, formerly of East St. Louis, Ill., and Mrs. Elaine F. Thomas, matron of honor.

torate in chemistry at Buffalo University and is a member of the faculty at North Carolina College at Durham. He is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

Mrs. Edwards, who was awarded the doctoral degree in nutrition from the University of Iowa, is a member of the faculty at Tuskegee Institute and a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

GOOD PUBLICITY

Tuskegee Is Featured In Magazine

Tuskegee was featured in the June issue of Gas Lines, monthly publication of the Alabama Gas Corp.

The front cover was a photograph of Grey Columns, the historic, picturesque home of Mrs. E. R. Alexander, the brick for which was made in 18[illegible] by slaves.

Other photographs included air "shots" of the Veterans Hospital and Tuskegee Institute, the home of L. M. Alley, Cleveland Thompson, Herman Overton, Edward C. Leslie and J. E. Bridges, the Booker T. Washington monument, Methodist Church, White Hall at T. I., Simmons Gardens apartment, and the gas company office.

An accompanying story briefly summarized the early history of Tuskegee and the role it has played in education, plus a few facts about its agricultural legacy.

The article noted, too, that electric consumption runs to 3,600,000 kilowatt hours a year, water about 500,000 gallons daily, and about 20,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas annually.

Miss Cecile Hoover Wed to Dr. Gerald A. Edwards

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —In a formal ceremony held in the St. Philip Episcopal Church here, recently, Miss Cecile Hoover, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Ernest J. Hoover of East Saint Louis, Ill., became the bride of Dr. Gerald A. Edwards, son of Mrs. C. Ruth Edwards and the late G. A. Edwards, of Durham, N.C.

The Rev. James Kirkland was officiating minister. The vows were spoken before an altar banked with candles burning from wrought-iron candelabra.

The bride, who was given in marriage by Dr. Eugene Dibble, wore a ballerina length gown of Chantilly lace and nylon moline. Her head dress was a white satin cloche from which hung her finger-tip veil of illusion. She carried a white prayer book topped with a white orchid from which hung streamers of white satin and lillies of the valley.

Mrs. Thomas Attends

Mrs. Elaine F. Thomas, of Tuskegee, was matron of honor. She was attired in a ballerina length dress of blue nylon [illegible], satin, and lace. The bodice was an off-the-shoulder design and she wore a stole of nylon net, a blue satin and net cloche and carried a cascade bouquet of blue chrysanthemums.

The bride's other attendants were Mrs. Anona Bulls, of Tuskegee, and Mrs. Hazel E. River, of Durham, sister of the bridegroom. Their gowns were identical to the matron of honor's, of pink and yellow respectively.

The bridegroom was attended by Dr. Edward P. Norris Jr., of Durham, N.C., as best man. Groomsmen were Howard Carter, Dr. Louis Cason, Charles Davis, and Fred West, all of Tuskegee.

Following the wedding a reception was held in Dorothy Hall.

Dr. Edwards received his doc-

Mr. and Mrs. N. Kollock Celebrate 25th Year

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—On the evening of June 30 Mr. and Mrs. N. Kollock celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary in their beautiful home at 312 Fonville Street, this city. Music was furnished by Miss Blanch Jackson throughout the evening.

Mrs. Kollock was lovely in a ballerina-length gown of gray Chantilly lace over orchid satin. Her accessories were silver and orchid. She wore an orchid corsage, one of the gifts of her husband.

The receiving line included Mrs. Ruth Thurston, Mr. and Mrs. Kollock, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Thompson, Mrs. Laura Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Pendarvis and little Jessalyn Laurine Pendarvis. Mr. Thompson was best man at the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Kollock; Mr. Pendarvis, nephew of Mrs. Kollock, was the ring bearer. Completing the line were Mrs. Josephine Garvin and Mrs. Mae Hubert.

CHARMING AIDS

Mrs. Marie Williamson and Mrs. Willie Floyd greeted the guests. Other aids were Mrs. Anna Lewis, Mrs. Maggie Gaillard, Mrs. Aubrey Byrd, Mrs. Juanita Jones and Mrs. Bessie Scott served, assisted by Commercial Dietetics students under the direction of Mr. Lomax.

Mrs. Mary Moore and Miss Claudia Batey had charge of the guest book, which was used by Mrs. Kollock at her wedding. Some of her wedding invitations and telegrams were on display.

The out-of-town guests were Mrs. Laura Herbert, Mrs. Josephine Garvin, and Mrs. Mae Hubert of Jamaica, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Pendarvis and daughter, Jessalyn Laurine; Mrs. B. C. Cole, Miss Sadye C. Lee and Mrs. A. L. Cotton, all of Montgomery, Ala.; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Thompson and Mrs. Lucile D. Hamilton of Manning, S. C.; Miss Claudia Howe Batey, Mrs. Marie King and Charles Haling of Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.; Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Welch of Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Rosa Malone of Spokane, Wash.; Mrs. Jean D. Spaulding of Jacksonville, Fla., and Miss Lillian Semper, Boston, Mass.

FOR THE VISITORS

The out-of-town guests were entertained Sunday at a breakfast by Mrs. Emma Welborn and her mother, Mrs. J. C. Green; Sunday evening at a watermelon cutting by Mr. and Mrs. Ghist Robinson. Monday morning, July 2, they toured the Government Hospital as the guests of Miss Jewel Crawford. They were shown over the Infantile Paralysis Unit at John Andrew Hospital by Mrs. Louise Trigg. Monday evening, Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Lewis entertained the guests at dinner and bridge.

Tuesday morning, they motored to Montgomery where they were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Pendarvis, the son and daughter-in-law of Mrs. Laura Herbert.

Mrs. G. W. A. Scott entertained the group at breakfast Wednesday morning, July 4. Wednesday evening, the group attended the golden anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. A. Johnston. The Fourth was climaxed for the group by a delightful bridge party given by Mrs. Maggie Gaillard.

For the highest score, Mrs. Laura Herbert received perfume as a prize. Prize for second place went to Mrs. Mary Moore; for third place, a prize to Mrs. Marie Williamson. All of the out-of-town guests were presented gifts by both the hostesses, Mrs. Gaillard and Mrs. Moore.

MR. AND MRS. MARSHALL EUGENE JOHNSON
. . . to reside in New Jersey

Gibson-Johnson Rites Performed in Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—St. Andrew Episcopal Church was the scene of a pretty wedding on Thursday evening, June 28, at seven o'clock, when Miss Charlotte Gibson, daughter of Mrs. Jessie Gibson and the late Charles Gibson, was married to Marshall Eugene Johnson of Westwood, N. J. The Rev. H. J. Bowden officiated at the double-ring ceremony.

Episcopal wedding music was used throughout the service with Mrs. Lexine Weeks at the organ. Miss Jewette Reynolds sang.

The bride was given in marriage by J. R. Jones, a friend of the family. Her gown was of white slipper satin, having a tight bodice with sweetheart neckline and long sleeves. The bouffant skirt ended in a long train. Her finger-length veil fell from a lace cap edged with orange blossoms and her bouquet was of stephanotis and baby's breath centered with a white orchid.

SISTER IS ATTENDANT

Mrs. Mildred Griner, who was her sister's only attendant, wore a floor-length dress of pastel blue nylon trimmed with bands of satin in the same shade. Her bonnet was of yellow net and she carried yellow rose buds tied with ribbons matching her dress. Ushers were Messrs. Sorrell, Waggener and Reid. Dr. L. Williams served as best man.

Immediately following the ceremony, a reception was held at the home of the bride.

The lace-covered table was placed on the spacious lawn and there Mmes. Theodore Nofles, William Wiley and Miss Elizabeth Cobb served the guests.

A buffet supper, prepared and served by commercial dietetics students under the direction of Mrs. J. R. Jones and Mr. Lomax, was enjoyed by the bridal party and hostesses. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson left by plane from Atlanta for a honeymoon in the East, after which they will make their home in Westwood, N. J.

For travel, the bride wore a tan suit with straw-colored accessories.

The bride grew up at Tuskegee Institute and was educated here. She spent the past three years as a teacher in the New Mexico public school system.

ON TUSKEGEE STAFF—Miss Mildred Louise Moncrief, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Moncrief of Blitzhoover, is a member of the faculty at Tuskegee Institute. A graduate of the University of Pittsburgh, Miss Moncrief received her master's degree at Tuskegee in August. She plans to spend the holidays with her family in Pittsburgh.

ANOTHER LOVELY bride is the former Miss Charlotte Gibson, daughter of Mrs. Jessie Gibson and the late Charles Gibson, who became the bride of Marshall Eugene Johnson of Westwood, N. J., at the St. Andrews Episcopal church in Tuskegee Institute, Ala., The Rev. H. J. Bowden officiated at the double-ring ceremony.

Leading Magazines Carry Items By 'Kegee Faculty

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala—As a result of the extensive research being carried on by members of the Tuskegee Institute faculty in all of the various schools and departments, several articles by Tuskegee faculty members have been published in some of the leading journals of the country. In addition, several more are now in preparation. The most recent group of published articles includes:

"The Problem of Our Three Million Children of School Age with Hearing Defects," by Dr. Ira L. Ferguson which appeared in the November, issue of The Bulletin of the National Association of Secondary School Principals; "Changes in the Cotton South," by Lewis W. Jones and Ernest E. Neal appeared in the October issue of New South.

"Social Centers in the Rural South," by Lewis W. Jones was published in the Third Quarter, 1951 edition of Phylon, and "Machines in the Cottin Field? Children in School," by Jones and B. F. MacLaurin, appeared in the October issue of School and Society.

Dr. Clarence T. Mason and Lewis A. Gist, Jr., of the Carver Foundation research staff, had an item published in the Journal of the American Chemical Society, 73,4644 (1951) and Nov. 1, issue of the Museum News carried an announcement concerning the Carver Museum and its new curator, Mrs. B. B. Walcott.

CHAT WITH FARM CREDIT CHIEF—Following his address before the Professional Agricultural Workers Conference at Tuskegee, Jan. 14-17, I. W. Duggan, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, chats with delegates to the meeting. Left to right, Dr. E. M. Norris of Prairie View A. and M. College, Prairie View, Tex.; P. H. Stone, Georgia State Extension Service; Duggan, and Field Agent T. M. Campbell of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.—Polk photo. (Other pictures, story on Page 13)

Farmers' Resolutions Note Farming Changes

Journal and Guide

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The 60th Annual Tuskegee Institute Negro Farmers Conference adopted several resolutions during its recent meeting here.

It was recommended that every effort be made to help Negro family sized farmers secure adequate farming land and to become more efficient producers. This resolution was prompted because large segments of the farm population are becoming less esential due to advances of mechanization, livestock and grass land farming and other trends away from the traditional one-crop system, and also the tendency toward fewer and larger farms.

Feeling that a fuller contribution can be made to society if colored personnel is equitably distributed throughout all agencies, the conference recommended that:

* * *

THERE BE NEGRO representation on all policy making bodies, fund appropriating and approving committees in agriculture, education, health, welfare and related agencies where public funds are involved.

THE CONFERENCE commended the press for recognizing its responsibility in the area of agriculture and urged all agricultural workers to make more news available to the media.

All programs of educational betterment which seek to equalize training and facilities for American youth regardless of race, color or creed were reendorsed. It restated its recommendations that specific atten-

Also that appropriate representation be given qualified colored persons in War Mobilization and Civil Defense programs on national, regional, state and local levels. And, that more Negroes be hired in all public service agencies and their divisions.

It was further recommended that more emphasis be given to preparing youth for competitive employment in all areas of employment and that the Civil Service System be carefully and constantly studied by public schools and colleges with a view toward alerting aspirants for local, state, regional and national jobs in order that no opportunities for employment may be lost or overlooked.

* * *

tion be given the training of specialists to serve in agriculture and home economics services; pre-service and in-service training of public employees and technical training in more of the occupations which have to do with producing, processing and distributing agricultural commodities.

It was further recommended that rural people be made more conscious of the need for emphasis on the improvement of human relations by participation in all phases of civic, political, social and economc aspects of family and community life.

* * *

--REALIZING THAT the church is the institution most common to rural neighborhoods and communities, the conference recommended that more resident ministers have an interest in agriculture and rural sociology; that the church give more support and cooperation to agencies working for better land tenure and practice and that more emphasis be placed upon a sound Christian philosophy of rural living.

The conference also urged the expansion of national, state and local health programs and recommended that teachers, ministers, parents and all workers with rural people stress the value of good citizenship and begin early to instruct youth in their obligations and privileges as good citizens.

All citizens were urged to qualify to vote and use their ballots to help elect men of character and training, who will consider the interests of all people in carrying out their official duties.

'Better Land For Better Living' Theme Of Tuskegee Ag Conference

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—This week Tuskegee institute opened its 60th annual Farmers conference held in conjunction with its annual Agricultural Workers conference.

The first three days of the meeting will be devoted to the Agriculture Workers conference with the theme: "The Influence of Programs of Federal, State and Local Agencies on Land Tenure in the Southern Region."

Theme for the 60th farmers meeting will be "Better Land for Better Living."

Dr. I. A. Derbigny, acting president of Tuskegee, opened the combined meeting with a welcome address. Dean L. A. Potts of the School of Agriculture presided.

Meetings included lectures, discussions, and panel groups on various phases of agricultural activities.

A. G. Gaston, president, Booker T. Washington, Insurance company, Birmingham, will be the guest speaker at the annual farmers banquet, and L.J. Washington of the Farmers Home Administration will be tosatmaster.

Other speakers during the first meeting will include such persons as G. L. Smith, director of agriculture, Prairie View college, Texas; J. W. Fisher, director of agriculture, Southern university; I. W. Duggan, governor, Farm Credit administration, U. S. department of agriculture.

Numerous federal officials from the department of agriculture, and members of the Tuskegee faculty. Dr. George Gent, general manager, Tennessee Valley authority, will address the closing exercises of the 60th annual farmers conference.

Ths conference will include a number of demonstrations and discussions on practical farming problems such as livestock and poultry, farm crops, and farm economics. In one phase of the meeting, farmers will describe practices that have enabled them to make greater yields and income on various crops.

Annual Tuskegee Farmers Meeting Draws 3,000

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP)—"Farmers must make a sober appraisal of their capacity to produce essential commodities in light of the current international situation." This was the opinion voiced by Dr. George F. Gant, general manager of the Tennessee Valley Authority, who was guest speaker at the 60th Annual Tuskegee Institute Farmers conference held here last Wednesday.

He said that on the one hand, we must anticipate a shortage of farm labor, as the requirements of the military forces and of war industry increase. On the other hand, and at the same time, we can predict a demand for greater agricultural production.

Dr. Gant told the more than 3000 farm people and professional agricultural workers that we will be able to meet this challenge. "To do this," he stated, "we will have to take advantage of the water-climate-soil combinations which we have in this region and make use of the know-how of our college and experiment stations."

The speaker stated that Congress gave TVA a three-fold job when it was established in 1933:

(1) Control flood waters along the Tennessee river and use it for the production of electricity.

(2) Produce synthetic fertilizer.

(3) To study and encourage the orderly and balanced development of the resources of the region.

The great audience had spent a profitable and colorful forenoon listening to farm families recount their experience in adjusting to the rapidly changing pattern of agriculture in the south.

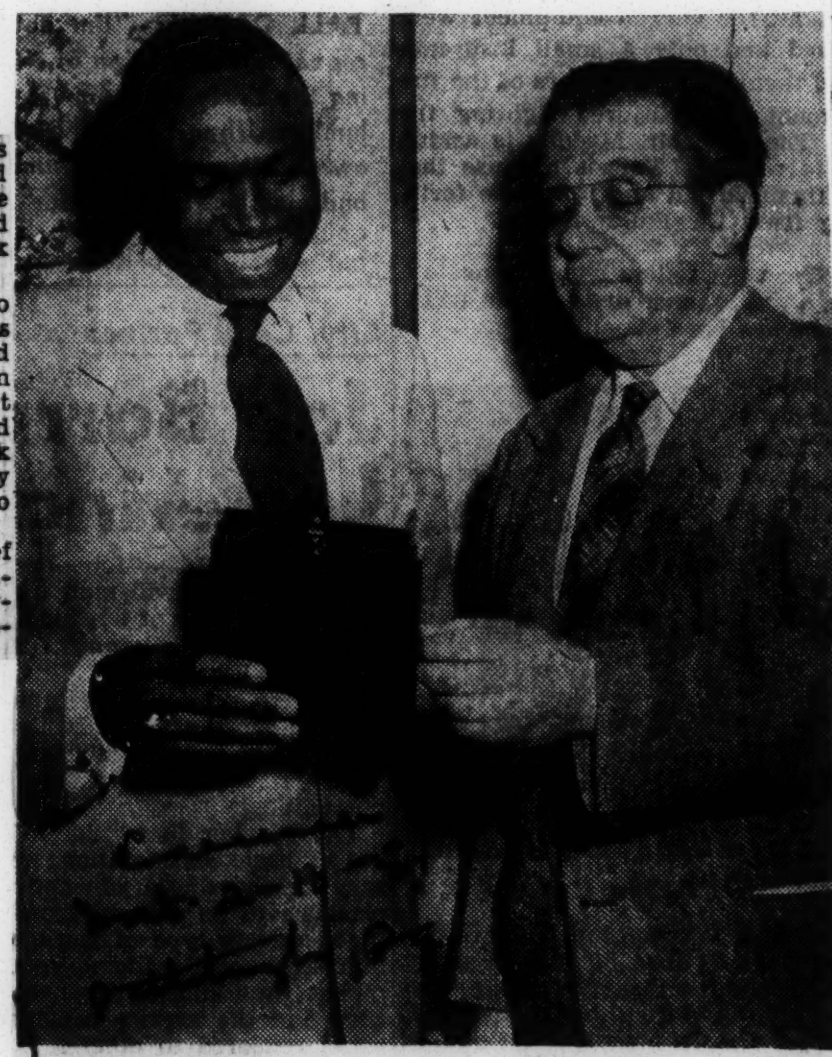
Young and old farmers alike were heartened by the reports of such men as Jake Harris of Bolivar County, Miss. Harris worked up from a tenant farmer to a planter, operating 1420 acres of land. He owns 1020 acres, operates machinery valued at $33,000 and has 21 families on his farm.

He stated that he has helped 10 families to buy their own farms. In 1948 Harris produced 800 bales of cotton on his farm.

The Jack Wilson family of Tallapoosa, Ala., was awarded Alabama's Certificate of Merit by Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice president of Tuskegee Institute who presided in the absence of President Patterson now on a visit in Africa. The Wilsons operate a diversified family-sized farm which yielded a gross income of $15,000 last year. Dairying and swine production make up the bulk of their income.

The stage exhibit, in addition to showing the homemakers short cuts to comforts and conveniences told the farmers a dramatic story in farm economy. A huge lighted chart extending across the stage showed in figures and in minature bulk the farm products needed to pay off a debt of $1,000 from 1919 to 1951.

Dean L. A. Potts of the School of Agriculture and his Farmers Conference committee planned and carried out a full and profitable program of activity for all concerned.



Cited By Tuskegee—Sherman Briscoe, left, information specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, receives a Tuskegee citation plaque from Dr. Arthur Raper, noted author and rural sociologist, for "outstanding service in the field of agricultural journalism." It was given by the Tuskegee Agricultural Forum during the recent Farmers Conference.

60th Annual Farmer Confab Attracts 3,000 At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — "Farmers must make a sober appraisal of their capacity to produce essential commodities in light of the current international situation." This was the opinion voiced by Dr. George F. Gant, general manager of the Farmers Conference held here recently.

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Dr. Gant told the more than 3,000 farm people and professional agricultural workers that we will be able to meet this challenge. "To do this," he stated, "we will have to take advantage of the water-climate-soil combinations which we have in this region and make use of the know-how of our colleges and experiment stations."

* * *

THE AUDIENCE listened to farm families recount their experiences in adjusting to the rapidly changing pattern of agriculture in the South.

Young and old farmers alike were heartened by the reports of such men as Lee Harris of Boliver County, Miss. Mr. Harris worked up from a tenant farmer to a planter operating 1,420 acres of land. He owns, 1,020 acres, operates machinery valued at $33,000 and has 21 families on his farm.

The Jack Wilson family of Tallapoosa, Ala. was awarded Alabama's Certificate of Merit by Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice president of Tuskegee Institute who presided in the absence of president Patterson now on a visit in Africa. The Wilsons operate diversified family-sized farm which yeilded a gross income of $15,000 last year. Dairying and swine production make up the bulk of their income.

* * *

DEAN L. A. Potts of the School of Agriculture and his Farmers Conference Committee planned and carried out the program of activity.

The Professional Agricultural Workers Conference was attended by 90 of the country's top ranking agricultural leaders of both races. This group gave serious study to the problems of land tenure.

Dr. Arthur Raper, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in summing up this conference said, "Farm tenure has its regional angle, its national angle, and its international angle. We have gone so far ahead of the rest of the world in our mechanization of farming that the peasant farmers of the underdeveloped countries cannot understand our definitions—neither can we understand theirs."

* * *

DR. RAPER stated that a part of our present conflict is due to not understanding the small farmers' problems and attitudes in the Far East. Dr. Raper would like to see land ownership on a family-sized basis the paramount concern of every agricultural agency both private and public.

The Farm and Home Week brought 150 men and 26 women to Tuskegee this year. They devoted full study to "Better Land for Better Living." Representative farmers from the entire low-er South were invited to share in the conference.

Honored also was the principal speaker A. G. Gaston, Birmingham insurance executive with a plaque for outstanding service to agricultural progress in 1950.

* * *

THIS GROUP presented a portrait of Mr. Maris, done in oil by Tuskegee's talented artist and curator of the George Washington Carver Museum, Charles C. Dawson. In his absence, Howard Bertsch, his successor, accepted the portrait in his behalf.

The Farmers Banquet was a highlight occasion. Paul V. Maris, Sherman Briscoe, information specialist, U. S. Department of Agriculture was presented a plaque by the Agricultural Forum of Tuskegee's School of Agriculture.

HIGHLIGHTS OF FARM AND HOME WEEK AT TUSKEGEE.—(ANP)—The Farm and Home week held at Tuskegee institute recently brought over 3,000 farm people and professional agricultural workers to the campus. Taking place during the week were the 60th Annual Southwide Farmers and the Professional Agricultural Workers conferences. Topic of discussion for both groups was "Better Land for Better Living." Several highlights of the meeting are displayed in the layout above:

Top, left: At the farmers banquet a portrait of Dr. Paul V. Maris, the former director of the Farm Ownership Division of the Farmers Home Administration, painted by Artist Charles C. Dawson, curator of the George Washington Carver museum, was presented to Howard Bertoch, the new farm ownership director. S. B. Simmons (right) a teacher in Trainer, N. C., is seen making the presentation to Mr. Bertoch (left). Artist Dawson stands at right.

Top, right: Dr. I. W. Duggan, head of the Farm Credit administration, talking policy with several agricultural workers. Left to right: Dr. Ernest Norris of Prairie View, Texas; P. H. Stone, Georgia state agent; I. Duggan, and T. M. Campbell, Department of Agriculture field agent.

Center, left: A. G. Gaston, head of the Booker T. Washington Life Insurance company of Birmingham, receiving a citation and plaque from Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice president of Tuskegee institute, for outstanding service to agriculture in 1950.

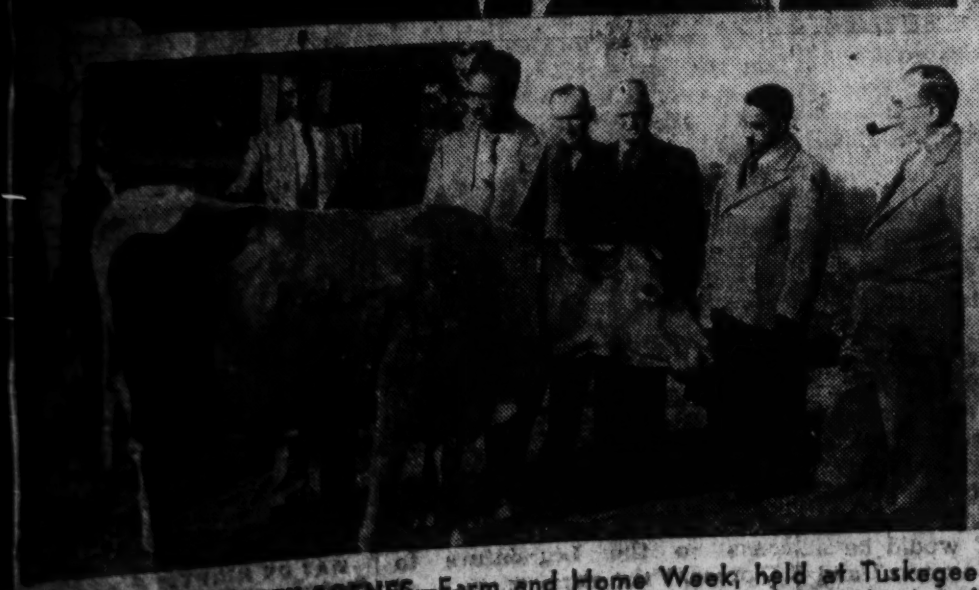
Center, right: A group of delegates attending the Professional Agricultural workers conference. The meeting was attended by 90 percent of the country's top ranking agricultural leaders of both races.

Bottom, left: A gathering of delegates admiring a good dairy cow. Left to right: James Whitaker, Tuskegee farmer; Henry Wells, Louisiana farmer; L. J. Washington, Farmers Home administration; Alexander Nunn, editor of The Progressive Farmer; Dr. Marshall Harris, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; W. Louis Davis, Chicago Defender representative; and Howard Bertsch, Farmers Home administration.

Bottom, right: Farm leaders ponder a problem of land tenure with alert and capable Dr. Arthur Raper of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Left to right: Alva Tobor of Georgia; I. Floyd, L. A. Potts, both of Tuskegee; Dr. Raper, Archie Gordon, Mississippi; T. Roy Betton, Arkansas, and G. W. Conoley, Florida.

Jan 1951

Farm and Home Week



Last 2-17-51
Paul V. Maris

FARM WEEK SCENES—Farm and Home Week, held at Tuskegee ... thousand persons for the sixtieth annual ... Farmers and Professional Agricultural Workers Conference. First ... scenes, top left, at ... farmers' banquet, a portrait of Dr. Paul V. Maris, the former director of the Farm Ownership Division of the Farmers Home Administration, painted by Artist Charles C. Dawson, curator of the George Washington Carver Museum, was presented to Howard Bertoch, right, the new farm ownership director.

Annual Tuskegee Institute Food Show To Open Thursday

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 3—The sixth annual Tuskegee Institute Food Show will welcome hundreds of important people in the foods industry from all over the country on Thursday and Friday of this week.

The Nutrition Institute and the Buyers' Conference, both outgrowths of the Food Show, will meet at the same time.

President F. D. Patterson early in his administration recognized the far-reaching importance of a first-class training program in the foods industry. The course in commercial dietetics and institution management was established.

The Food Show, now in its sixth year, was begun as a means of highlighting this program and increasing a public consciousness of its problems and opportunities.

The souvenir program prepared by Robert R. Moton, Jr., assistant to the president and manager of the Food Show, is dedicated to the late Albon L. Holsey who pioneered in the establishment of the Food Show. It was under Holsey's experienced guidance that the Tuskegee Institute Food Show achieved national recognition and gained the friendly cooperation and support of some of the outstanding figures in the field of commercial foods.

Congratulations on the progress of this show have been received from President Daniel J. O'Brien of the American Hotel Association; Frank J. Wiffler, executive vice-president of the National Restaurant Association; and Robert J. Wilson, executive vice-president of the Washington Restaurant Association.

Twenty commercial exhibits of top quality food products and 16 exhibits by schools and departments of Tuskegee Institute will be a special feature of the exhibit. Many samples will be available to persons attending the show.

Following the theme: "Food, the Foundation for World Peace," the program begins Thursday morning, April 5, with greetings from President F. D. Patterson. The Buyers' Conference with H. K. Logan, Tuskegee Institute purchasing agent, presiding, will feature a discussion led by A. A. Frooman of the Silver Skillet Brands, Inc., Skokie, Ill.

Other guest speakers will include Mrs. Agnes Reasor Olmstead, food editor of the Atlanta Constitution; Douglas Boyle of the Robert E. Lee Hotel, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Fred A. Simonsen, president, Mills Restaurants, Detroit, Mich.; and James A. Pearson, editor, Southern Hotel Journal.

A distinctive feature of the Show is the chefs' demonstration in which Chef Oliver J. Duffin (retired), Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, plays a leading role. His recipes and interest have contributed greatly to the growth of the Food Show.

The commercial dietetics department and other areas of the institute concerned with the production and preparation of foods will appear on the program.

The annual Alabama dinner which features Alabama grown foods and at which Andrew J. Crotly, Jr., former president of the National Restaurant Association, will be principal speaker, closes out the Food Show activities Friday evening, April 6.

Tuskegee Food Show Concluded

"America's feeding establishments have become a 12 billion dollar industry," declared Andrew J. Crotty Jr., former president of the National Restaurant Association, speaking at the concluding meeting of the Sixth Annual Tuskegee Institute Food Show.

He stated that the 65 to 70 million meals served daily in commercial concerns represent 25 per cent of the food grown in this country. Emphasizing the growth of the industry he stated that from a relative few eating houses we now have 500,000. Of this number 60 per cent serve more than 2000 meals per month.

The speaker had much praise for the work of Tuskegee Institute's Department of Commercial Dietetics.

"Master each step as you move cautiously into commercial foods," he advised the senior students.

Other prominent guests introduced by President F. D. Patterson at this closing meeting included Andrew S. Seiler of Boston, head of Seiler Caterers, and Chef Carson Gulley of the University of Wisconsin.

Earlier in the day Mrs. Agnes R. Olmstead, Foods Editor of the Atlanta Constitution, along with members of the Institute's School of Home Economics, had conducted a symposium on nutrition.

A panel discussion, "The Commercial Dietetics Interne Program," led by Mrs. Charlotte Moton Hubbard, brought into focus the wishes of management and the interne. Both were represented on the panel.

The Food Show and Buyer's Conference of which Robert R. Moton Jr. served as general manager was one of the best held here.

Foreign Students At Tuskegee Institute

Enrolled at Tuskegee Institute are twenty-one foreign students who have come from Africa, Bermuda, British Guiana in South America, the British West Indies, and Cuba. Three of these student sare women. Twelve are enrolled in the School of Agriculture, one in the School of Education, two in the School of Mechanical Industries, two in the School of Nursing, and four in the School of Veterinary Medicine. In classification they range from freshmen to graduate students.

The scholarship record of this group is high. Eleven of the twenty-one students have achieved a rating of "B" or better, another five have an average of "C" plus, while the rating of only five is that of "C". Because of their high scholastic attainment some of these students have received financial aid from the Scholarship Committee and some have received work assignments.

About half of the foreign students participate actively in several student organizations. Miss Frances Morgan from British Guiana is a sophomore in the Department of Poultry Husbandry, secretary of the Agricultural Forum and a member of the choir, the Student Court, and the YWCA. Her vocational objective is that of poultry farming.

Montague Oliver from Trinidad, B. W. I. and a student in the School of Agriculture is president of the Agricultural Forum, the Foreign Students Association, and the Forensic Society, and is a member of the Canterbury Club, the Campus Digest Staff, the Institute Council the New Farmers of America, the Student Court, and the Tuskeana (year Book) Staff. He in animal breeding. He is also inplans to study for the Ph. D degree terested in politics.

Arthur L. Reid from Jamaica is a graduate student in agriculture and is mainly interested in entomology and research in agriculture economics. Several of his articles have been published. He is the leader of the Entomology Project in the Graduate School, foreign student's correspondent for the Campus Digest, secretary of the Parliamentary Law Group, and a member of the Agricultural Forum and the NAACP.

Ptolemy A. Reid, a sophomore in the School of Agriculture, is from British Guiana, and intertseed in establishing a veterinary medical program in the rural areas of his native land. He is also interested in social welfare work. At the present time he is vice president of the Canterbury Club, a teacher in the St. Andrew's Episcopal Sunday School, secretary of the Foreign Students Association, and a member of the Agricultural Forum, NAACP, Sophomore Sunday School Class, United Men's Congress and YMCA.

Cedric F. Thompson, a tive o British Guiana, is studying agricultural education and is the Institute Scholar in the School of Agriculture for 1950-1951, having attained the highest scholastic rating of any full-time student in that school during the 1949-1950 school year. He is treasurer of the Foreign Students Association, president of the Parliamentary Law Group, Business Manager of the Canterbury Club, and member of the Agricultural Forum Council.

Ernest Ukpaby has come from Nigeria, Africa and is enrolled in the Department of Secondary Education. His objective is to engage in graduate study in education and return to his home and operate an elementary and secondary school. Mr. Ukpaby is president of the Philosophic Society, parliamentarian of the Foreign Students Association and a member of the Campus Digest Staff, the Bible Study Group, the Sunday School, and the YMCA.

Most of the foreign students are eager to return to their native lands and render service to their fellow-citizens. Here, they are endeavoring to open opportunities for other foreign students to study in the United States, and especially at Tuskegee Institute.

Every month Tuskegee Institute receives from students in foreign countries requests for financial assistance which would enable them to enroll and study here. Because of the limited scholarship funds and work opportunities at the Institute, not all of the applicants can be admitted. The Foreign Students Association is currently developing a program b ywhich it will be able to assist some of its members who experience temporary financial problems. It and the Institute are cooperating with the Institute of International Education in New York in an effort to provide the maximum educational opportunities at Tuskegee Institute for other foreigners who desire to study here.

Tuskegee Lists 21 From Abroad

TUSKEGEE—Enrolled at Tuskegee Institute are twenty-one foreign students who have come from Africa, Bermuda, British Guiana in South America, the British West Indies and Cuba. Three of these students are women.

Twelve are enrolled in the school of agriculture, one in the school of education, two in the school of mechanical industries, two in the school of nursing and four in the school of veterinary medicine.

Tuskegee Has 21 Foreign Students On Enrollment

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Enrolled at Tuskegee Institute are 21 foreign students who have come from Africa, Bermuda, British Guiana in South America, the British West Indies, and Cuba. Three of these students are women.

Twelve are enrolled in agriculture, one in education, two in mechanical industries, two in nursing, and four in veterinary medicine. They range from freshmen to graduate students. The scholarship record of this group is high. Eleven of the twenty-one students have achieved a rating of B or better, another five have an average of C plus, while the rating of only five is that of C.

* * *

SOME HAVE received scholarships and some have received work assignments. About half of the foreign students participate in several student organizations.

The students are: Miss Frances Morgan, British Guiana, South America; Montague Oliver, Trinidad, BWI; Arthur L. Reid, Jamaica, BWI; Ptolemy A. Reid, Thompson, British Guiana; Ernest Ukpaby, Nigeria, West Africa.

Also Cleveland Allen, Maurice A. Fennell, Stanley O. Thompson, and Kenneth R. Walker, all of Jamaica; Joseph B. Brew-Adams, Kumasi, Gold Coast, Africa; Leonard Butcher, Maxwell R. Henry, and Lawrence B. Williams, all of British West Indies; Christiana Caulker and Michael E. Thomas, Sierra Leone, Africa; Agnes Clarke and Francis J. Smartt, British Guina; James T. Phillips and Columbus B. Ricks, Monrovia, Liberia; and Perdo P. Porto, Havana, Cuba.

* * *

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REP. DAWSON SPEAKS AT TUSKEGEE ON FOUNDER'S DAY.—Rep. William L. Dawson (D., Ill.) has added his name to the list of great men who have visited the campus of Tuskegee institute. He recently delivered the school's Founder's day address. In this address Rep. Dawson, one of two Negroes now serving in congress, paid homage to Booker T. Washington whose idea Tuskegee was and whose spirit inspires the school today. In the upper left, Dawson is shown as he delivered his talk to students, faculty, and friends of Tuskegee. In the lower left, the congressman takes a walk on the campus with the institute's third president, Dr. Frederick D. Patterson Jr. On the right, Dr. Patterson and Rep. Dawson stand under the statue of Booker T. Washington. Rep. Dawson visited Tuskegee only a few days after delivering an oration in the house of representatives—a speech which led to the defeat of an amendment of the universal training bill which would have returned segregation to the armed forces of the nation. At Tuskegee, he praised the ideals and the spirit of the school. —ANP Photo

Rep. Dawson Denounces Race Hate In Address At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(NNPA)— In an address tempered with restraint and good judgment, Representative William L. Dawson, Democrat, of Illinois, Tuskegee Institute Founder's Day speaker, last Sunday gave vital meaning to the desires and aspirations of colored Americans.

"An ever increasing number of persons in both North and South are determined to see that the Negro is protected in his rights as a citizen," Dawson said, adding:

"If we take the initiative, we shall not stand alone. We can and will marshall friends among all groups. You can no longer classify your friends by reason of locale, where they were born or where they live."

The Congessman, who now serves as chairman of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments and vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, paid high tribute to Booker T. Washington and Tuskegee Institute which he founded.

Dawson was introduced by Basil O'Connor, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute and also chairman of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

O'Connor praised Dawson for the high caliber of his performance in Congress and his honest efforts to serve humanity without bias.

At one point in his speech Dawson declared that "Tuskegee Institute is the greatest institution of its kind in the world today." He said "It is great because it has carried a new vision and a new hope for the downtrodden peoples of all races, colors and nationalities."

In tracing the advancements made by colored people since slavery, Dawson held up Dr. Washington as the finest example of true leadership that has been produced by any race. He described him as "unselfish and inspired."

Continuing, he said Dr. Washington "was too big to be little, too busy for personal bickering, too intent on his own objectives to be sidetracked by the criticisms of those who differed."

Dawson drew applause from the 5,000 persons gathered in the Institute chapel, whom he warned that "We cannot win by arraying race against race. We cannot win by engendering and holding hatred against white people because they are white or black people because they are black."

Here he reminded his audience of the founder's words: "No race can hate another without itself being narrowed and hated."

Speaking affirmatively, he said: "We can and will win by arraying the right against the wrong and welcoming to our aid all who stand for right."

The speaker deplored the dearth of leadership among colored people and urged closing ranks and helping train and inspire less fortunate persons.

"The people of other groups are too busy trying to train their own young and to shape the thinking of their own people to meet the world's requirements to worry about us."

The job of shaping and controlling the thinking and action of colored people is the responsibility of colored people, Dawson said. 'What one Negro does, either good or ill, affects the well being of every other Negro,' he declared. "We of today must accept the challenge and face the responsibilities."

Rep. Dawson declares friends of Negroes are in both North, South

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 16—(AP)—Negroes can no longer classify their friends by where they live, says Congr. William Dawson (D., Ill.).

More and more persons in both the North and South are determined Negroes shall be protected in their citizenship rights, Dawson said yesterday at Tuskegee Institute's annual Founders' Day ceremony.

"If we take the initiative, we shall not stand alone," Dawson told the some 5,000 persons paying tribute to Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of the Negro institute.

DAWSON, VICE CHAIRMAN of the Democratic Party's national committee, urged Negroes to develop more leaders and build up the respect and confidence in each other among the "rank and file."

Tuskegee Institute, he said, carries new hopes and visions for the down-trodden peoples of all races and nationalities.

"No finer example of true leadership has been produced by any race or group than the unselfish, inspired leadership of Dr. Washington, Rep. Dawson said.

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Basil O'Connor, chairman of Tuskegee Institute's board of trustees, intrdouced Rep. Dawson.

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Tuskegee Alumni Adopts New Constitution

TUSEKGEE INSTITUTE, Ala—A new constitution to guide the future operations of the General Alumni Association was the result of the Annual Meeting of the Tuskegee Alumni at the Institute on Friday, November 16th. Representatives from each of the three regional Associations of the Alumni were on the campus for this important meeting and to enjoy the activities of Homecoming. The new constitution was prepared by a committee made up from each of the regions, and its final adoption by the general association is a credit to their efforts.

The Executive Committee of the General Alumni Association also held its annual meeting on Friday preceding the meeting of the general body. At each meeting, the discussion centered around the future growth of the Association and the measures needed to strengthen and modernize the operational functions of the general office. A program and budget committee was appointed under Henry B. Jackson of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, who is vice president of the Southern Region. This committee is charged with the responsibility of developing an action program and budget which will make the General Alumni Association more effective in helping Tuskegee Institute move forward during these trying times.

President Patterson addressed the general meeting Friday afternoon and was enthusiastic in his report of the kind of progress Tuskegee Institute is making. He went into the matter of student recruitment, scholarships, athletics, finances and other phases of the operating of the Institute. Alumni pledged their continued support to President Patterson and his administration Tuskegee.

Tuskegee Helps Recent Grads

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Grants-in-aid were made by Tuskegee Institute this week to five of its very promising recent graduates. Funds made available through the James Foundation will make it possible for these young people to do advanced study in some of the leading colleges and universities in the country.

In making the announcement President F. D. Patterson said, "In past years a lack of such assistance has caused many of our most promising graduates to abandon or postpone plans for further study. We, therefore, consider this one of the finer services Tuskegee Institute can render these young people and look forward to the time when more funds are available for such a worthy purpose."

Those receiving grants-in-aid are: Miss Nell C. Jackson '51, Physical Education major from the Tuskegee Institute community, who will go to Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.; Miss Evelyn A. Lawler, '51 Physical Education major from Gadsden, Alabama, will go either to Michigan State College or to MacMurray College for Women, Jacksonville, Ill. Both Miss Jackson and Miss Lawler made outstanding records in track and field events. They represented Tuskegee Institute in many national meets an din the Olympils abroad.

Miss Susie Haire, '51, Home Economics major from East St. Louis, Ill., will do graduate work in the School of Home Economics at Tuskegee Institute; Miss Hazel McCarter, '50, Education major from Birmingham, Alabama, will study this fall at New York University. Miss McCarter served very ably during the past school year as Dean of Domen at Alcorn College, Miss.

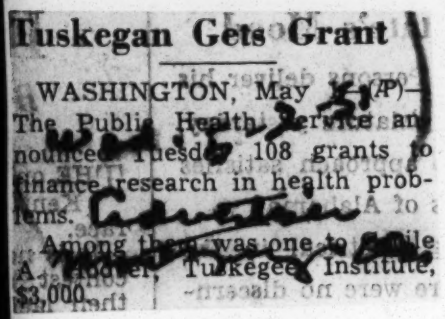
Miss Lola Mae Patterson, '51, Chemistry major from the Tuskegee Institute community, will continue research studies in which she is presently engaged, with the Carver Foundation and the new Home Economics Research Laboratory.

These grants totaling $5,000 and payable in two installments on September 1, 1951 and January 1, 1952 represent the first such grants-in-aid made available by Tuskegee Institute. While such assistance has been available to in-service faculty and staff nothing has been set up to aid students immediately after graduation.

14n 1951

Dr. Cecile A. Hoover

U.S.Public Health Service Grant ($3,000)
Research in Health Problems



Tuskegan Gets Grant

WASHINGTON, May [illegible] (AP)—The Public Health Service announced Tuesday 108 grants to finance research in health problems.

Among them was one to Cecile A. Hoover, Tuskegee Institute, $3,000.

Detroiter Is "March Of Dimes" Poster Girl

Four-year-old Joya Moore, chosen as 1951 March of Dimes poster girl, is an impish lass with sparkling eyes to match her personality. She was stricken with polio on October 6, 1949. Following treatment at Children's Hospital in Detroit, she became a patient at the hospital's convalescent home in Farmington.

Joya entered the hospital with paralysis in her left leg and in her right arm. She has had exceptionally good return of these muscles and at present has weakness only in her shoulder and stomach.

Joya has made sufficient recovery to return home. She lives in Detroit with her mother and father and a six-year-old sister, Barbara. Mrs. Moore, who holds an Alabama State teacher's license, is also a seamstress and milliner.

The family had Blue Cross insurance when Joya was stricken with polio. When the insurance funds were exhausted, the Wayne county, Mich. Chapter paid the bills for her medical care. Joya will need close orthopedic supervision for some time to come and the chapter will continue to be responsible for all further costs.

Left to right: Dr. M. L. Walton, Thomasville, Ga., President National Dental Association; Mrs. Laura Lovelace, Cincinnati, Ohio, National President Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; Dr. H. H. Walker, Nashville, Tenn., President National Medical Association; Dr. Nancy B. Woolridge, Hampton Institute, Va., National President Zeta Phi Beta Sorority; Mr. J. R. Booker, Little Rock, Ark., President National Bar Association. Join the March of Dimes with dollars January 15-31.

March Of Dimes Chairman Named In Macon County

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Dec. 26—The committee chairmen for the March of Dimes campaign for 1952 have been appointed by the County Campaign director, John T. Bracken. The annual appeal for funds to continue the fight against polio will begin Jan. 2 and will continue to the end of the month.

The committees and their chairmen are: Advanced gifts, J. H. Jackson, Harold Webb and Mrs. Louise Trigg; publicity, J. Henry and Clarence Benton; city director, Charles Parker; treasurer, Lonnie Martin; secretary, Mrs. Bettie Steele Turner; community solicitations, Chaplain King D. S. Pogue, Mitchell Village, H. Vance; business, Clarence Dunn; campaign materials for coin distribution, Mrs. Martie Swann; special events, A. C. Bulls, Jr.; Greek letter organizations, W. A. Clark; Women's Clubs, J. H. C. Bowden; Lodge organizations, Eugene Wynn and Malachi Morse; churches, Chaplain K. D. S. Pogue and Rev. Moore; sports events, Reuben Alba and Allison Figaro; theatre, Mrs. J. T. Bracken, Mrs. L. B. McCray and Guy Trammell; president's ball, James W. Gresham.

In addition, Edwin Jones will direct the campaign at the Veterans Hospital, and Captain R. S. Darnaby and Dean C. G. Gomillion will direct the drive on the campus of Tuskegee Institute.

Headquarters for the 1952 campaign for Tuskegee Institute and Macon County, have been officially opened at "The Oaks" on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, according to John T. Brackens, local chairman.

Through the kindness of the Tuskegee Woman's Club, the space set aside for their use in the former home of Booker T. Washington, has been made available to the chairman and his staff for the 1952 Polio Campaign. The Department of Public Relations at the Institute has also made available such other space as may be needed for the successful prosecution of the drive. Workers needing campaign supplies, literature and the like will find them available at "The Oaks."

A. M. A. Admittance Of Colored Physicians

By Geoffrey Birt
Staff Writer, The Alabama Journal

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.

FROM many parts of the nation Negro doctors arrived on the Tuskegee campus this past week to take part in the annual John A. Andrew Clinic and to discuss medical problems with white doctors.

Most were graduates from Meharry Medical College, Nashville, and Howard University, Washington. Medical diplomas from these colleges, it was confirmed, represent the same standards, and are governed by the same regulations, as apply to white medical schools such as Tulane and the University of Alabama Medical School.

From the public platform of the conference, and afterwards in the dining hall and corridors of the John A. Andrew Hospital, these men had a complaint and a request. Negro doctors working in the South desire membership in their professional organizations, the county and state medical associations. This would give them professional privileges now denied, and help them to keep abreast of the latest professional information in their work of saving lives.

Geoffrey Birt

Negro Dentists Admitted

IN ALABAMA Negro dentists have been members of the local and state dental associations for 10 years. Negro nurses were admitted to their professional group last year.

In this respect, last Sunday's Advertiser editorial favoring this was well received, reprinted and circulated to the delegates.

At present, men like Dr. Eugene Dibble, manager of the Tuskegee hospital, and Montgomery's Dr. R. E. Tisdale, pointed out, Negro doctors are not admitted to Negro wards in local hospitals.

Therefore, an Alabama Negro doctor who sends his Negro patient to a Negro ward in a hospital cannot attend or visit his patient, but must hand his case over to a white doctor. The main objection of hospital administrators granting courtesy staff appointments to Negro doctors, said Dr. Dibble, is that they do not belong to the County Medical Association; therefore cannot become members of the state organization, and, therefore, are not members of the A. M. A.

New president of the John A. Andrew Society, Dr. J. H. Walls, Louisville, Ky., said the A. M. A. was apparently willing to admit Negro doctors who practice South of the Mason-Dixon line to their organization without reference to Southern county and state association membership.

Left Bank, Right Bank

NEGRO doctors who elect to practice North of the Mason-Dixon line have long been members of the various medical associations. One Negro, Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, is a member of the A. M. A.'s policy-making board. Dr. Walls gave this example:

"In my own Louisville the Ohio River divides Kentucky from Indiana. A Meharry graduate working on the Indiana bank of the river belongs to his county, state and national medical association. But another graduate working on the Kentucky bank is excluded. Apparently, we Kentuckians and other southward, have one more river to cross."

Dr. Dibble said membership in the A. M. A. would allow him to purchase liability insurance at a much cheaper rate. Also, exclusion from professional organizations makes it difficult to comply with, and qualify, for participation in the many federal-state medical programs. This is because doctors are "officially" not in good standing unless they can state they belong to the county medical association.

Retiring President Dr. Arment Evans, Cleveland, Ohio, cited the example of a Negro doctor who had scheduled a patient for an operation, but with some reservations. He took the opportunity of consulting with the white and Negro specialists visiting his hospital. Seven white and Negro doctors made examinations. After a conference a course of treatment instead of an operation was decided on.

"We ask no 'blanket admission,'" said Drs. Walls and Dibble, "but admission to medical societies strictly on the basis of qualification."

Ban Dissolving

IN A speech before the society, the Tuskegee school of nursing, and several hundred members of the Tuskegee faculty and student body, Dr. W. Montague Cobb, M. D., anatomist at Howard University, and editor of the Negro National Medical Association Journal, spoke of the growing participation of Negro doctors in professional groups.

He said: "The medical societies of 17 Southern states and District of Columbia did not admit Negroes by custom or by law. But first Baltimore, then Delaware admitted Negro physicians. Missouri struck out the word "white" in its constitution relating to eligibility. The Florida Medical Association has voted to admit Negroes. The first Negro has recently been admitted in Oklahoma. The District of Columbia has it under immediate consideration and is expected to follow suit."

Pregnancy, Bad Diet, Midwives

THERE were some surprises when the problem of maternal and infant mortality rates in the deep south, particularly the counties surrounding Tuskegee, were discussed. In this matter, both whites in the lower income brackets and Negroes are equally affected. Tuskegee is seeking solutions.

The problem was discussed in particular with Dr. Lillian H. Harvey, Dean of Nursing at the Institute; Dr. John R. Mitchell, chief obstetrician at the John A. Andrew Hospital; and Mrs. L. B. Twigg, Negro Medical Social Worker, all highly qualified persons of many years experience.

Poor dieting, mainly because of low incomes, results in a high percentage of pregnant women suffering from acute anemia which often causes death during the later stages of pregnancy or during delivery.

After a long and careful survey, and an extensive experiment conducted on 50 women, Tuskegee officials have produced a cheap diet, of produce grown and developed locally, which may be an answer to the problem.

Another cause of these deaths, it was agreed, came from substandard education and bad, inherited diet habits quite apart from the economic problem.

There was still too much reliance on the "three M's" of the old, impoverished south—(white) meat, meal and molasses.

QUESTION—Don't county health officers give pre-natal care?

DR. MITCHELL—Not all counties have a fulltime health officer. There is a great shortage of nursing staffs.

Q.—What is the natural reaction of a woman on becoming pregnant?

MITCHELL—They consider it a natural process. Do nothing. Are much influenced by older women, and consider it a waste of time to visit a public health clinic.

Q.—At delivery time pregnant women send for a mid-wife, and only if there are complications are they sent to this hospital —if it's not too late?

MITCHELL—Midwives are not supposed to attend mothers who have not attended a clinic or physician. In Macon County there are 33 midwives. The greatest need, and probable key to this solution, was given as "more public health nurses with public health training."

Today there are only three Negro public health officers in Macon County, and only one has been formally trained at a school. Five years ago there were 10 of them.

Q.—How many nurses will graduate from Tuskegee this year?

DR. HARVEY—Eleven. They will be registered nurses. It would take another six or nine months extra training to make them public health nurses.

Q.—Where will they go on graduation?

DR. HARVEY.—This John A. Andrew Hospital would pay

them $220 a month for a 40-hour week. But just down the road, at the V. A. Hospital, they can all be absorbed in the new wing (dedicated last Tuesday) at $3,400 a year.

Q.—How much does a public health nurse receive in Macon County?

DR. MITCHELL—$130 a month.

Q.—So if a Negro graduate nurse refuses a $283-a-month job at Tuskegee V. A. hospital to take extra training, she can expect $130-a-month from Macon County. Do any take the extra courses?

DR. HARVEY—Graduates in public health nursing then leave Alabama and go to work in states where pay is higher.

tion Journal and anatomist at Howard Medical College in Washington, urged Negro doctors not to give up their own medical societies, but continue to be admitted into white groups.

"Independent voices may be needed to express the point of view of Negro groups, as both the North and South, for many years," he said.

Dr. Cobb pointed to recent speeches over the education question by two southern governors, Herman Talmadge of Georgia and James Byrnes of South Carolina.

He also spoke to the clinic of the difficulties Negro doctors, particularly surgeons, had getting work in hospitals.

Negro Doctors Urged To Retain Own Societies

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 12—(AP)—It's poor strategy to lay down your arms at the first sign of amity, Negro doctors attending the 39th annual John A. Andrew Clinic were told Thursday.

Dr. W. Montague Cobb, editor of the National Medical Associa-

Andrew Society Elects Sherwin

By GEOFFREY BIRT

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 13—For the first time in its history, a white doctor will head the John A. Andrew Medical Society in 1952.

He is Dr. Charles S. Sherwin associate professor of surgery at St. Louis University. He was named president-elect by unanimous vote in the closing session of the society's five-day meeting on Friday.

Last year's president-elect, Negro Dr. J. A. Walls, Louisville, Ky., automatically assumed leadership of the society Friday. He succeeds Dr. Armen G. Evans, instructor in pediatrics at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., manager of the John A. Andrew Hospital, Tuskegee, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

The John A. Andrew Society was formed by a group of Negro and white doctors in 1918, after an experiment with an annual clinic which was started in 1912 and has continued annually ever since.

This year's clinic and meeting of the society, which began last Sunday, attracted nearly 500 white and Negro doctors and dentists to the Tuskegee campus from many parts of the country.

Dr. Dibble described this year's gathering as "the most successful in our long history."

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 13—(AP)—Congressman William Levi Dawson (D-Ill) will deliver the annual Founder's Day address at Tuskegee Institute Sunday.

His speech, scheduled at 3:30 p.m., will honor Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute.

The Tuskegee Institute board of trustees will hold its annual meeting Saturday. Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, is chairman.

Tuskegee's famed choir will be featured at a vesper service late Sunday afternoon when Tuskegee President F. D. Patterson will introduce prominent visitors to students, faculty and alumni.

Salt Pork Called Danger To Mothers

Expectant Women Should Avoid Item, Says Eminent Doctor

By GEOFFREY Birt
Alabama Journal Staff Writer

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 9—The eating of salt pork is one of the most dangerous eating habits of expectant mothers.

This statement was made here Monday by one of the nation's foremost obstetricians, Dr. Nicholas J. Eastman of Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore.

The subject of salt pork eating arose in a conference presided over by Dr. D. G. Gill, state health officer, during the first full day of the 39th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinic at Tuskegee Institute, which is being attended by some 500 white and Negro doctors and dentists from all parts of the country.

During a discussion on maternal and infant mortality, it was asked from the floor if there was much nutritional anemia among pregnant women.

Certain Areas

Dr. Eastland said that in certain areas this was very true and was caused by poor food, particularly in areas where salt pork formed a large part of the diet.

Eastman said that salt pork consumed by expectant mothers was the cause of a high percentage of eclampsia, (convulsions caused during the latter months of pregnancy.)

"Salt is very dangerous," he said, adding that "a diet of red meat was the answer, but that, of course, is impossible in most cases because of economic reasons."

Dr. Eastland said, however, that a change of food habits is indicated in salt pork eating areas, and there was a need for more vegetables to be included in the average diet. Vegetables alone, however would not be the answer.

Experimenting

Dr. J. R. Mitchell, chief obstetrician at the John A. Andrew Clinic here, said that the institute was experimenting to find a cheap suitable diet. He said that anemia cases formed a very high percentage of those among pregnant women in his hospital.

Dr. Mitchell said he treated and dieted patients after he got them to his hospital, which was very expensive, but saved lives." He pointed out, however, that a large number of cases in rural areas were without this care.

In answer to a question from Dr. W. K. Sharp, Jr., director of the bureau of Maternal and Child Health of the state health department, Mitchell said that in 30 per cent of the cases he received from Macon and the five surrounding counties, patients were anemic.

Mitchell said there were three main causes for this condition:

1. The economic factor, or the inability of expectant mothers to buy red meat; 2. The poor soil in the surrounding area which produced poor quality food, plus the inability of those concerned to afford the accessories and vitamins necessary to improve the diet; and 3. inherited poor feeding habits.

Medics Elect White Prexy At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — For the first time in its history, the John A. Andrew Clinical Society elected a white doctor as its president last week.

Dr. Charles S. Sherwin, associate professor of surgery at St. Louis university, was chosen Friday to take office in 1952. He was unanimously named president-elect at the closing session of the society's 39th annual meeting.

The organization is dedicated to the exchanging of professional information between white and Negro doctors.

The society's president for 1951, Dr. J. A. Walls of Louisville, Ky., took office Friday, succeeding Dr. Armen G. Evans of Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., manager of the John A. Andrew hospital at Tuskegee institute, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

The meeting, which began last Sunday, was attended by 500 white and Negro physicians and surgeons.

Medical Group Meets April 8 At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Attention is being focused upon the 39th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society which meets at Tuskegee Institute, April 8-13.

Pre-registration points to nearly 500 of the nation's leading medical men gathering for the five-day session.

Dr. Armen G. Evans, president of the society and instructor in pediatrics, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, and Dr. Eugene H. Dibble Jr., secretary-treasurer, are planning the meetings.

THE SOCIETY WILL honor the memory of Dr. John A. Kenney, founder and first president; Dr. Roy R. Kracke, the late dean of the Medical College of the University of Alabama; and Dr. Charles R. Drew, late professor of surgery, Howard University medical college.

The latter two rendered invaluable service in the development of the clinic from a refresher clinic to the highly specialized training institution that it is today. They also spearheaded the resident training program.

Dr. T. T. Tildon, manager, Veterans Administration Hospital, has announced that on April 10 at 1 p. m., the new 100-bed clinical building will be dedicated. The main speaker will be Dr. Edwin J. Rose, assistant director, Hospital Operations Service, V. A., Washington, D. C.

Tuskegee Institute Will Hold Clinic

TUSKEGEE, ALA., March 5—The 39th annual clinic and 33rd annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society will be held from April 8 to April 13 at Tuskegee Institute in cooperation with the staff of the Veterans Hospital.

Lectures and clinics will be featured and outstanding specialists will conduct programs in the fields of internal medicine, general surgery, urology, orthopaedics, neuro-surgery, dematology, opthalmology, obsterics-gynecology, otolaryngology, genito-urinary diseases, physical medicine, and eye, ear, nose, and throat medicine.

Dr. Armen G. Evans, Cleveland, Ohio, is president and Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., Tuskegee, is secretary-treasurer of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society.

DENTAL MEET SET AT TUSKEGEE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE —(ANP)— The 39th annual clinic and 33rd annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical society, in cooperation with the staff of the local VA hospital, will be held at the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital here April 8-13.

Highlighting the meeting will be the four-day Dental Health assembly, sponsored by the society's dental service. In this assembly there will be addresses, seminars and demonstrations on advances in dentistry by some of the leading men in the field. At all session, Dr. Clifton O. Dummett, chairman of the program committee and chief of the dental service, will preside.

The clinic meeting proper will bring together outstanding specialists in the fields of internal medicine, general surgery, psychistry, oathopedrics, neuro-surgery, dermatology, opthalmology, obstetrics-gynecology, otelarynogoly, genito-urinary diseases, physical medicine and eye, ear, nose and throat.

President of the society is Dr. Armen G. Evans of Cleveland, O. Dr. Eugene H. Dibble Jr. of the hospital is secretary-treasurer.

Every April

THE John A. Andrew Clinical Society conducts its annual clinic at Tuskegee Institute this week. This April, as for every April past in 39 years, will be seen leading surgeons from over Alabama and the nation meeting with colored colleagues around operating tables, in clinics and lecture rooms — exchanging the magical ideas and techniques that ease and preserve human life—the most blessed of human endeavors.

The Society this year honors two colored and one white physician—Dr. John A. Kenney, founder and first president; the late Dr. Roy B. Kracke, dean of the Medical College of the University of Alabama; and the late Dr. Charles Drew, professor of surgery, Howard University Medical College, Washington, D. C.

The Andrew Clinic is an outgrowth of the Society, reflecting the Booker Washington creed that the development of the individual, the race, state and nation come through solicitude and service to the man *farthest down*.

In the beginning, a generation ago, two white Tuskegee physicians, Dr. Loutie Johnston and Dr. Frank Johnston gave fine support to the project. As early as 1921 Dr. Loutie Johnston was able to induce Dr. Whitridge Williams, a nationally known obstetrician of Johns Hopkins, to come to Tuskegee to communicate his wizardry that it might be applied to Alabamians.

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AFTER World War II, the Veterans Administration authorized a program of Residency training for physicians. The Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee was designated as one of these training centers. Its nearness to the Andrew Hospital made this a happy selection, for in the civilian hospital the trainees could have the opportunity of practice with female disorders, with obstetrics, and child care.

Each Residency program is directed by a "Dean's Committee." The personnel for these committees is selected by the VA from men of outstanding performance in the various areas of the medical profession.

For the Dean's Committee of Tuskegee Veterans Hospital, the VA selected as chairman, the scholarly dean of the Alabama Medical College, the late Dr. Kracke; Dr. E. H. Dibble, Jr., medical director; and the late Dr. Charles R. Drew, internationally known for his pioneer work in the preservation of blood plasma. Completing the Dean's Committee are: Dr. Ira Ferguson, professor of Clinical Surgery, and Dr. Paul Beeson, professor of medicine, both of Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, Ga.; and Dr. Richard Lyman, professor of Neuro-psychiatry, Duke University School of Medicine. These names proclaim the importance of the enterprise.

Under the guidance and stimulus of the Dean's Committee, the Residency program at Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, has grown apace. John A. Andrew Hospital, as cooperating agency, has been able to expand its program in essential areas. The consulting staff is now composed of professors of the various departments in the Alabama and the Emory University Schools of Medicine with one group visiting the Veterans Hospital and the Andrew Hospital each Monday and the other on Thursday of each week.

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CLINICS such as this one at Tuskegee point the obvious importance of professional association between white and colored physicians. The colored physician is here much restricted, but the penalty falls on his patients. The interchange of medical knowledge and skills at Tuskegee is simply and plainly a matter of human welfare.

This annual clinic, to whose high purpose white Alabama physicians respond as admirably as those of the rest of the country, affords *the one opportunity many colored physicians in this section have to meet with white colleagues for stimulation and growth*, this owing to the fact that colored physicians are not now eligible for membership in county and state medical societies. (Which, incidentally, is in contrast to the State Dental Society: it has accepted qualified Negro dentists for 10 years. Last year the State Nurses Association extended membership to qualified nurses.)

The layman, observing the clinical collaboration of white and colored physicians at Tuskegee every April and noting that hard-pressed physicians esteem its importance highly enough to sacrifice their convenience to attendance, wonders why such a vital association is restricted to the month of April.

Andrew Clinics Meet at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—ANP)—When the Andrew Clinics meet at Tuskegee Institute, April 9-12, an important phase of the program will be conducted by the Dental Service of the Veterans Administration Hospital. Theme of this program at the clinics given under the auspices of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, will be "The Dental Health Assembly."

Basic purpose of this assembly will be to illustrate the interrelationship between the various health services and how these services may be better correlated to improve community health. Top event will be held in the auditorium of the newly constructed School of Veterinary Medicine.

Symposium speakers will include

Dr. J. Roy Bourgoyne, University of Tennessee; Dr. Kenneth A. Easlick, University of Michigan; Dr. Robert J. Kesel, University of Illinois, College of Dentistry; Dr. Joseph F. Walker, University of Alabama; Dr. John B. Hall, Chicago; Dr. L. B. Brown, Emory University; Clifton C. Dummett is chairman of the program committee. T. T. Tildon is manager of the VA hospital.

Medical Discussions Slated—

Nearly 500 Doctors Expected To Attend Tuskegee Clinic

Latest discoveries and techniques in the world of medicine and surgery again will be the subject of a five-day annual meeting of white and Negro doctors at Tuskegee Institute, beginning this morning.

The meeting is the 39th annual gathering of the John A. Andrew Clinic and 33rd meeting of the John A. Andrew Society.

Institute officials report that pre-registration for the meeting indicates a probable attendance this year of almost 500 doctors from many parts of the country.

This year's meeting also will honor the memory of three founders of the society who have died since January 1950. They are two Negroes, Dr. John Andrew Kenney and Dr. Charles Richard Drew, and a white man, Dr. Roy Rachford Kracke, former dean of the University of Alabama Medical School.

Dr. Reuben Kahn

Among well-known doctors who will attend this year's meeting will be Dr. Reuben Kahn, University of Michigan, who developed the Kahn blood test; Dr. Nicholas J. Eastman, professor of obstetrics at Johns Hopkins hospital; Dr. Donald A. Covalt, New York University professor of physical medicine and rehabilitation.

During the meeting, on Tuesday, the new clinical building of the adjacent Veterans Administration hospital for Negroes, will be dedicated.

The Clinic will take place in the John A. Andrew hospital on the campus, and main lectures will be delivered in its auditorium.

The meeting gets into full swing at 7:30 a.m. Monday with two surgical clinics in the main operating room of the hospital, and an introductory meeting between 8:30 and noon.

Lecture Series

Various technical lectures will continue throughout the day until about 10 o'clock at night, covering heart diseases, fractures, abdominal incisions, surgery in the aged, and the treatment of, or surgery for, various diseases and growths.

A similar program will be staged each following day through Thursday. Certain programs will include discussion periods. Some of the other subjects scheduled for lecture, include value of prefrontal leukotomy in chronic psychiatric states; prophylactic use of tracheotomy; anal fistulectomy with primary closure; chemotherapy of neoplastic diseases; hypochloremic alkalosis, as well as analysis and study of both maternal and infant mortality.

Alabama University will present its program Wednesday morning with lectures given by Drs. I. R. Harrison, William H. Riser, Howard L. Holley, James G. Galbraith and Hugh Linder.

Emory's program will follow Wednesday afternoon.

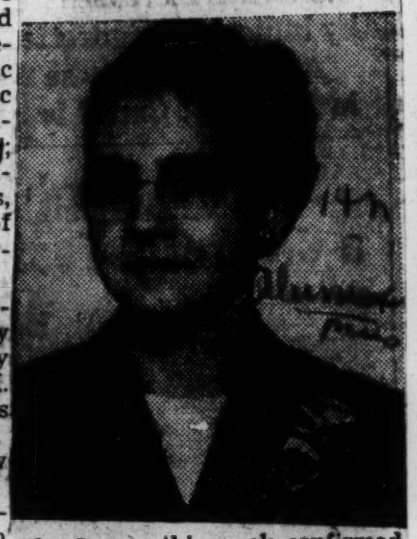
Officers of the John A. Andrew Society include Dr. Armen G. Evans, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. Eugene Dibble, M. D., Tuskegee, secretary-treasurer; Dr. A. B. McKenzie, M. D., Tuscaloosa, general supervisor of clinics; Dr. L. H. B. Foote, Tallahassee, Fla., supervisor of surgical clinics.

President-elect is Dr. J. H. Walls, M. D. Louisville, Ky.

be Dr. Edwin J. Rose, assistant director, Hospital Operations Service of the Veterans Administration.

Dr. Armen G. Evans, instructor in Pediatrics, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, is president of the John A. Andrew Memorial Clinic; and Dr. Eugene H. Dibble is secretary-treasurer.

New Postmaster



The Senate this week confirmed the appointment of Mrs. Virginia H. Phillips of Richmond as postmaster of the Booker Washington Birthplace, Va. E. T. Lovern, postal inspector of Lynchburg instated Mrs. Phillips on April 5 at the Sixth annual celebration of the organization of the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial.

NEW EXECS—Elected to executive positions in the John A. Andrew Clinical Society this week were, left to right: Dr. Charles S. Sherwin, president-elect; Dr. J. A. Walls, president, and Dr. Eugene H. Dibbs Jr., secretary-treasurer. Dr. Sherwin, who is associate professor of surgery in the St. Louis University Hospital, is the first white doctor elected to an executive position in this organization.

Tuskegee Clinic to Honor Drew

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Highlighting the 39th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, which meets April 7 - 13, will be memoral services for Dr. John A. Kenny, founder and first president; Dr. Roy R. Kracke, late dean of the Medical College of the University of Alabama; and Dr. Charles R. Drew of Howard University Medical College.

The latter two rendered invaluable service in the development of the clinic from a practicing clinic to the highly specialized training institution that it is today.

They also spearheaded the presidency training program which is now co-operatively sponsored by the Veterans Hospital and the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, with assistance from the medical staffs of Emory University, Atlanta, and the University of Alabama.

VA to Dedicate Building

Dr. T. T. Tildon, manager, Veterans Administration Hospital, announces that on April 10, the new 100-bed clinical building will be dedicated. The main speaker will

Negro Doctors' Loyalty To Own Societies Urged

TUSKEGEE, April 12 (AP)—It's poor strategy to lay down your arms at the first sign of amity, Negro doctors attending the 39th annual John A. Andrew Clinic were told today.

Dr. W. Montague Cobb, editor of the National Medical Association Journal and anatomist at Howard Medical College in Washington, urged Negro doctors not to give up their own medical societies just because some are being admitted into white groups.

"Independent voices may be needed to express the point of view of Negro groups, in both the North and South, for many years," he said.

Dr. Cobb pointed to recent speeches over the education question by two Southern governors, Herman Talmadge of Georgia and James Byrnes of South Carolina.

He also spoke to the clinic of the difficulties Negro doctors, particularly surgeons, had getting work in hospitals.

NEGRO HEALTH CARE STRESSED IN SOUTH

Hospital Facilities Provided on Segregated Basis—Separate Buildings Are Favored

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 8—A trend in the South to provide hospital and clinical facilities for Negro physicians on a segregated basis to improve general health standards of the Negro population has been indicated in reports to the Southern Regional Council.

Recognizing an inadequate incentive for capable Negro doctors in Southern communities, many civic and professional groups have made community-wide efforts to see that qualified Negro physicians in some measure have an opportunity to treat their own patients under favorable conditions.

Meanwhile, the problem of medical care for the Southern Negro population will come to the fore at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., Monday when the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, an interracial conference of 500 physicians, surgeons and medical specialists from all sections of the country, gets under way for a five-day session.

The Southern Regional Council finds that the two principal methods for improving medical care for Negroes are separate Negro hospitals, with biracial staffs, and separate units or wings for Negro patients in existing hospitals, with Negro physicians permitted to share the facilities.

The council's reports indicate that the stronger trend is toward separate units in existing hospitals. Many Negro leaders reportedly favor this solution on the ground that if segregation must be maintained "it is a shorter distance across a hospital corridor than across town."

Dr. A. W. Dent, president of Dillard University in New Orleans, a trained and experienced hospital administrator, points out that the attitudes of the local medical societies and the medical profession are an important "key" to progress in improving Negro health standards.

He noted that where Negro and white doctors participated in the functions of the same medical society they soon practiced together in the same hospitals, under the separate unit pattern. He called attention to the fact that most Southern states had eschewed separate nursing societies and that Negro and white nurses were working together in the same hospitals throughout much of the South.

"If the women can do it," he remarked, "certainly the men ought to be able to do it."

Negro medical leaders generally hold that because the same operating room and the same technical facilities are used jointly under the separate unit system, the Negro physician has at his disposal more up-to-date equipment. Separate hospitals, they say, tend to be like the dual school system, with seldom enough money to maintain both properly and with the Negro hospital usually getting what is left of public funds.

Negro physicians also point out that failure to provide them with adequate facilities has made them victims of a "vicious circle." First, they are unable to develop any medical specialties and then, when they can become staff members in hospitals, they are short in specialties and have to turn to white physicians for certain patients.

Negro charity patients and even some paying patients are admitted to many large public and private hospitals today, and usually receive treatment that compares favorably with that for white patients. But ordinarily Negro physicians are not allowed to treat their own patients in such hospitals.

In Augusta, Ga., last September Dr. R. Josey Forde, a Negro woman physician, was appointed to the staff of the city's University Hospital to handle cases in obstetrics, gynecology and pediatrics among the patients in the 150-bed Lamar wing for Negroes.

Dr. Forde is 27 years old and a graduate of Howard University Medical School. Her father is an Augusta physican and her husband is in residency in a St. Louis hospital. She is the first Negro physician to be appointed to the hospital's staff.

In Atlanta a $1,500,000 private hospital, built under the Hill-Burton Act, is nearing completion. It has a Negro advisory board, will have Negro doctors and nurses on the staff and will provide interne training for Negro medical students.

In Memphis there has been widespread public support for construction of a Negro hospital that would be an adjacent unit of the city's John Gaston Hospital, but the application for funds has struck a snag. In Birmingham there also has been a delay in funds on a program to build a private Negro hospital, and recently there have been public demands that something be done soon to make hospital facilities available to Negro doctors.

Dr. T. Carr McFall of Charleston, S. C., first Negro member of the executive committee of the South Carolina Medical Association, reported there now were nine cities in that state where Negro physicians can treat patients on all services in the local hospital.

Dr. McFall pointed out that one effect of the segregation system had been that often Negro and white medical and civic groups met together and the white members were surprised to learn that Negro physicians had no permission to treat their patients in the hospital. He said that often this resulted in a move to correct the condition in some degree.

In New Orleans there is the Flint-Goodrich Hospital, a private, biracial staff institution, which is part of Dillard University. However, the widely known Charity Hospital does not permit Negro physicians to practice or interne there. A number of cities, including Houston, Montgomery and Mobile, have small Catholic hospitals that are staffed with Negro physicians.

The Tusekegee Conference is held each year to increase the effectiveness of medicine, surgery and health services for the Negro through the sharing of professional skills, knowledge and experience.

Dr. Eugene H. Dibble Jr., secretary-treasurer of the Clinical Society, announced that the conference sessions would be designed to further the professional development of the Negro physician in the South, promote professional interracial contacts and inter-sectional relationships and improve professional services to needy sick among the region's Negro population.

INITIAL GIFT—In the newly decorated lobby of the Tuskegee Institute John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Mrs. T. W. Jones presents a check for $1,200 to President F. D. Patterson representing the initial gift of the Tuskegee Federated Women's Club which sponsored the hospital lobby project. Shown from left to right: L. H. Foster Jr., Institute business manager; Mrs. T. W. Jones, president, Women's Club, and principal, Chambliss Children's House; Dr. Patterson and Mrs. I. K. Campfield, chairman of the hospital committee.

Land Grant to Tuskegee Voted

WASHINGTON, March 19 (UP)—The House passed a bill today which would give 100 acres of Federally owned land in Macon County, Alabama, to Tuskegee Institute. This land is part of a tract donated to the Veterans Administration by Tuskegee in 1922 and is valued at $5,000. The measure now goes to the Senate.

Return Of Land To Tuskegee Now Favored

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) — The House Veterans Affairs Committee last week favorably reported a bill authorizing the administrator of veterans affairs to reconvey to Tuskegee Institute a tract of land in Macon county, Ala.

The land involved in the proposed transfer is approximately 100 acres within the present boundaries of the Veteran Administration hospital reservation at Tuskegee. The hospital is located on a tract of approximately 513 acres which adjoins Tuskegee Institute.

A portion of the present VA reservation was donated to the United States by Tuskegee Institute in 1922. The 100 acres covered by the bill are part of the land donated. The return of this land is sought for the purpose of instructing students in occupational therapy.

* * *

THE TRACT IS unimproved and densely wooded and in recent years the VA has used only about fourteen acres for a hog range and general farm field crops.

The land sought to be transferred has an estimated value of $50 an acre, or approximately $5,000 for the entire tract. It is surrounded on three sides by land now owned by Tuskegee Institute, and is more than 1,000 feet distant from the nearest VA hospital building.

In recommending favorable consideration of the proposed bill, Carl R. Gray, Jr., administrator of veterans affairs, wrote Representative John E. Rankin, of Mississippi, committee chairman, that "The return of the land to the Tuskegee Institute will not interfere with the activities of the Veterans Administration hospital, and apparently this additional land will prove useful to Tuskegee Institute."

100-Acre Tract Given Tuskegee

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA The House Veterans Affairs Committee last Tuesday favorably reported a bill authorizing the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to reconvey to Tuskegee Institute a tract of land in Macon County, Ala.

The land involved in the proposed transfer is approximately 100 acres within the present boundaries of the Veterans Administration hospital reservation at Tuskgee. The hospital is located on a tract of approximately 513 acres which adjoins Tuskegee Institute.

A portion of the present VA reservation was donated to the United States by Tuskegee Institute in 1922. The 100 acres covered by the bill are part of the land donated. The return of this land is sought for the purpose of instructing students in occupational therapy.

The land sought to be transferred has an estimated value of $50 an acre, or approximately $5,000 for the entire tract. It is surrounded on three sides by land now owned by Tuskegee Institute, and is more than 1,000 feet distant from the nearest VA hospital building.

Tuskegee May Get 100 Acre Tract From Congress

WASHINGTON—(S N S)—The Senate received a bill from the House of Representatives which would give Tuskegee Institute about 100 acres of government-owned land in Macon County, Alabama.

Valued at about $5,000, the land is part of a tract donated by Tuskegee to the Veterans Administration in 1922.

According to Washington sources, indications are that the Senate will also approve the land transfer.

100-Acre Land Grant Approved For Tuskegee

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA)—The House last Monday passed by unanimous consent a bill authorizing the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to give Tuskegee Institute approximately 100 acres of land within the boundaries of the present Veterans' Administration hospital reservation in Macon county, Alabama.

The hospital is located on a tract of approximately 513 acres, which adjoins Tuskegee Institute. A portion of the VA reservation was donated to the United States for the hospital by the institute in 1922. The 100 acres covered by the bill are part of the land donated at that time, and Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, institute president, requested return of the acreage for use in the instruction of students in occupational therapy.

The tract in question is unimproved and densely wooded, and in recent years the VA has used only about fourteen aces of such land for a hog range and general farm field crops.

The land is valued at $50 an acre or approximately $50,000 for the tract.

Tuskegee Voted 100-Acre Plot By Congress

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Representative John E. Rankin, of Missssippi, chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, sponsored the bill.

14n 1951

MISS TUSKEGEE

MISS TUSKEGEE OF 1951-52 — Miss Clemmie N. Morrison, senior, Houston, Texas, will reign over homecoming festivities this weekend at famed Tuskegee Institute. Miss Morrison is a student of Institution Management and the daughter of Mrs. C. N. Marrison of Houston, Texas. The attractive woman is a member of the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, YWCA. Little Theatre, Associated Women Students, Commercial Dietetics Club, and "Who's Who In American Universities and College. She will reign at the homecoming game between the Golden Tigers and Allen U., Saturday in Alumni Bowl.

Money For

Tuskegee Slated To Receive Grant For Equipment

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(AP)—Tuskegee Institute is scheduled to receive a grant of $62,000 for equipment for a new science building from the General Education Board, it was learned yesterday.

Paragraph from clipping headed

BOARD OKEHS $300 Pay Hike for Teachers.

Also approved by the board was a resolution authorizing State Education Superintendent W.J. Terry to enter into a contract with Tuskegee Institute for the teaching of Alabama Negroes at that school.
The Legislature appropriated $300,000 a year ($75,000 conditional) for that purpose.

Advertiser
Fri. 9-21-51
Montgomery, Ala.

See-Code:14m(4)

Appropriations For Race Schools Hiked By State; Barriers Remain

MONTGOMERY, Ala.— Appropriations for Negro-saving institutions of higher education were hiked by the 1951 State Legislature but the racial barriers remained unbreached on the professional and technical level.

The 1951 State Legislature provied for the spending, beginning this month, on a huge program for the training of Negro citizens unparalleled in this state's history.

Higher education institutions which serve exclusively Negro citizen show a gain of $600, 750 over the last appropriation. The Legislature also provided $400,000 for a building program at the two state Negro-serving colleges.

Of this, $200,000 goes to Alabama State College here to purchase land. A similar amount was awarded to Alabama A and M College, Normal, Ala., to build dormitories.

Funds for regional education were boosted from $75,000 to $129,-750. This is $54,750 more than provided by previous Legislature.

Broken down, the regional appropriations were to be spent this way: Meharry Medical College for medicine $22,500, Meharry Medical College for dentistry $15,000; Atlanta University for social work $3,750. Institutions serving white students were to share like this: Florida State University for social work $4,500; Nashville School of Social Work $4,500 and the University of social work $1,500. Atotal of $10,500 is appropriated for social work study among whites in contrast to $3,750 for Negro citizens.

$13,000 is given to the board of control which administers the regional program.

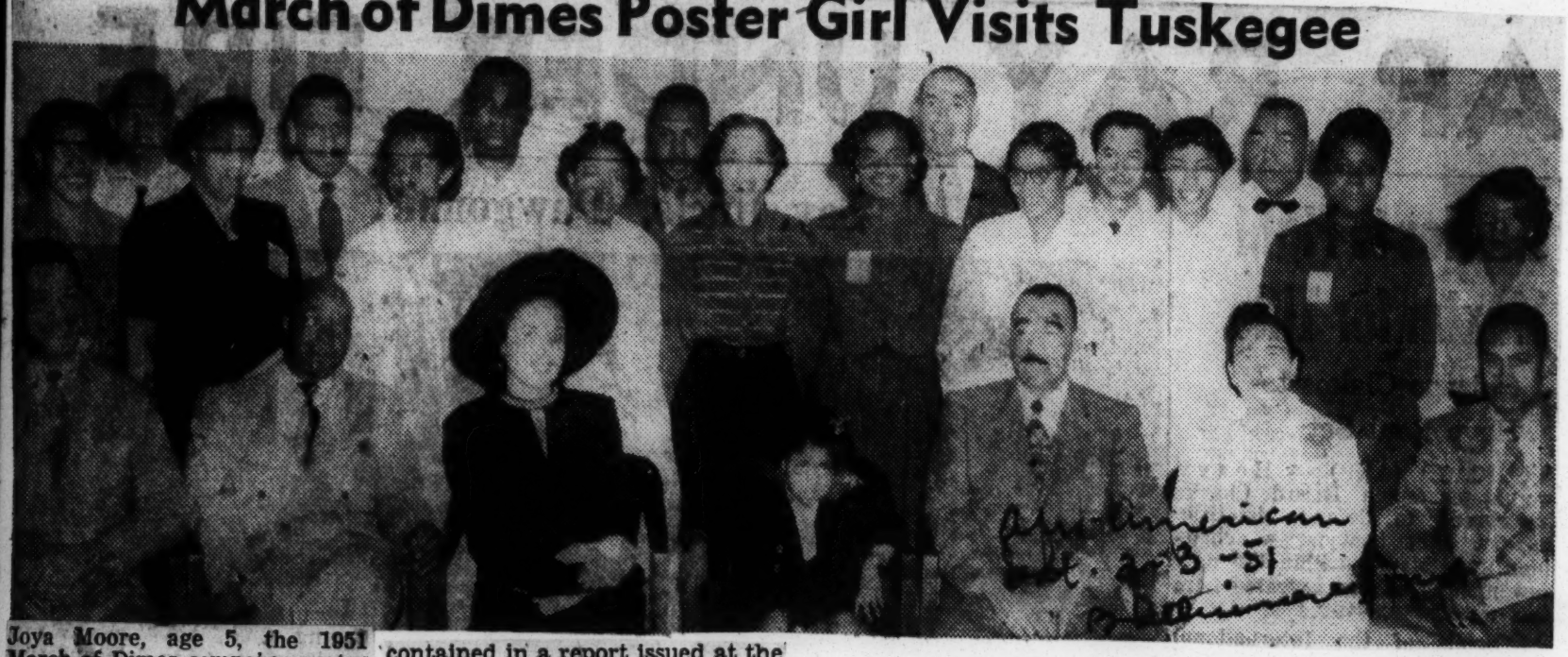
$60,500 is set up for out-of-state aid. Theoritically created for Negro and white students, only Negro students have drawn on it. The fund started in 1945 at the height of interest by the South to provide a way to prevent Negro enrollment in professional schools. No Negro in Alabama has yet formally and legally sought admission to the state-provided graduate and professional schools.

Since the out-of-state aid fund was established an estimated 717 Negro students have used it. About 325 are expected to get in on the aid plan this year.

Alabama State College is getting this year an annual appropriation of $350,000. It will be the same for next year. Alabama A. and M. College will get $500,000 an increase of $110,000 over last year. Tuskegee Institute, a private school was hiked from $225,000 to $300,-000. A smaller increase of $11.000 was given to the Trade and Vocational School at Wenonah near Birmingham.

The fund increase trend was as pronounced among the white institutions as the Negro ones. Unheralded sums were provided for the all-white professional and graduate schools.

March of Dimes Poster Girl Visits Tuskegee



Joya Moore, age 5, the 1951 March of Dimes campaign poster girl visited the Tuskegee VA Hospital last week. The hospital which was cited for its outstanding contribution to last year's campaign by Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation For Infantile Paralysis, has formed the committee to assist with the 1951 March of Dimes effort. They are, front row, left to right: Edward L. Strawther, co-chairman; James H. Jackson, Macon County chairman; Mrs. Lottie Moore, Joya's mother; Joya, Dr. John Clendalt, director of Tuskegee Institute's Infantile Paralysis unit, Mrs. Marion A. Davis, James T. Williams, co-chairman, second row: Miss Lillian Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, Miss Lavelle Crawford, Mrs. Kathleen S. William, Miss A. Bayliss Simmons, Mrs. Dennyzade H. Thompson, Mrs. Lucile M. Maddux, Mrs. Jewelle L. Gresham, Miss Thelma Lucas, Mrs Mamie Love, Third row: Clem L. Martin, William C. Ross, Thomas Stallworth, John A. Ellington, Warner Kennedy, Sanford D. Johnson and Robert S. Ford.

O'Connor Says Control Of Polio 'Is Not Far Off'

Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, said yesterday he was confident present research would culminate in control of the disease and that the "day is not too far off."

Mr. O'Connor's statement was contained in a report issued at the foundation offices, 120 Broadway, on the research progress of the last thirteen years. Research is now concentrated, Mr. O'Connor said, on five main goals: A preventive vaccine, an anti-serum to increase resistance against the disease, a chemical agent to prevent it from damaging nerve cells, a diagnostic test for the disease and the typing of all polio virus groups.

The foundation has spent $13,000,000 on 805 research projects in 123 institutions and organizations since the program began thirteen years ago, the report stated. Another $12,000,000 has been spent for training physicians, nurses, technicians and others in treating polio. Mr. O'Connor noted that it was "ironically unfortunate" that as conquest of the disease seemed closer to realization "we find the disease attacking more people, producing a burden of patient care that consumes by far the greatest amount of our money."

The foundation offices were visited yesterday by five brothers and sisters who were cured of the disease last summer and who have begun a family competition to raise funds in the current March of Dimes campaign. The children, Andrew jr., Robert, Mary Jo, David and George Schofield, were accmopanied by their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Schofield, of 624 South Orange Avenue, Newark, N. J.

March of Dimes Poster Girl

"Lend me a hand"

Little Miss Joya Moore, of Detroit will be featured at the annual fashion show of the Women's Division of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Jan. 29-30 at the Waldorf Astoria, NYC.

March of Dimes Scholarship Winners

Left to right: Vilma Evans, New York City; Harold E. Potts, Newark, N.J.; Walter Givens, Buffalo, N.Y.; Ellen Marshall, East Lynn, Mass.; Ellie McDew, New York City and Arreta Edmonds, Cambridge, Mass., won National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis scholarships in Physical Therapy. March of Dimes funds provide scholarships in many fields. Join the March of Dimes, January 15-31.

Appeal For March of Dimes Support

Left to right: Dr. M. L. Walton, Thomasville, Ga., President National Dental Association; Mrs. Laura Lovelace, Cincinnati, Ohio, National President Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; Dr. H. H. Walker, Nashville, Tenn., President National Medical Association; Dr. Nancy B. Woolridge, Hampton Institute, Va., National President Zeta Phi Beta Sorority; Mr. J. R. Booker, Little Rock, Ark., President National Bar Association. Join the March of Dimes with dollars January 15-31.

CRUSADERS IN WAR AGAINST POLIO

MARCHING ALONG TOGETHER in the fight against polio are three crusaders who have had polio strike members of their families. In San Francisco to do an appeal broadcast for the March of Dimes, the three (l. to r.) Governor Earl Warren of California, actress Helen Hayes, and Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, join forces to aid the nationwide campaign. (International Soundphoto)

Money Crisis In Polio Foundation Challenaes Nation As Drive Opens

SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS—Among winners of scholarships in physical therapy granted by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis are, left to right, Vilma Evans, New York City; Harold E. Potts, Newark, N. J.; Walter Givens, Buffalo, N. Y.; Ellen Marshall, East Lynn, Mass.; Ellie McDew, New York City, and Arreta Edmonds, Cambridge, Mass.

SUPPORT POLIO CAMPAIGN—Leading citizens of the nation have joined the March of Dimes Drive. Among them are, left to right, Dr. T. C. McFall, Charleston, S. C., member South Carolina Hospital Commission; J. Martin Jacquet, Fort Worth, Tex., past president Lone Star Teachers Association; Ethel Waters, New York City, actress; President L. A. Davis, Arkansas State College, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Raymond Pace Alexander, Philadelphia attorney.

Funds Needed As Cost Of Polio Cases Increases

NEW YORK — Infantile paralysis struck a severe blow to an increasing number of families, white and colored, in the United States in 1950. Virginia and other southern states were hard hit by polio last year. The malady was particularly widespread in [illegible] county, Va., where the public schools were closed.

Established by Franklin D. Roosevelt, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis is in its 14th year of operation. For three years in a row now the extremely high polio incidence has depleted the funds for remedial work in this field.

In 1950 thousands of volunteers joined thousands of trained professional workers for service in hundreds of hospitals to render assistance and comfort to patients handicapped by an attack of polio. A total of $25,000,000 was needed to provide care for 54,000 infantile patients stricken in 1950 and earlier.

* * *

THE SPREAD OF POLIO from year to year has made it urgent that more funds be raised for the work. Last year the National Foundation paid $20,000,000 of the $25,000,000 debt incurred in providing aid to polio patients. This means that at the beginning of 1951 there was a balance of $5,000,000 on last year's bills.

The organization's work goes beyond immediate care of polio patients in hospitals and in homes. It includes research work to determine how best to attack the causes for the disease and how best of combat it in various ways.

The foundation's program includes giving financial aid to persons preparing to spend a career as health experts in combating polio and in caring for polio patients. The Tuskegee Polio Center has received more than two million dollars from March of Dimes Funds.

* * *

FOUR GRANTS, totalling $292,350, have been made to Meharry Medical College at Nashville, Tenn., to aid in training experts to work in the polio field. A five year grant of $125,000 has been made to the Dillard University school of nursing. Provident Medical Associates, Chicago, Ill., received a $50,000 grant to train colored physicians in neurology, orthopedics, and pediatrics.

North Carolina College, Durham, N. C., has received three grants amounting to $122,100 for the department of health education. Individual awards made in recent years to 142 colored students amount to $196,000.

'50 Was 2nd Worst, Polio Foundation Says

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis said yesterday 1950 was the Nation's second worst polio year with 33,344 persons afflicted.

The worst year was 1949 with 42,375 cases.

The report said New York had the most new cases with 4235. Other hard-hit states were Texas with 2778 new cases, California, 2138, and Michigan 2002.

The foundation said it spent $25,000,000 on patient care, $5,000,000 of which still is unpaid and must be met in the 1951 March of Dimes campaign which starts next Monday. The 1951 campaign goal is $50,000,000.

Tuskegee To Hold March Of Dimes Parade

TUSKEGEE ALA., Jan. 15—A March of Dimes parade will be held Saturday to signalize opening of the annual campaign to collect funds for combating infantile paralysis. Theme of the parade will be "Macon County Marches on Polio."

The mayor of Tuskegee and other city officials are cooperating to make the parade a success.

Beginning at 1 p.m. the parade will leave from the Court House square and take in the major business and residential sections of Tuskegee, Carver Court, the Institute and the V. A. Hospital.

Tuskegee Cadets Volunteer Blood to Save Amnesia Victim

TUSKEGEE—(ANP)—Fifty-seven cadets from Tuskegee Institute's crack ROTC Infantry unit drilled in formation to the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital last week and each gave a pint of blood to 4-year-old Elishel Spinks.

Little Elishel, of Auburn, Ala., was admitted to the hospital in Dec. 1949, a victim of a rare blood condition, aplastic anemia. Dr. T. M. Campbell Jr., chief of pediatric service, reports that since that time young Spinks has required periodic blood transfusions totaling 75 pints of whole blood.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Elishel Spinks Sr., a hard working young couple with a large family. To supply the blood which the child needed to keep alive had taxed them beyond their means. Friends and relatives had given blood freely to help out.

All Land Grant Colleges May Get ROTC Units

WASHINGTON (ANP) — A reserve officers training corps may be established at all Negro land grant colleges if a recent ruling of the federal office of education is observed.

The ruling said that present law requires military training at these schools if they are to receive federal funds. The office of education now is making a state by state survey to determine what can be done about complying with this ruling.

An agency report lists these as operating separate white and Negro land grant colleges:

Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

Of these states, the following have schools with ROTC units: West Virginia State college, Institute, W. Va.; Virginia State college, Petersburg, Va.; North Carolina A & T college, Greensboro, N. C.; Tennessee State university Nashville, Tenn.; and Prairie View university, Prairie View, Texas.

Howard University, Washington, D. C., Hampton Institute, Va., and Tuskegee Institute are non-land grant schools which have ROTC units.

The land grants colleges are the result of two land acts—one was passed in 1862 and the other in 1890.

The 1862 act set aside public lands for the various states. The states sold the lands and put funds in an endowment to support what now are the land grant colleges. This first land grant act called for military instruction as part of the course of study.

Funds from this act were inadequate, to operate the colleges, so Congress passed the second land grant act. This act provided for federal funds to help maintain the schools.

The 1890 law also made it possible for Negroes to benefit land grants. It permitted states to operate segregated schools for colored students.

Most southern states have separate land grant schools for Negroes, but many of them fail to respect the provision on military instruction.

Two years ago the legal department ruled that funds from the Morrill act (land grant act) should go only to institutions established in accordance with the 1862 act and "there is no legal basis for a failure to require a substantial course in military tactics to be offered by Negro institutions participating in grants under all or any of the acts of Congress."

The Southern states have several courses open to them. They could establish their own courses of military training at the Negro colleges; build the schools up to meet the army standards for ROTC units, or open the white land grant colleges to Negro students.

All these problems will be considered in the study now under way.

Reference to
Tuskegee Institute
Rural Life Council

see; Code 16h
Article by- Mr. Joe
Azbell, State Editor
of the Advertiser

Keeping Him In The South

(FROM THE ATLANTA DAILY WORLD)

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser appears to be quite worked up over the effects of the displacement of Negroes from Southern farms through the introduction of labor-saving machines and the problems these displaced families carry with them into the North and East to which they migrate.

It seems that it all got started by a telephone call from a Chicago news reporter, who because the Negro migrants weight down the relief rolls and other charitable agencies out of proportion to their ratio to the total population, asked in exasperation: "Can't you keep the Negro in the South?" At least that is the way a Tuskegee Institute Sociologist, Ernest Neal, reports the query in an interview with a reporter of The Montgomery Advertiser. Mr. Neal tells the reporter that "Whenever a Negro crosses the Mason-Dixon Line, he faces just as much—if not often more—economic insecurity than in the South. The welfare rolls and crime records show this," Neal is reported to have said. And then Mr. Neal concludes with this very interesting statement:

"To the South lies the land of opportunity — if it can be developed." To that we shout amen! "If it can be developed." That is the question! That is the rub!

We take it that Mr. Neal means to develop not only the farms on which these southern Negroes live, but the factories, the wages, the working conditions, the schools, recreation and one thousand other advantages which are now denied to the Negro families. Lynching and mob-rule must go before the Negro can be persuaded to rest contented in the South. Inequality of economic and educational opportunities must be eliminated. In short, the Negro must be made to enjoy a sense of security in the South and that his efforts of hard, earnest and honest toil will be rewarded by better opportunities for himself and for his family. The Negro's past in the South is a contradiction of these conditions.

We would be slow to get excited over a telephone call from a Chicago news reporter. He does not understand and is not required to understand the ramifications of the problem out of which Negro families migrated. He does not understand, for example, the South's vicious "Sharecropper System" which robs the poor whites along with the Negroes of not only a chance for a decent living but of self-respect. He does not understand, although he may have heard it, that Negroes who make up a third or more of the South's population, receive less than one-tenth of the school appropriations for his education. Indeed there is much that enters into the problem there that a mere reporter cannot understand.

So don't stop the Negro from going to Chicago or any other city. He may take with him some of his problems. But for all of these, the good counterbalances the evil. The clank of the horse hoof and the sound of the Ford Flivver is no longer heard in the lynching posse. No more cross-burnings to keep him from voting in tomorrow's election. No more Klan parades in front of his shack when a disagreement comes up between the planter and the sharecropper. No more peonage for him and his entire family. No more floggings "just to put them N____ers in their place."

In fact, in the North and East, the migrant families can now breathe an air without fear for the first time. Their children can attend the best schools and enjoy wholesome supervised play. The parent for the first time, learns what government is and for because he is not only allowed but taught how to cast an intelligent ballot. He can work at wages equal to others doing similar work. After his workday, he can go to the municipal-owned park or playground as other citizens. And if they have the funds, they can even patronize the Great Operas.

The South, we agree, is "the land of opportunity if it can be developed." But don't try to stop the Negro from going North until it is developed. Keep on trying to find ways and means of developing the South. It can be a great section. But until then let them keep moving to lands of better opportunities for themselves and their children.

14n 1951 SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

$3,243.25
Research Grant
Research in Electronics
Office of Naval Research

Research Grant Goes to Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE. — (ANP) — For the third year the Tuskegee institute school of engineering has received a grant for research in electronics from the Office of Naval Research, Dr. W. C. Curtis, dean of the school announced last week.

The $3,243.25 grant is for research in "Characteristics of Noon Glow Discharge Tubes With Very Clean Elextrodes."

Allen H. Turner, instructor in the school of engineering, will assist Dean Curtis in the project.

Skegee Trade Meet Set for March 26 to 28

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—The fourth annual Trade Conference, sponsored by the school of mechanical industries of Tuskegee Institute, is set for March 26-28 here.

The mechanical banquet is slated for Wednesday night, March 28, at 8 o'clock.

Tuskegee's Fourth Annual Trade Shop Meet Set For March 26-28

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — (ANP) — Dean T. W. Jones of the School of Mechanical Industries at Tuskegee Institute announced here last week that the fourth annual trade conference and shop activities sponsored by his division will be held on the campus March 26-28.

Attending the conference will be the mechanical industries students of Tuskegee, visiting the instructors in technical courses from Alabama A&M college, Normal; Savannah State college, Georgia; Tri-state college, New Orleans; South Carolina A&M college, Orangeburg; Alcorn college, Mississippi; the public school system of Jackson, Miss., and personnel from the Veterans hospital at Tuskegee.

The General Motors corporation, participating actively in the conference will present schools for visiting automotive instructors on two days of the conference. On Mar. 27, it will present the hydra-matic transmission school and the following day, the power-glide transmission school.

Julian Thomas, head of the department of industrial relations of the National Urban league, will present a panel discussion on "The Responsibility of the Technically Trained Man." Several senior students at the institute will be on the panel. In addition, Clifford Smith, electrical contractor of Houston, Tex., and Clarence Hart, plumbing contractor, Atlanta, both successful Tuskegee graduates, will guide a panel discussion on "The Techniques of Setting up a Small Business."

Others participating in the conference will be George H. Parks, director, Williamsport Technical institute, Williamsport, Pa.; and Lynn Emerson, head of the department of industrial education and labor relations at Cornell university.

Climax of the meeting will be the annual "mechanical banquet" at which Mr. Thomas will be principal speaker.

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14n 1951

26 Students listed in 1951-52 edition-
Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges

26 Students
in Who's Who.

Recognition is given
group by National
Body.

The office of the
dean of students and
the editor of the Directory
recently released the list
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edition of Who's Who Among
Students in American
Universities and Colleges.
.....

See-Tuskegee Herald
Tues. Nov. 13, 1951

Campus Chat
Nov. 1, 1951
Tuskegee Inst., Ala.

The office of the dean of students and the editor of the Directory recently released the list of 26 students accepted from Tuskegee Institute for recognition in the 1951-52 edition of Who's Who Among Students In American Universities and Colleges. This publication is the official annual directory of distinguished students selected from the various colleges and universities throughout America and has been published annually since 1934. Nominations are submitted by all four-year degree-granting institutions and may include college juniors, seniors, and students enrolled in graduate courses.

The selection of nominees in- trative participation and is coor trative participation nad is coordinated by the Student-Faculty Council of Tuskegee Institute. In arriving at nominees considera tion is given to the student's scho larship, leadership, and coopera tion in educational and extra curricular activities, general citizenship, and promise of future usefulness.

The following are the nominees from Tuskegee Institute; Lafayette Alexander, Howard Tildon Braye, Dwight Austin Burgess, Sarah Mae Felton, Doris Develma Fredd, Elmore Giles, Jr., Mildred Jacqueline Hall, James Howard Hazel, Sylvester Jackson, Jr., Alex Johnson, Victor L. Lunderman, Clemmie N. Morrison, Nicholas R. Newman, Mae Rena Pendleton, Mollie E. Player, Otto C. Sampson, Lillian Sherrod, John H. Smith, Doris M. Stukes, Cedric F. Thompson, Sherman Todd, Robert J. Trout, Myrtle V. Turner, Harry T. Waters, Barbara Dean Williams.

14n 1951

Ten Year Class Reunion (1941)
Atty. Nathaniel S.Colley- (Speaker)

Negroes Urged To Boost Help To Tuskegee

Special to The Constitution

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., May 13—Reminding his audience that the time is about at hand when more support must come from Negro people with moderate means to preserve Tuskegee Institute, Atty. Nathaniel S. Colley, of Sacramento, Calif., spoke for his 10-year reunion class at Tuskegee Institute during the weekend.

"We delude ourselves if we think state support will continue unabated if and when Negroes are admitted to Auburn and the University of Alabama," he said.

Supporting his belief that there will always be a place for Tuskegee Institute and other such institutions with a tried and proven record for practical training, Colley gave these reasons:

"This school is a shrine to the memory of Booker T. Washington and his philosophy of education and its traditions and heritage may not be transplanted elsewhere."

DR. EDMUND E. DAY

Dr. Edmund E. Day, a member of the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees since 1940, died on March 23 at Ithaca, New York.
Since 1937, Dr. Day was connected with Cornell University- as President from 1937-1949, and as Chancellor from 1949 until his death.

Campus Chats
May 1, 1951
Vol. V1. No.5

Tuskegee Institute Trustees Hold Annual Spring Meeting

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 14—Tuskegee Institute's board of trustees meet here Saturday in their annual spring meeting with Basil O'Connor, chairman of the board and president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, presiding

Approval was given to the present plan of question and encouragement was noted throughout the meeting.

A general tour of classrooms, workshops, and new building under construction preceeded the official meeting. In the afternoon a tour was made to see the progress of the Tuskegee Institute low-cash-cost housing project. This project with a government grant of 60 thousand dollars for research in rural housing is moving forward rapidly. Twelve rural families either have completed or are working to complete permanent, fireproof concrete block houses under the supervision of the Institute's rural housing staff.

Present for the meeting in addition to Chairman O'Connor who drove over from Warm Springs were: A. A. Alexander, Des Moines, Iowa; Daniel W. Anderson, Winston Salem, N. C.; Claude A. Barnett, Chicago; Henry S. Bowers, New York City.

Senator John H. Pinson, Geiger, Ala.; William Rosenwald, New York City; Henry Neil Segrest, Tuskegee, Ala.; George C. Wallace, Clio Ala.; George C. Wilkinson, Mobile; W. J. Terry, Montgomery.

A. G. Gaston, Birmingham; F. D. Patterson and L. H. Foster, Jr., Tuskegee Institute.

Victor Blake, secretary of the finance committee and Mervin Cass, both of New York City, were also present. Robert R. Moton, Jr., is secretary to the board.

The Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees is a self perpetuating body which meets twice annually. It meets in the spring at Tuskegee and in the fall in New York City.

Many of those present will remain for the Founders Day program on Sunday.

Over five thousand people are expected to be present to hear Congressman William L. Dawson deliver the Founders Day address at 3:30 p.m.

TRUSTEE- Tuskegee Institute
MR. RALPH McGILL

AWARD WINNER RALPH McGILL (L) AT BANQUET
Congratulated by Pat Watters (center) and Elmer Davis

OUTSTANDING JOURNALIST

Ralph McGill Receives SDX Top Hat Award

Ralph McGill, editor of The Atlanta Constitution, received the annual Top Hat award as the South's outstanding journalist for 1951 at the third annual Gridiron banquet Saturday night.

The banquet, sponsored by the Atlanta professional and the Emory University chapters of Sigma Delta Chi journalism fraternity, also heard Elmer Davis, noted radio commentator, score the "unprecedented mass hysteria" developed by the MacArthur incident.

Mr. McGill received a $100 cash award to supplement the symbol of his latest award, a top hat, which was placed on his head by Dr. Raymond B. Nixon, director of journalism at Emory University.

The nationally known Atlanta editor was selected on the basis of his ability and versatility. As editor of The Constitution, he writes a daily front page column on a wide range of subjects. He has contributed to the Saturday Evening Post, and is author of "Israel Revisited," published last year.

Dr. Nixon said Mr. McGill had done more than any other Southern newspaperman to interpret the present-day South, clearly and fairly, to the outside world. "At a time when people everywhere need understanding more than anything else, you have provided your readers with a watchman whose vision extends around the world," Dr. Nixon said.

Pat Watters Jr., Emory graduate student, received the two prizes offered by the Emory journalism school to the student with the highest scholarship and character rating. A special edition of The Atlanta Journal-Constitution, announcing the award to Mr. McGill, was distributed during the banquet.

Greater Threat

News commentator Davis told the Gridiron gathering that America may face a greater threat in the present mass hysteria of her population than she does from Russian Communism.

Mr. Davis said that he believed the United States could win any cold or hot war (1) so long as its citizens held together in national unity, and (2) so long as it shows the maturity and leadership required of the leading nation in the world.

"In the last two weeks I have been disturbed over whether we have either one of those qualities," he said. "The situation was bad enough long before then, but it has been enormously intensified by the outburst of feeling generated by the MacArthur case."

He attributed the outburst partly to a frustration over the slow progress of the war in Korea and to the fact that things are not going too well domestically. He said also that it has not been caused by any conscious act on the part of General MacArthur.

"Granted he has his faults, but he is certainly a patriot and would never do anything injurious to the United States," Mr. Davis said.

Referring to the alternatives open to the United States in its foreign affairs, Mr. Davis suggested that the foreign policies of the administration seem to be the safest at the present time.

Power of Opinion

"If the Army in Korea should suffer a defeat in the battle now raging, however, an overwhelming public demand may force the administration to change these policies," he said.

The commentator said one of America's greatest problems is the inborn impatience of its people and their desire to get things done in a hurry.

"The nation may have to take great courage from your own Southland," he said, "and the long, indefinite and frustrating period it lived through following the Civil War."

Besides the award to Editor McGill, and the address of Mr. Davis, the Gridiron banquet featured an off-the-record "Georgia Kefauver crime investigation" presented in the form of a skit by Atlanta professional newspapermen in co-operation with the Atlanta Civic Theater.

Surprise Program

Capt. Neely Is Honored At 'Skegee

TUSKEGEE—On Tuesday evening, Feb. 20, in the Alumni Hut, the Tuskegee Alumni Association honored Capt. Alvin J. Neely with a surprise program.

Captain Neely, one of the early pioneers, has held key positions at the institute, and has been instrumental in organizing Tuskegee Clubs in many cities. He now holds the position of executive secretary of the General Alumni Association.

Captain Neely, reminisced briefly on some of the positions which he has held at the institute and related many interesting experiences he had encountered. He expressed his gratitude to those who were responsible for the program.

The following committees worked arduously to make the program a success: Sadye McMillan, president of the local club, served as chairman of the program committee; Mrs. Willie B. Young, assistant; the finance committee, Alton Fleming, chairman; Mrs. Rowena Bracken, James Richardson and John Bracken; the refreshment committee, Mrs. Sara Locklair, chairman; Mrs. Elizabeth Russell, E. L. Donald, Bennie L. Davison, Mrs. Lottie Esau and Mrs. Frances Dixon.

Receives Corsage from Kegee Alumni Unit

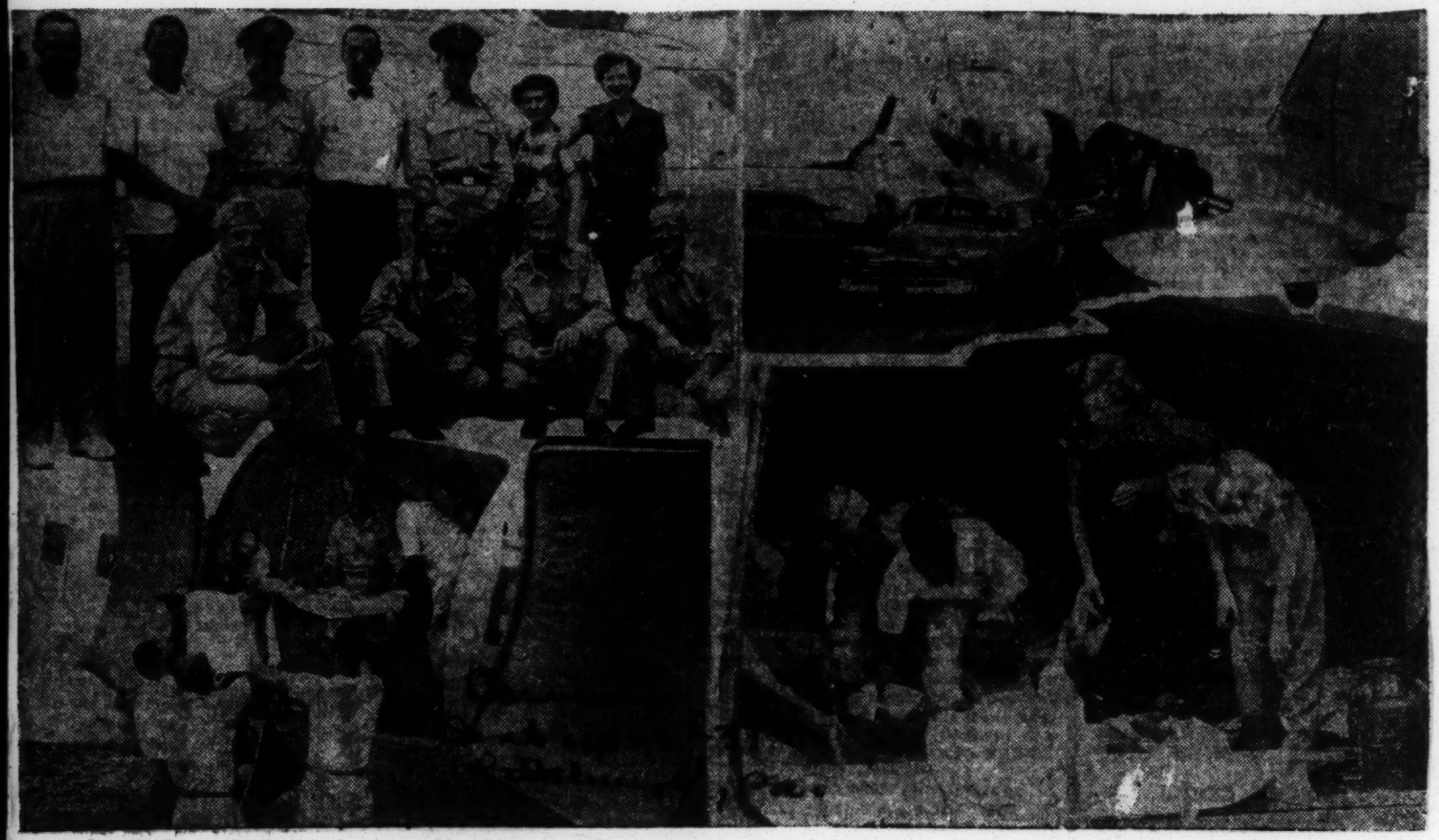
A delightful interlude in the formal Founder's Day program presented by the Tuskegee Alumni Association of Philadelphia and vicinity last Sunday at the Olivet Tabernacle Baptist Church was the presentation of a corsage by Mrs. Novella B. Matthews, left, of the American Teachers' Association, to Mrs. Lucille O. Shepard, wife of the pastor, the Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, who delivered the principal address. Looking on are Dr. I. Henry Grant, left, president of the Alumni; and Wilborn E. Willis, one of the oldest local graduates of Tuskegee.

Tuskeege Alumni Meet To Draw Up New Constitution

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Nov. 21—A new constitution to guide the future operations of the General Alumni Association was the result of the annual meeting of the Tuskegee Alumni at the Institute on Friday, Nov. 16. Representatives from each of the three regional asociations of the alumni were on the campus for this important meeting, and to enjoy the activities of homecoming. The new constitution was prepared by a committee made up from each of the regions, and its final adoption by the general association is a credit to their efforts.

The executive committee of the General Alumni Association also held its annual meeting on Friday preceding the meeting of the general body.

Among those who returned for homecoming and to participate in the alumni meetings were Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Means, Gary, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. Kit Baldwin, Chicago, Ill.; Leander J. Roberts, Bordentown, N. J.; Joseph W. North, Jr., New York City; Theodore T. Green, and Mrs. Carolyn Browning, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Birdie Thompson McClaskey, and Ernest D. Marshall, Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. Ethel McKesson Reynolds, Whittier, Calif.; Mr. and Mrs. Ben D. Griffin, Tampa, Fla.; Mrs. Flora Johnson, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Eddie Thornton Callaway, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Lillie Forte Shannon, Montgomery, Ala.; Cyrus Campfield, Atlanta, Ga.; Homer G. Neely, Palestine, Texas; McLane Birch, Little Rock, Ark.; Mr. and Mrs. Jesse O. Thomas, Washington, D. C.; Thomas Neely, Evansville, Ind.; Thomas J. Bush, Evansville, Ind.; Joseph S. Shanklin, Burton, S. C.; Henry B. Jackson, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Mr. and Mrs. Lobman D. Adams, Mansfield, La.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Harris, Waycross, Ga.; Mrs. Sallie Penny Harris, Waycross, Ga.; Thomas J. Guice, Birmingham, Ala.



TUSKEGEE POLIO AIRLIFT IN ACTION—The Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis Center recently has installed a polio airlift to bring patients to the center in the shortest possible time. Recently, Tuskegee brought in ten children from Vicksburg, Miss., a flight of 400 miles. This trip was the largest transfer of patients here since the center's operation. Kneeling: Captain Wilson, Sergeant Mitchell, Captain Price and Sergeant Campbell. Standing: Earl Williams, Dr. Campbell, Captain Brown (pilot), Dr. Chenault, Captain Hester (co-pilot) and Mrs. Bryant and Mrs. Russell, staff members of Lutheran Hospital in Vicksburg.—ANP.

14n 1951

26 Tuskegee Students In College Who's Who

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE. — (ANP) — Some 26 students have been accepted for recognition in the 1951-52 edition of Who's Who Among Students in American colleges and universities, the office of the dean of students announced last week.

Nominations for Who's Who are submitted by all four-year, degree-granting institutions, and may include college juniors, seniors, and students enrolled in graduate courses.

In arriving at nominees consideration is given to the student's scholarship, leadership, and cooperation in educational and extra-curricular activities, general citizenship, and promise of future usefulness.

The students accepted from Tuskegee are: Lafayette Alexander, senior, Agriculture; Edeard Tildon Braye, senior, Veterinary Medicine; Dwight Austin Burgess, junior, Education; Sarah Mae Felton, senior, Home Economics; Doris Deveima Fredd, senior, Home Economics; Elmore Giles Jr., junior, Agriculture; Mildred Jacqueline Hall, senior, Home Economics; James Howard Hazel, junior, Commercial Industries; Sylvester Jackson Jr., junior, Education; Alex Johnson, senior, Agriculture; Victor L. Lunderman, senior, Agriculture.

Clemmie N. Morrison, senior, Institution Management; Nicholas R. Newman, senior, Veterinary Medicine; Jimmie Owens, senior, Agriculture; Mae Rena Pendleton, senior, Education; Mollie E. Player, junior, Industrial Education; Otto C. Sampson, senior, Commercial Industries; Lillian Sherrod, senior, Education; John H. Smith, junior, Education; Doris M. Stukes, senior, Agricultural Chemistry; Harry T. Waters, senior, Electrical Engineering; Barbara Dean Williams, junior, Home Economics.

26 Tuskegee Students in -
1951-52 edition of WHO'S WHO AMONG STUDENTS IN AMERICAN COLLEGES

14n 1951

World Premiere- THE NEGRO IN EDUCATION Film

World Premiere Held At 'Skegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — Tuskegee Institute has been the scene of another World Premiere for two more of the documentary film in the series of shorts on the Negro in America. These two new documentary film, "The Negro in Sports" and "The Negro in Industry," were produced by the American Newsreel Corporation of New York City, under the direction of E. M. Glucksman, and were sponsored by the Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company.

"The Negro in Sports" is headlined by Jesse Owens, who at one time held five world records in track. The film is a veritable parade of champions, and Owens is interviewed by Claude A. Barnett of the Associated Negro Press. Featured in this motion picture with Owens are such outstanding track stars as Harrison D. Dillard and Mal Whitfield; Jackie Robinson, Monte Irvin, Willie Mays, Roy Campanella and other baseball greats; Goose Tatum and the Harlem Globe Trotters; Joe Louis, "Sugar" Ray Robinson and the Tuskegee Institute Freshman Track Star, Mary McNabb. Jue. 6-17-52

"The Negro in Industry" is a film report from Willard S. Townsend, International President of the United Transport Service Employees, Horace Sudduth, President of the National Negro Business League, and others who show how race-owned and operated life insurance companies, banks and savings and loan institutions are active in financing new business projects. Particularly interesting is a visit to the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company in Durham, N. C., and to radio station WERD in Atlanta, Georgia.

Other motion pictures in the Negro in America series are "Education, Science, Entertainment and National Affairs."

These films were produced with the advice and counsel of a National Board of Selection, consisting of Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; Mr. Willard Townsend, president of the United Transport Service employees, CIO; Mr. Claude A. Barnett, Director of the Associated Negro Pres; Rev. Marshall Shepard, Recorder of Deeds for the city of Philadelphia; Mr. C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company and Mr. William Trent, Jr., Director of the United Negro College Fund.

Film On Negro Tomorrow Nite For Bailey's 81

The "Negro in Education," a documentary short feature film on the widening educational opportunities for members of the race, opens on June 29, for seven days at the "81" Theater, and on July 6, at the Ashby, Carver, Forrest, Harlem, Lincoln, Ritz, Royal and Strand Theaters.

The first in a series of absorbing motion pictures dealing with Negro America "Education" spotlights Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, who in a film report to Claude A. Barnett of the Associated Negro Press, visits the Carolina College, Tuskegee Institute, Bennett College, and Howard University. Wed. 6-18-52

At Howard, Dr. Mordecai Johnson reveals the 17 million dollar expansion program already in work at the University.

Produced by E. M. Glucksman, this film received the advice and counsel of such distinguished personages as Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute; Mr. Willard Townsend, President of the United Transport Service Employees, CIO; Mr. Claude A. Barnett, Director of the Associated Negro Press; Rev. Marshall Shepard, Recorder of Deeds for the city of Philadelphia; Mr. C. C. Spaulding, President of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co.; and Mr. William Trent, Director of the United Negro College Fund acting as a National Board of Selection.

The other films in the series dealing with "Sports," "Entertainment," "National Affairs,' Industry" and "Science," will be seen at these theaters soon.

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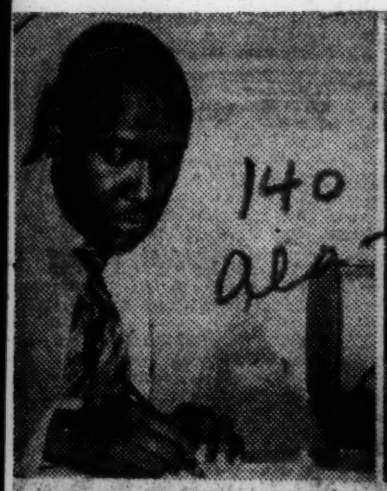
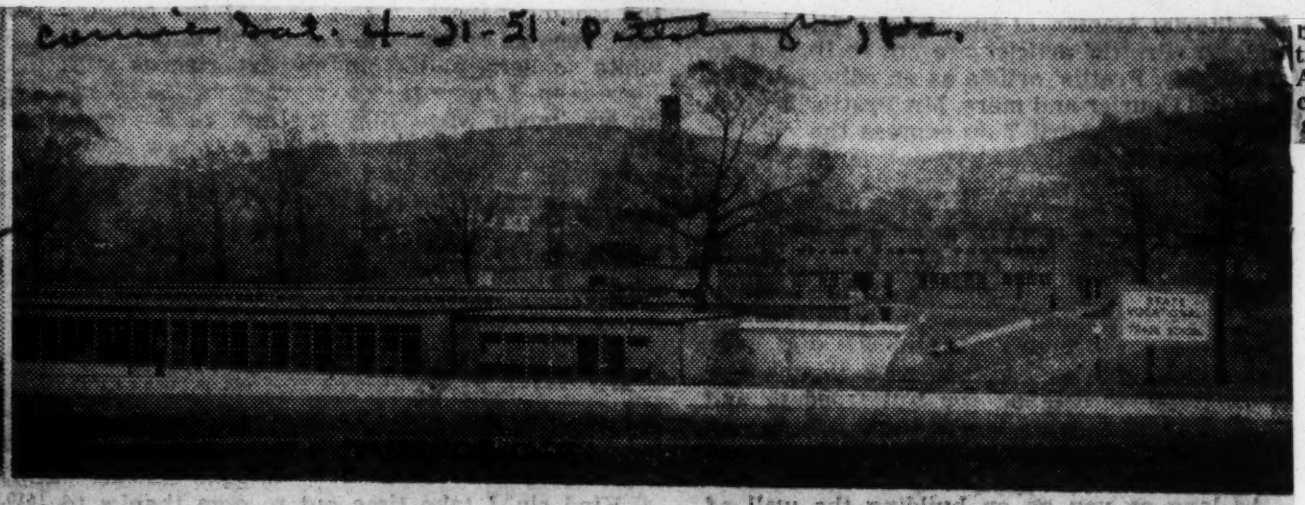
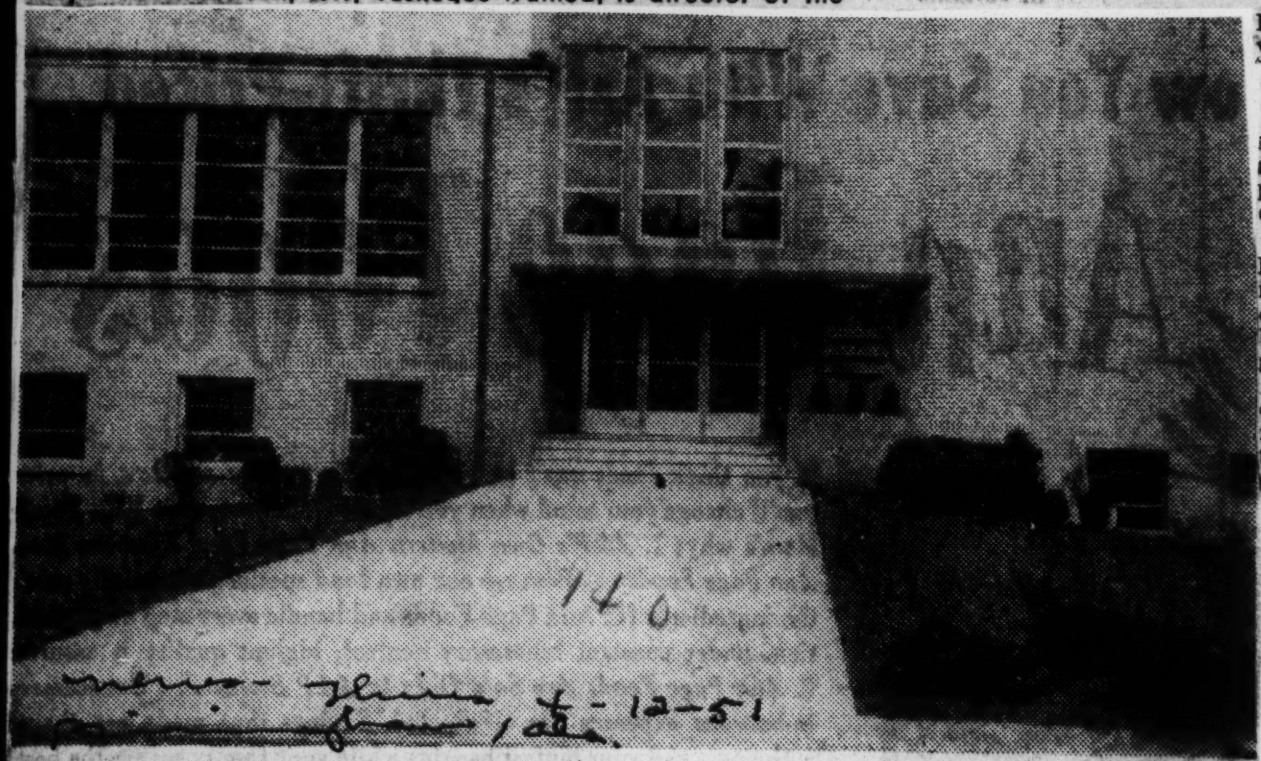




DEDICATE NEW SCHOOL—Created by an Act of the 1947 Alabama Legislature, the new $750,000 State Vocational and Trade School at Birmingham, Ala., was dedicated last Sunday. T. A. Lawson, left, Tuskegee-trained, is director of the school, which offers twelve different trades and accommodates 300 students. A physical education building and a home for Director Lawson are soon to be constructed.



Dedication Sunday—This is the administration building for the State Vocational and Trade School for Negroes. Located in Powderly, the school will be dedicated Sunday. It serves boys and girls, veterans and non-veterans throughout the state.

Powderly school to be dedicated—

Where Negroes can learn skills

A school to develop Negro men and women in skilled vocations will be dedicated in Powderly Sunday.

This is the State Vocational and Trade School which will be dedicated to the task of turning out responsible, well-trained graduates.

T. A. Lawson, director, announced that although the school is already in operation, the formal opening will be held at the time of the dedication at 1:30 p.m.

State Reps George Wallace and Larry Dumas, who were instrumental in getting the state to build the school, will take part in the program.

Speakers also include R. E. Cammack, state director of vocational education; J. F. Ingram, state supervisor of vocational education; Dr. J. F. Drake, president, Huntsville A. & M. College; T. W. Jones, dean of mechanical industries, Tuskegee Institute; Sam Douglass, of the advisory committee and state labor leader.

THE SCHOOL at present consists of an administration building and two shop buildings. Future plans call for a gymnasium and dormitories.

Training is given in 13 trades: Dry cleaning and laundering, auto mechanics, auto body and fender, commercial cooking and baking, barbering, beauty culture, tailoring, general business.

Courses also include horticulture, carpentry, brick masonry, plastering and cement finishing and practical nursing. Other courses will be offered later.

bama AFL, and J. Hugh H. Sims, training officer for the Veteran's Administration. Bert Hudson, principal of Parker High Veteran's Institute will be moderator.

To Dedicate Negro School

The first state vocational and trade school for Negroes will be dedicated tomorrow at Powderly.

The Wenonah Vocational and Trade School for Negroes, voted by the 1947 Legislature will be officially opened with three buildings.

Among those to be present, according to director T. A. Lawson, will be: State Reps. Lawrence Dumas and George C. Wallace; R. E. Cammack, director of trades and industrial education for the state, J. F. Ingram, superintendent of the same division, W. J. Terry, state superintendent of education.

A discussion of "The Role Trade Schools Can Play In Helping Industry" will follow talks.

On the panel will be Dr. J. F. Drake, president of the A. and M. College, Huntsville; T. W. Jones, dean of mechanical industries at Tuskegee, Sam Douglass, of the Ala-

Nearly Three Hundred Return To Bricks School For Reunion

More Than 250 Gather At Bricks For Annual Reunion

Journal & Guide Sat. 9-1-51

Norfolk, Va.

BRICKS, N. C. — More than 250 students, alumni and friends gathered at historic Bricks Rural Life School here this weekend for the second annual national reunion, under the auspices of the Bricks National Alumni Association.

The meeting opened Saturday morning with registration at the newly completed Hospitality House. At noon, the executive committee, under the leadership of P. J. Chesson, of Norfolk, national president, held its opening meeting.

After lunch and a brief recess, the business session was held with members hearing committee reports and minutes of the last meeting. The association voted to make a donation to Hospitality House for reserved room accommodations for members whenever they wish to stay there.

* * *

AT THE ANNUAL reunion dinner that night, John B. Williams president of the association was host. Remarks were made by representatives of the various alumn clubs, Mr. McClain, superintendent of the school, Mrs. Mabel Savage Rhodes, president of the Tidewater chapter, and founder of the alumni association, and Mr. Chesson. Mrs. Alma Walker of Philadelphia read a poem written by George Bullock, '07, Louisville Ky., based on the history of the school.

All unfinished business was completed at the executive meeting held Sunday morning. After breakfast, joint worship services were held in the chapel of Friendship Hall with former choir members providing the music, and the Rev. H. T. Myers of Norfolk, delivering the sermon. Eulogistic services for deceased members were conducted, and Frederick Wilkinson, of Howard University, sang a solo.

During the services, Mr. Chesson presented Mr. McClain with a $200 check on behalf of the association, to be used in placing an electric water cooler at Hospitality House.

AT DINNER THAT afternoon, Mr. Wilkinson sang several more solos accompanied by Dr. Julia Sessoms, the treasurer's report was given and officers for the coming year were elected. A new office, that of national club organizer was filled by Mrs. Rhodes, and all the officers were re-elected.

They are Mr. Chessons, president; Mr. Williams, vice president; George Miles, treasurer; Rev. Mr. Myers, chaplain; Mrs. C. Paylor, recording secretary; and E. P. Broome, financial secretary.

General theme of the meeting was "Building for the Future or the Bricks Spirit."

14o 1951

Carver Vocational School (Atlanta, Ga.)

42 Get Carver Vocational School Diplomas

The Carver Vocational School held commencement exercises on Thursday at 11 a. m., with 38 students receiving high school diplomas and four vocational certificates.

John Raymond Hornsby was graduated "With Highest Honor;" Melvin Christine Lowe, "With High Honor;" and nine others with honor." Those graduating "With Honor," were: Simon Andrew Beebe; Leroy Jackson, Jr.; Lula Mae Johnson; Sara Frances Magby; Clinton Green Moreland; Dessie Richmond, Jr.; Telena Virginia Stripling; and Adelle Leontyne Thomas.

Dr. Ira Jarrell, Superintendent of Atlanta Public Schools, presided over graduation exercises. Invocation was offered by the Rev. William P. Potter.

During the program, a symposium, "Why Vocational Education," was conducted by; Sara Magsby; Adelle Thomas; Clinton Moreland; Inez Williams and Charles Davenport.

The diplomas were presented to the students by Mr. Devereaux F. McClatchey, president, of the Atlanta Board of Education. Following the presentation of diplomas, prizes were awarded. Remarks were made by P. E. Babcock. Announcements were made by J. H. Bohannon. The program closed with the singing of the Carver Hymn.

Members of the graduating class were: High School Diplomas — James Bailey; Simon Beebe; Edward Burney; Linton Carswell, Jr.; Clarence Chayne; Mary L. Dallis; Charles Davenport; James Faust Jr. Evelyn Hardnett Willie Harrell; Mary Hayes; Ezora Heard; John Hornsby; Marion Hurst; Mary Hurt; Leroy Jackson, Jr.; Lula Mae Johnson; Emma Jones; Johnnie Mae Jones; Melvin Lowe; Sara Magby; Mary Miles; Clinton Moreland; Ralph Neal; Henry Powell, Jr. William Rawls; Dessie Richmond, Jr.; Leon Rittenberry; Frances Roberts; Kenner Robinson; Ruby Stephens; Telena Stripling; Adella Thomas; Ernest Wilkerson; Varice Wilkerson; Inez Williams; Willie Wilson and Lorenzo Jordan.

Vocation Certificates: Eddie Mae Abercrombie; James Wesley Green; Ella Bolton and Margaret Perry.

LEARNING BY DOING—At work in the dress-designing class at the M. M. Washington Vocational High School are Miss Virginia Taylor (left), 1241 Evarts street N.E., and Miss Gladys Lucas, 4111 Eighth street N.W. —Star Staff Photo

Roads to Special Learning

Pupils at Vocational Schools Learn Practical Skills by Doing

By Olga Anna Jones

The big-lettered motto on a wall at the Margaret Murray Washington Vocational High School says, "We Learn by Doing."

140

The school is among the oldest of the vocational schools here, and it serves colored students who keep it running with "capacity houses" from early morning till late at night. In fact, the last class of the day ends at 10:15 p.m.

Tenth of a series of articles on special services offered in the District's public school system.

The purposes of vocational training are exemplified by this school, which first opened its doors for service in 1912, as a "manual training center." At first it was used largely for "incorrigible and atypical groups, manual training and vocational classes." Today its students are of the caliber to be found in any high school.

It is a full-fledged vocational high school, covering not only vocational but academic and related subjects. Its students get job training in such fields as salesmanship, office machine work, child care, dress designing, tailoring, laundering, cleaning and pressing, baking, cafeteria and restaurant services, household operation and many others.

Mingled with youth and adult students at the Washington Vocational High School are about 20 little children from 2 to 5 years of age, who come from various parts of the city. These tiny pupils, of course, are not "officially" studying some phase of vocational education, but they receive and give a valuable contribution in learning. The children themselves receive nursery training, thus getting a beginning for their own education; they contribute to the training of some 20 young women students who want to become proficient in handling preschool children.

Learn From Museum Pieces.

The students taking these child-care courses learn the art of handling little ones at work, at play, at meals and for sleep periods. When they have completed the courses, apprenticeship opportunities are available in various nurseries throughout the city.

Perhaps one would not think of finding museum pieces in a vocational school, but in the Margaret Murray Washington Vocational High School is the upper part of a gown worn at President McKinley's Inaugural Ball. The costume designing classroom also has garments from various countries, all of which are used to help the 15 to 20 girls in the class get ideas for their own creations.

Geometry, to most of us, may seem a far cry from dressmaking, and we might not be able readily to associate algebra with our cooking. But listen to Mrs. E. P. Wilson, a mathematics teacher at this vocational school, who says: "Let's teach living mathematics. Make it real, make it meanful, make techniques more simple, point out the usefulness of each branch of mathematics to the student's everyday life.

"Our fundamental principles in arithmetic are carried over to our related algebra. Learning skills in algebra is carried over to our related geometry. Learning to reason problems out by use of equation will definitely carry over to our related geometry because logical thinking means a clear understanding of assertions which will help the pupils learn to reach definite conclusions. In other words, learn to integrate arithmetic, algebra and geometry to the extent that the usefulness is inevitable to the individuals' work in everyday life."

May Dye Own Clothes.

At this vocational school, nine men and two women students in a dry cleaning class were considering dyeing methods. There were two huge copper kettles in the room, which are used in the dyeing processes. Students may bring their own clothes to practice on—and get their work done "free."

There is no lack of confidence in that class' ability to do a fine job. These students are taught to renovate various types of fabrics, including all weights and colors; they are taught to analyze the original color of any article to be dyed, detect the type of dye used and to determine the effect of the new dye upon the old. Chemistry, an important related subject in this field, provides the special technical information.

As you pass through the practical nursing "ward" and see the several "patients" in bed, you almost spontaneously find yourself saying, "good morning"; but the "patients" are only life-sized mannikins. The school's future practical nurses treat them thoughtfully and gently in training for the living patients they will care for later.

The courses in practical nursing conform to the standards of the United States Office of Education, the National Association for Practical Nurse Education, and the local Nurses' Examining Board. Every student, before being graduated, must complete 5½ months of clinical experience in an affiliated hospital.

Graduates Quickly Placed.

There's no trouble placing students who successfully complete cosmetology courses in this school, say the teachers. This training is open to both men and women. Of course, they must pass the examinations of the District's Board of Cosmetology.

Mrs. D. I. Miller, principal of the school, says that, of 83 graduates last year, the age range was from 16 to 45 years. Approximately 475 students are enrolled in the day school classes. Mrs. Vivian T. Turner is principal of the night school.

The school consists of three wings, the first one erected in 1912, the second in 1926, and the third, in 1940. With the exception of veterans and of vocational rehabilitation students, all must at least have finished junior high school to be eligible to enter.

It might be mentioned that this school, starting as a "manual training center," became known in 1926, as the Margaret Murray Washington Vocational School, named in honor of the wife of Booker T. Washington. In 1944, it was advanced to the vocational high school level. It is located on O street, between North Capitol and First streets.

One Other for Colored.

The only other vocational school here for colored students is Phelps at Twenty-fourth street and Benning road N.E. William N. Buckner is principal.

Vocational high schools for white students are Bell at Hatt place and Lamont street N.W., Lester Walter, principal; Burdick, Thirteenth and Allison streets N.W., Mrs. Mary S. Resh, principal, and Chamberlain, Potomac avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets S.E., Edward D. Reed, principal.

(The next in this series will be published during the coming week. It will tell of the guidance and placement services the public schools offer.)

Modern vocational education in an insecure and confused world, must have been visualized by Booker T. Washington when he said:

"There is no defense or security for any of us except in the highest intelligence and development of all."

Farm and Vocational School (Pomeroy,Pa).

Some students of the Farm and Vocational School of the Bureau for Colored Children in Pomeroy, Pa., feed these 700 pound hogs (top photo) which will be slaughtered in December to provide meat for future meals. In the bottom photo, G. Harold Conley, superintendent of the Farm and Vocational School of the Bureau and Mrs. Sallie Frye, a staff member, check the storeroom which is filled with containers of vegetables grown on the farm.

School Fills Pantry With Food Raised On Own Farm

Journal and Guide Sat. 12-8-51
Norfolk, Va. P. 8

Springs Up In Cotton Patch, College Has Bright Future

By FRANCES BAKER BRIGGS

(Ed. Note: This is the third and final in a series of articles on state-supported colleges for Negroes in Mississippi).

Daily News 14-0

A college for Negro students is springing up in the middle of a cotton patch in the heart of the Delta—and one Negro leader predicts it will be "the Mecca of my people."

Mississippi Vocational college near Itta Bena, Leflore county, is the youngest and therefore the most undeveloped of the three state-supported colleges for Negroes.

Plans call, however, for its development into a large, progressive, institution to meet a wide variety of needs of the state's Negro students.

Sponsors of the legislation creating the college wisely refrained from limiting the services of the college, that means the college has the authority to provide accredited training on the high school and well as college level, non-credit training on and off the campus, and even graduate and professional training.

Right now the college is concentrating principally on two programs: a building program, which in future years is expected to include at least 40 buildings, and development of a curriculum emphasizing teacher training.

It was the need for a training center for teachers in the Delta area, which is heavily populated with Negroes, that caused the establishment of Mississippi Vocational college.

Besides, white and Negro educators and civic leaders realized the pressing necessity for turning out graduates trained in various vocations in which they were needed.

The lack of a state-supported college in the Delta area had caused considerable dissatisfaction among the Negroes of that section.

Delta white leaders began to discuss the establishment of an institution for Negroes, and it was the Itta Council who provided the impetus for the project by passing a resolution recommending to the Legislature the establishment of a college in the Delta.

S. H. Kyle, well-known Clarksdale planter and state representative from Coahoma county, introduced in the 1946 legislature a bill to create the college.

The bill was enacted into law, and Mississippi Vocational college became a reality—on paper.

Realizing the important contribution that Negro leaders could play in the establishment of the college, the State Board of Institutions of Higher Learning called two mass meetings of Negro citizens.

The Negro citizens elected a committee of leaders from their race to accompany members of the board on a tour of certain colleges in Texas, and Louisiana, to secure ideas for the establishment of the college in the Delta.

The board had secured as president of the institution J. H. White, long-time president of the progressive Allen and White High school, in Whiteville, Tenn., and more recently president of Lane college, a Methodist church supported institution in Jackson, Tenn.

The 1948 legislature appropriated funds for securing a site for the building, but the task of finding a suitable location was a difficult one.

A location near Greenwood was at first selected, but when objections were raised by some of the citizens of the area, the college board looked further for a site.

Three sites were offered. One was near Indianola, another between Sumner and Tutwiler, and the third, one mile from Itta Bena, 12 miles from Greenwood and 18 miles from Indianola, on U. S. Highway 80.

It was the Itta Bena location that was finally decided upon, and the 1950 Legislature appropriated $300,000 for erection of the first buildings.

These buildings include a brick classroom building, with administrative offices, a brick vocational building and the president's home.

The County of Leflore gave $20,000 to the college and agreed to build the drives on the campus.

Under construction at the present time are three buildings which are expected to be completed during the next school session. They include a physical education building, and two dormitories. Total cost of the three projects will be about $50000.

The state is expected to spend about $1,500,000 for the erection of five or six other buildings during the next five years. These include an infirmary, a library, faculty houses, an administration building and additional dormitories.

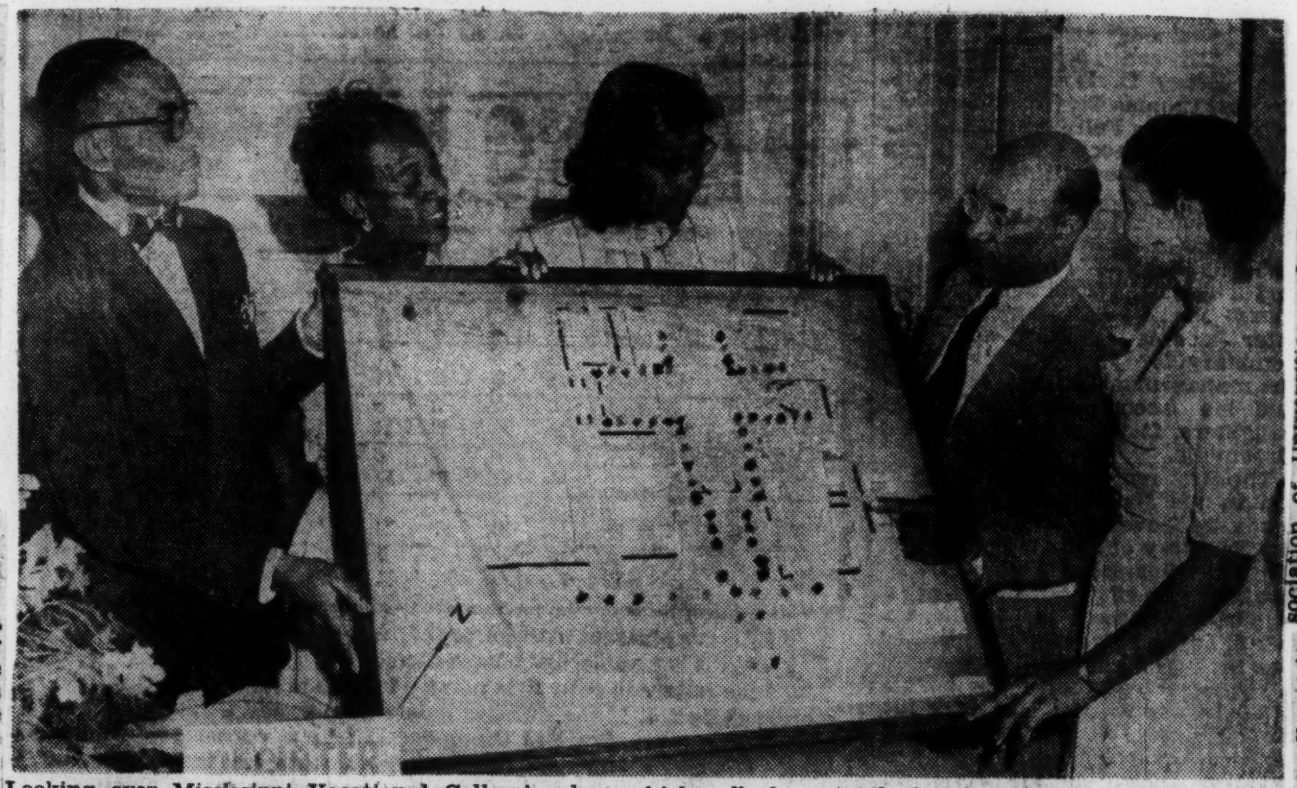
From that point, the state expects to expand the facilities of the college. The curriculum, of course, is to keep pace with the expanding facilities.

The task of building a great college in the middle of a cotton patch is a gigantic one, but a project that is already well underway.

Spearheading the job is the institution's well-qualified and highly practical president, J. H. White.

White, under whose direction the Allen and White high school for Negroes emerged from a cotton patch, to become one of the outstanding Negro high schools in the country, isn't appalled by his present task. He takes it as a new challenge.

Recognizing the needs of his race, he is working to build a curriculum which will meet those needs and will produce graduates who will contribute to the development of the state.



Looking over Mississippi Vocational College's plan, which calls for a total of 40 buildings, are, left to right: W. A. Williams, Itta Bena; Emma Lindsey, Indianola; Dean L. B. Fraser, formerly of Jackson, and Lillian Banks, Indianola.

Printing is one of the trades offered the veteran trainees at Mississippi Vocational College. Eventually the college plans to make the trades a part of its regular college curriculum. Left to right above, Daniel A. Rogers, Ernest Walker and Willie Mack, all of Indianola, trainees, and James Poindexter, Inverness, instructor.

sociation of Universities and Colleges, and expects to offer as its first degrees bachelor of science degrees in education.

Eventually the college plans to offer the following divisions of study:

General education, to include: education courses, science, mathematics, social science, art, music, language arts, and physical education, with a B. S. degree offered

Includes college stu-
day-time schedule,
ds degrees, a group
lass" students, who
ndergoing in-service
nights a week, a
teachers training on
about 75 "GI" trades

This number inclu-
dents on the day-
working towards de-
of "twilight class"
are teachers' under-
training three nigh
group of other teach-
Saturday, and about
trainees.

The college is bu
ith the Southern As-
tion, with a B. S. degree offered

variety of services to the Negroes of Mississippi—particularly of the Delta area.

Many of these services have already been started, and others are being added as rapidly as the building program allows.

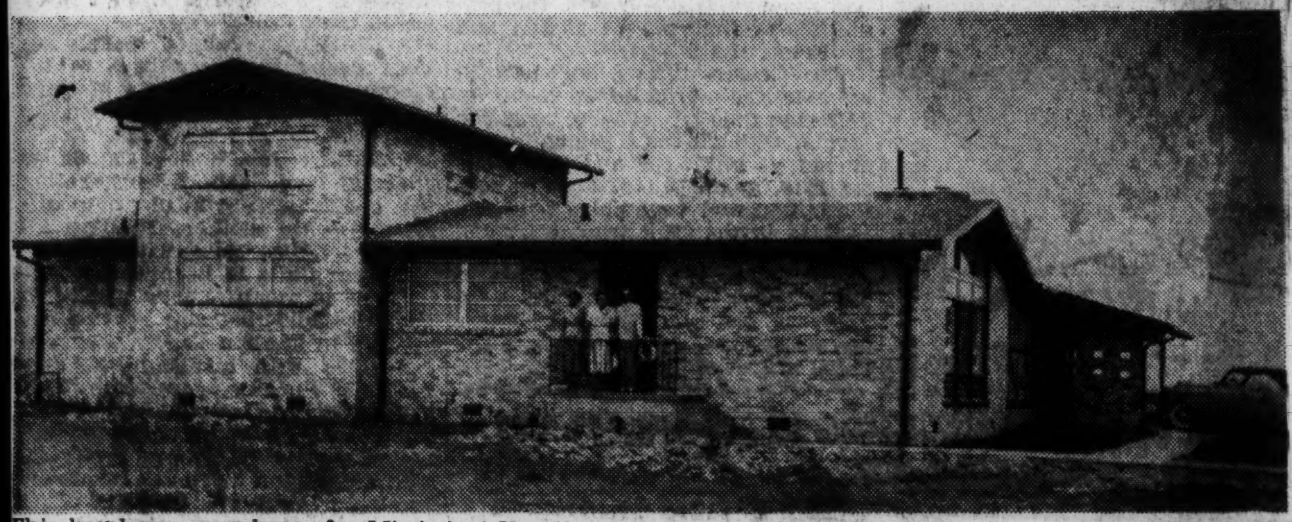
The present emphasis of the curriculum is on teacher training and vocational training. A total of 142 students are enrolled.

At the college's High School Day last week President White advised his students and some 125 visiting high school seniors:

"There is just as much dignity in making a good dress and in breeding a good hog as there is in being a member of the legislature."

Because of the elastic authority of the college, it can provide a wide

President J. H. White points out the site for the proposed administration building at Mississippi Vocational College for Negroes, near Itta Bena, to Hudson Kyle of Clarksdale (left), (who as Coahoma county representative in 1946 introduced the bill creating the college); Dr. E. R. Jobe, executive secretary, Board of Institutions of Higher Learning, and Dr. P. W. Hill, Clarksdale dentist. Dr. Hill, who helped with plans for the college, predicted it would become "the Mecca of my race." (Staff photo by Jimmy Ward.)



This handsome new home for Mississippi Vocational College's president was built at a reduced cost by the use of labor by trades instructors of the college. Jackson College for Negro Teachers aided with the decorating and painting. President J. H. White is pictured on the steps of the home with his wife and daughter.

Pictured are part of the students and faculty of Mississippi Vocational College and some 125 high school students who on High School Day visited the college and toured the plant. They are shown in front of the walkway which connects the modern brick vocational building (right) and the classroom building (not shown).

n education. Pre-medical courses are also to be offered.

Home science, to include: home economics, agriculture, nursing, health education.

Trades education: printing, building construction, plumbing and heating, masonry, electric wiring, farm and auto machanics.

In addition the institution plans to continue its in-service training for teachers both on the campus and at other points in the area; and to give demonstrations in farm machinery repair and home improvements on nearby plantations.

At the present time trades training is offered only to the veteran trainees. Eventually, however, it will be made a part of the curriculum offered the regular college students.

Trades offered at present under the veterans trainee program include printing, cabinet making, and brick masonry. Planned for the near future are courses in carpentry, and drafting.

The flat Delta land of course presents a drainage problem. The college's site, however, is one that can, and is being, drained, and promises to be, in the not too distant future, a beautiful green campus.

Right now the campus is broken ground, where President White and some of his students have been busy with a bulldozer.

Some 360 trees have been set out, and part of the driveways laid. The grass comes next, and then the beautification of the college will be well underway.

Building the college from the ground up is a slow task, but the State Board of Institutions of Higher Learning, confident of the support of the legislature and the Building commission, looks to the task without misgivings.

So do the president and faculty of the fast-growing institution.

The institution has far, far to go, but the creation of a progressive college in the middle of a cotton patch is well on its way.

Authorize $250,000 Trades Training Building At State Negro School At Itta Bena

vr authorize $250,000 2-30 p1

The State Building commission has authorized the construction of a $250,000 trades training building at Mississippi Vocational college for Negroes, Itta Bena.

The building will house large quantities of vocational training equipment recently made available by the closing of the Trades Training Institute at Prairie.

Such trades as cabinet making, building construction, brick masonry, body and fender work, auto and trailer work, and welding will be taught in the building.

The commission, upon recommendation of the State Board of Institutions of Higher Learning, authorized advertisement for bids for the trades training building.

The "bare essentials" of the building are to be constructed by contract, with the students of the college builing partitions, ceiling and doing the finished work later.

In further action the commission:

Authorized advertisement for bids for construction of a laundry building at Alcorn A. and M. college (Negro).

Allocated $7,675 for a heating plant for Delta State Teachers college.

Allocated $9,875 to the University of Mississippi for reclaiming waste water from the air conditioning system, and ordered that inspection be made to determine necessary repairs to the Science building and painting needed for classrooms.

Approved a contract for filling the lake at East Mississippi State hospital, Meridian, for the sum of $13,250, by Talbert and Brown, Inc., Meridian.

Authorized the State Park service to apply to federal authorities for permission to construct Sardis Dam Park.

Authorized the advertisement for bids for an asphalt tile flooring for the Laurel Charity hospital.

Approved payment of $5,000 as the state's share of paving Meridian city streets adjacent to East Mississippi State hospital.

Agreed for personnel in the state diagnostic laboratory to move into the new building on which all except a small amount of work has been completed.

Allocated some $1,700 for purchase of furniture and equipment for Oakley Training school.

DR. J. H. WHITE TO TALK AT RALLY HERE DEC. 20

Negro Live-At-Home Event To Be At Booker T. Washington

PROGRAM IS ANNOUNCED

Dr. J. H. White, president of Mississippi Vocational College at Itta Bena, will be the principal speaker at the 14th annual Live-At-Home Rally at Booker T. Washington High School Dec. 20. The program will start at 10 in the new Blair T. Hunt Gymnasium.

The rally will bring to Memphis some 350 county winners in The Commercial Appeal's four-point farm program for Negro families of Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri and Tennessee. Special guests will be Negro farm and business leaders and educators of the four states.

Highlight of Event

A highlight of the program will be the presentation of $1660 in cash prizes to state and sweepstakes winners in the competition. Ernest Brazzle, Shelby County Negro extension agent, will be in charge.

The day's festivities will be climaxed with an old fashioned Southern barbecue dinner.

Born in Gallatin, Tenn., Dr. White received his grade school training at South Gallatin public school. A graduate of Tennessee A and I College at Nashville, he did post graduate work at Fisk University in Nashville and Columbia University in New York City.

Dr. White served as assistant principal of Union High School in Gallatin for three years, assistant principal of Montgomery High School in Lexington, Tenn., and principal of Allen White High School at Whiteville, Tenn., for 20 years.

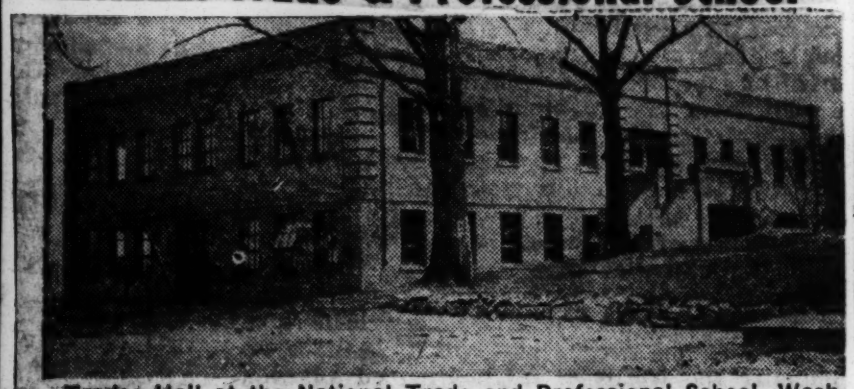
Was Lane's President

Before being called to the presidency of Mississippi Vocational College, the third state school of higher learning for Negroes in Mississippi, Dr. White served two years as president of Lane College at Jacksen, Tenn.

Dr. White served as president of the State Teachers Association of Tennessee for two years and as national secretary of the Virginia Randolph Fund. He was a visiting professor at Fisk University for five years, and he recently was appointed a member of the Board of Control, Southern Regional Education, by Governor Wright of Mississippi.

SPEAKER—Dr. J. H. White, president of Mississippi Vocational College at Itta Bena, will be principal speaker at The Commercial Appeal's Live-At-Home Rally at Booker T. Washington High School on Dec. 20.

Coupon Saving Plan To Help National Trade & Professional School



Trades Hall at the National Trade and Professional School, Washington, D. C., which will be enlarged as the result of the school's current $10,000 "CASH FOR COUPONS" campaign.

BAPTISTS, throughout the nation, and friends who are active supporters of and all who are interested in the National Trade and Professional School, Washington, D. C., will have a special opportunity to help the institution enlarge its facilities through gathering the valuable coupons, coming with certain well-known products, which can be redeemed for cash in a "CASH FOR COUPONS" RALLY.

During the early '30s, a similar appeal for coupon contributions was made. The response was so generous that the cash secured saved the school from tragic financial embarrassment at that time, and was directly responsible for the beginning of one of its largest buildings — Trades Hall.

The current drive is being undertaken through the cooperation of the manufacturers of Octagon Soap Products, Kirkman Soap Products, Rumford and Hearth Club Baking Powders, La Rosa Macaroni Products, Mrs. Filbert's Margarine, Mayonnaise and Salad Products, Luzianne Coffee and Tea, Ballard's Obelisk Flour, Borden's Silver Cow Evaporated Milk and Magnolia Condensed Milks.

Money realized from the redemption of these coupons will be used to help build a much-needed dormitory, the Memorial Chapel and aid in the completion of Trades Hall. A goal of $10,000 from coupons has been set for this drive and the slogan for the drive is "CASH FOR COUPONS."

The dynamo behind the campaign is Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, President of the Woman's Convention, Auxiliary National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc., and head of the school where girls get an invaluable opportunity to learn a trade and profession, correlated with standard High School and Junior College courses.

It was Miss Burroughs who, in 1933, informed the Woman's Convention, Auxiliary National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc., that the Octagon Coupon Plan might be the answer in helping to meet a heavy mortgage debt on Trades Hall at the school.

A year later, Miss Burroughs addressed the Annual Convention saying: ". . . Without the help which these coupons brought us we would have either frozen in debt, or have been forced to close the school entirely. The coupons actually kept the doors of the institution open." Friends of the National Trade and Professional School sent in over three thousand dollars worth of coupons during the original drive!

Miss Nannie H. Burroughs . . . directs coupon-saving drive.

As an experienced executive Miss Burroughs suggests the following techniques to speed the flow of coupons in this new campaign in which all friends of the school are urged to participate:

1. Organize a Coupon Club in your community and start saving them.
2. Urge your grocer to keep well-stocked in coupon-carrying products.
3. Have your church appoint a "go get 'em" chairman with a strong committee to interest members to save and send in coupons.
4. Call for coupons by public announcement in your church each week.

"The whole plan," adds Miss Burroughs, "offers a practical plan to teach self-help, to salvage what might otherwise be waste and make it save and serve this worthy cause."

Coupons should be trimmed, put into like, marked bundles of 25, 50 or 100 each and sent directly to the National Trade and Professional School, Lincoln Heights, Washington 19, D. C.

14o 1951

New York

N. Y. Meat Cutters School Heads Indicted For Fraud

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Three owners and a former director of a meat cutters school located in Harlem were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in Brooklyn last week on charges of defrauding the government of $47,000.00.

The men were Austin W. Sobers, Brooklyn, Harry F. Saltz, both of New York.

It is charged that the four defrauded the government of money for fees and supplies for 369 students who attended classes only about 10 per cent of the time. The total amount involved including subsistence payments is estimated at between $450,000 and $800,000.

The school is located at 619 West 150th Street, with a branch at 591 Gates Avenue in Brooklyn.

At present, the school is directed by Dr. Fred Mettler, who was assigned to the position of director by the Veterans Administration when the investigation was ordered some months ago. At present, the school has about 600 attending. The 369 students whom the indictments charge were not actually attending classes during the period in question were actually working 90 per cent of the time in a retail meat store which is operated at the Gates Avenue address.

Some of the veterans were employed there as butchers, others as delivery boys and truck drivers or handymen.

The indictments cover the period between March, 1949, and July, 1950. During that time, 1,800 students were attending the school, paying top tuition fees for instructions in the art of meat cutting.

The school ran huge ads in local papers to attract Negroes who comprised nearly 100 per cent of the enrollment.